Administration Report

OF THE

Baluchistan Agency

FOR THE YEAR

1891-92 to 1893-94

00132867

BOMBAY BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.
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RECORDS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. CCXCIV.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT SERIAL No. 52.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

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THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

FOR

1891-92.

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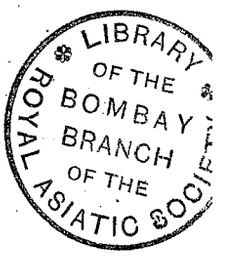
Published by Authority.



CALCUTTA:
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.
1892.

CALCUTTA :
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE,
8, HASTINGS STREET.

No. 4101.

FROM

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JAMES BROWNE, K.C.S.I., C.B., R.E.,
Agent to the Governor-General
in Baluchistan,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT, SIMLA.

Dated Quetta, the 11th July 1892.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency for the year 1891-92.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. BROWNE, *Major-General,*
Agent to the Governor-General
in Baluchistan.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

FOR

1891-92.

I.—OFFICERS WHO HELD CHARGE OF THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY DURING THE YEAR 1891-92.

The office of the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan changed hands during the year 1891-92 no less than eight times:—

1. Colonel Sir Robert Sandeman, K.C.S.I., was in charge of the Baluchistan Agency when the year opened, and held charge till the 9th May, when he made over to Colonel Sir Oliver St. John, K.C.S.I., R.E., at Bombay, and proceeded on six months' leave to Europe.

2. Mr. H. S. Barnes, C.S., carried on the current duties of the office from the 23rd April 1891 (the date on which Colonel Sir Robert Sandeman proceeded to Simla) to the 19th May, on which date Colonel Sir Oliver St. John arrived at Quetta and assumed charge of the Agency.

3. Colonel Sir Oliver St. John, K.C.S.I., R.E., held charge from the 9th May 1891 to the 3rd June 1891, when he died at Quetta of pneumonia.

4. Mr. H. S. Barnes, C.S., Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan, under orders from the Government of India, then assumed charge as Officiating Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, in addition to his own duties, from the 4th June to the 9th July 1891.

5. Colonel J. Biddulph, S.C., was in charge from the 10th to the 17th November 1891, when he was relieved by

6. Colonel Sir Robert Sandeman, K.C.S.I., who held charge until the date of his death at Las Beyla on the 29th January 1892.

7. On the death of Sir Robert Sandeman, Mr. H. S. Barnes, C.S., Revenue Commissioner, was again appointed to officiate as Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in addition to his own duties. Mr. Barnes was relieved on the 21st March 1891 by

8. Major-General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., R.E., who was appointed to the post of Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner.

II.—DEATH OF SIR O. B. C. ST. JOHN AND SIR R. G. SANDEMAN.

The year 1891-92 will long be memorable in the annals of the Baluchistan Agency as being the year in which two Agents to the Governor-General died in office.

Sir Oliver St. John, who was at the time Officiating Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan, arrived at Quetta on the 19th May, and on the 26th

visited the Khojak, returning to Quetta on the following day. On the day after his return to Quetta Sir Oliver was confined to his bed with fever. This speedily developed into double pneumonia, to which he succumbed on the night of the 3rd June. The deepest sorrow was manifested by the general public at this melancholy occurrence. His Highness the Khan telegraphed his condolence to Mr. Barnes. Sir Oliver St. John was buried at Quetta with full military honours on the morning of the 5th June. As the cortège proceeded to the cemetery thirteen minute guns were fired from the fort, and at the close of the burial service the 2nd Battalion, Durham Light Infantry, fired three volleys over the grave.

Sir Robert Sandeman returned from special leave to Europe on the 17th November 1891. He left Quetta for Karachi and Las Beyla in apparently good health on the 9th January 1892, accompanied by Lady Sandeman, Lieutenant W. Stratton, First Assistant, Surgeon-Major Fullerton, Agency Surgeon, Rai Bahadur Hitu Ram, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi, Diwan Ganpat Rai, Extra Assistant Commissioner and Personal Native Assistant, and the usual *posse* of Sardars and Chiefs. From Karachi the party proceeded by sea to Sonmiani, and thence by marches to Las Beyla, where they arrived on the 22nd January. On the 23rd Sir Robert Sandeman was confined to his tent with fever, apparently due to an attack of influenza. This was followed by pneumonia, from which he died on the evening of the 29th.

The remains of the late Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner were interred at Las Beyla on the evening of the 1st February with full military honours. The firing party consisted of a company of the 1st Baluch Light Infantry under the command of Lieutenant W. M. Southey. A detachment of the same regiment under command of Captain A. L. Sinclair, D. S. O., carried the coffin to the grave. During the procession the Jam's artillery fired thirteen minute guns, and at the close of the burial service the usual three volleys were fired by the 1st Baluch Regiment. Two guns of No. 1 Kohat Mountain Battery, which were returning in relief from Panjgur, then fired a salute of thirteen minute guns which brought the ceremony to a close. All the officers and Sardars who were in camp followed the coffin to the grave, and the greatest grief was manifested by every one present.

On the same day a funeral service was held at Quetta which was attended by all the chief civil and military officers and residents of the station, and at its close thirteen minute guns were fired from the Fort. The day was observed throughout Baluchistan as a day of mourning, all public offices and other places of business being closed and flags hoisted half-mast high. The following Notification was published in the *Gazette of India*:—

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Notification No. 212-G., dated 6th February 1892.

"The Governor-General in Council has learnt with great regret of the death of Colonel Sir Robert Sandeman, K.C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan. Sir Robert Sandeman had served for more than thirty years on the North-West Frontier, where his loss will long be felt. His untiring energy, and the force and steadfastness of his character had acquired for him a commanding influence upon which the Government of India could always rely. He was a brave and devoted servant of the Queen, and he died as he had lived in the discharge of his duty. The death of such a man is a public misfortune, and the Governor-General in Council deeply deplores it."

A telegram of condolence was received by Mr. H. S. Barnes from His Highness the Khan of Kalat, and the news of Sir Robert Sandeman's death was received with profound sorrow throughout Baluchistan.

Lady Sandeman, who was in camp with Sir Robert at Las Beyla when he died, returned to Quetta on the 29th February and left for Bombay *en route* to Europe on the 15th March 1892. At the Darbar which was held at Sibi during the Horse Show on the 3rd March 1892, the death of Sir Robert Sandeman was referred to by the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner when addressing the Sardars, Chiefs and others present. Rai Bahadur Hittu Ram, C.I.E., and Sardar Assad Khan, C.I.E., Chief of the Sarawans, also addressed the assembly eulogising in respectful and affectionate terms the services rendered by the late Sir Robert Sandeman to Baluchistan and its people. At the close of the Darbar a sum of about R22,000 was subscribed by the Sardars and others present towards the erection of a suitable memorial to the late Agent to the Governor-General.

III.—DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

In November 1891 His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India visited Baluchistan, marching from the Punjab through the Zhob Valley, and arriving at Quetta on the 24th of that month.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General H. Brackenbury, C.B., R.A., Member of the Governor-General's Council, accompanied the Commander-in-Chief as far as Fort Sandeman, where he unfortunately met with an accident while mounting his horse and was thus prevented from visiting Quetta.

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord Harris, G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay, arrived at Quetta on the 24th November. In company with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, Lord Harris visited the Baleli, Regi, and Ghazaband line of defences on the 25th, and the Khojak tunnel and New Chaman on the 26th. On the 28th November His Excellency visited the Upper Bolan, and on the 30th left Quetta. On the same day His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India also left by special train.

Sir Mortimer Durand, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Foreign Secretary, visited Quetta for a few days in December; and in February 1892 His Excellency Sir George Greaves, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, visited Baluchistan on a tour of inspection.

IV.—MOVEMENTS OF THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN DURING THE YEAR 1891-92.

On the 23rd April 1891 Sir Robert Sandeman left Quetta for Simla on duty. He left Simla for Karachi *en route* to Bombay on 3rd May 1891. At Bombay he made over charge of the Agency to Colonel Sir Oliver St. John on the 9th May, and sailed for England on special leave the same day.

On the 19th May Sir Oliver St. John (the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General) arrived at Quetta, and on the 26th he proceeded to the Khojak. On the 27th he examined the Khojak water-supply, returning to Quetta on the following day.

Early in November Colonel J. Biddulph (the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General), accompanied by Mr. James Ramsay, Superintendent, Way and Works, visited the Upper Bolan.

On the 14th November Colonel Biddulph left Quetta for Karachi, where he made over charge of the Agency to Colonel Sir Robert Sandeman.

On the morning of the 15th December the Agent to the Governor-General, accompanied by his First Assistant left Quetta for Rindli to visit His Highness the Khan of Kalat, halting one day at Hurnai where he met the Hon'ble Lieutenant-General H. Brackenbury, C.B., Military Member of Council, who was

on his return journey to India. After visiting the Khan, Sir Robert Sandeman returned to Quetta on the 19th December.

On the 9th January Sir Robert Sandeman, accompanied by his First Assistant and the Agency Surgeon, left Quetta for Sibi *en route* to Karachi and Las Beyla. The party halted at Sibi on the 10th, and at Shikarpur on the 12th, reaching Karachi on the 13th. On the 15th the Agent to the Governor-General and party sailed from Karachi in the Indian Telegraph Steamer *Patrick Stewart*, landing at Sonmiani on the 16th, where they halted for one day. On the 18th Sir Robert Sandeman left Sonmiani, arriving at Las Beyla on the 22nd, where, as stated elsewhere, he died on the 29th January.

On the 24th February the First Assistant (Lieutenant Stratton) returned to Quetta, together with that portion of the office which had accompanied the late Sir Robert Sandeman to Las Beyla.

On the 2nd March the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General (Mr. H. S Barnes) accompanied by the First and Second Assistants proceeded to Sibi to attend the annual horse fair, returning to Quetta on the 12th idem.

On the 27th March the Agent to the Governor-General (Major-General Sir James Browne) left Quetta for Karachi.

V.—DARBAR HELD BY SIR JAMES BROWNE.

Major-General Sir James Browne held an informal Darbar at Quetta on the 26th March 1892.

The General Officer Commanding the Quetta District and Staff, as also the Revenue Commissioner, the Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin, together with the Staff of the Governor-General's Agent, were present at the Darbar. Sir James Browne, in addressing the Sardars, Chiefs, and others present, referred to the great loss the British Government and the people of Baluchistan had sustained in the death of the late Sir Robert Sandeman, and assured the assembly that he would do all in his power to adhere to and maintain the policy of his distinguished predecessor.

VI.—MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

In February 1891 No. 2 Western Division, Royal Artillery, was relieved by No. 16 Western Division, Royal Artillery.

In March the 2nd Battalion, Yorkshire Light Infantry at Quetta, and the 1st Royal Fusiliers at Poona, changed places.

No. 1 Company Bengal Sappers and Miners relieved No. 1 Company Bombay Sappers and Miners.

The 13th Bombay Infantry left Quetta for Poona, being relieved by the 2nd Bombay Infantry from Poona.

The 4th Bombay Rifles proceeded to Chaman, relieving the 12th Bombay Infantry which arrived at Quetta in April.

No. 22 Division, Royal Artillery, arrived at Quetta from Bombay.

In November 1891 No. 7 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery, left Quetta for Mandalay, being relieved by No. 5 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery, from Jutogh.

The 24th (Baluch) Regiment left Loralai for Sibi.

The 17th Bengal Cavalry relieved the 18th Bengal Lancers at Loralai.

In December the 19th Punjab Infantry relieved the 24th Baluch Regiment at Fort Sandeman.

The 34th Bengal Pioneers left Fort Sandeman for Mian Mir.

In January 1892 a wing of the 5th Bombay Cavalry relieved a wing of the 12th Bengal Cavalry at Fort Sandeman.

No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery relieved No. 5 (Bombay) Mountain Battery at Loralai.

In February the 2nd Durham Light Infantry at Quetta was relieved by the 2nd Middlesex Regiment from Mhow.

In March the 6th Bombay Cavalry at Jacobabad and the 7th Bombay Cavalry at Quetta changed places.

The 24th Baluchis left Sibi for Quetta.

The 2nd Bombay Infantry left Quetta for Pishin.

The 12th Bombay Infantry left Quetta for Khampti.

The 40th Pathans left Pishin for New Chaman.

The 4th Bombay Rifles left New Chaman for Quetta.

VII.—EXTENT OF THE AGENCY.

The area under the administration of the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner remains unaltered.

VIII.—EXTERNAL RELATIONS.

The Political Agent, Thal-Chotiali, reports that in December 1890 a serious affray took place between the Marris and Khetrans near the Barkhan Tahsil, at Haji Kot. The dispute was subsequently settled by jirga. This affray brought to notice the hitherto unsatisfactory relations between the Khetran and Marri tribes, and it was decided by the Agent to the Governor-General in his No. 1521, dated 18th March 1892, that the control of the Khetran tribe, or in other words the Barkhan Tahsil, should, for geographical reasons, be transferred from the Political Agent, Zhob, to the Political Agent, Thal-Chotiali, from 1st April 1892.

On the 6th July 1891 a dispute arose between the levies of the Thal-Chotiali Agency and the Hamzazais of the Zhob Agency which led to an affray. The dispute was referred to arbitrators, and was finally decided by assessors. The Marpanis and Lisianis, both of which are tribes in the Duki District, had a serious affray in March 1891. The dispute was eventually decided by jirga.

In the beginning of 1891 the Zarguns complained of the encroachments of the Marris upon Kohlu, at the same time expressing their desire to become British subjects. In December of that year Major Yate was deputed by the then Agent to the Governor-General, Sir R. Sandeman, to occupy the Kohlu Valley with a view to arriving at some arrangement satisfactory to the Marris and Zarguns regarding the rights of cultivation and grazing in the valley. Major Yate proceeded to Kohlu on the 31st December, accompanied by an escort of one company of Infantry and one troop of Cavalry, and completed his enquiries into the claims of both tribes. Eventually the dispute was decided to the satisfaction of both parties by jirga.

The question regarding certain portions of the border line dividing the jurisdiction of the Punjab and Baluchistan governments is still in abeyance.

The chief political event of the year in Zhob has been the advance made by His Highness the Amir's officials in that direction. On the 31st January 1892 Saifulla Khan, Governor of Katawaz, and Mansur Khan, Governor of Mukur, with some 120 sowars and khassadars, arrived suddenly at Gulkach, having marched from Katawaz down the Gumal River. The two Governors, after visiting Wana, Spin, Girdao and Saratoi, marched off *viâ* the Kundar and Kundil route

through Tirwah to Mukur and Kabul. A small outpost was left by them at Gulkach on the north of Gumal River, which was subsequently relieved by about 50 khassadars under Yusuf Ali Khan, a brother of Mansur Khan. In view of these proceedings it was decided to hasten the intended occupation of Gulkach on the south of the Gumal. This post was accordingly held by about 100 men of the Zhob Levy Corps.

During the year the celebrated outlaw Dost Muhammad visited Kabul and was well received by the Amir, who permitted him to return. Both Dost Muhammad and Bangal, his son, met the Amir's officials, who visited Gulkach and assisted the latter on their march up the Kundil.

The conduct of the tribes in the Agency is reported to have been good throughout the year, and their record of offences is very small. The conduct of the tribes outside the Agency still leaves something to be desired.

IX.—REVENUE COMMISSIONER.

The appointment of Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan was held throughout the year by Mr. H. S. Barnes, C.S., whose report will be found at Appendix I.

X.—KALAT.

The report of the Political Agent, Kalat (Appendix II), contains three important disputes, which were satisfactorily settled by jirga, *viz.* (*a*) dispute between the Jakranis and the Khosas; (*b*) dispute between the Muhammad Shahis and the Giranis; and (*c*) dispute amongst the Langos at Dasht Pingo.

Relations with His Highness the Khan of Kalat remained as heretofore.

XI.—THE BOLAN PASS.

The receipts in the Bolan have fallen from R14,841 in the year 1890-91 to R4,943 in the year under report. The reduction is due to the cessation of work on the railway in the Pass.

XII.—SOUTH-EASTERN BALUCHISTAN.

With reference to last year's report it may be noted that the deputation of Mr. G. P. Tate was extended to the 31st January 1892, and that of Lala Udho Dass, Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General at Kej, has been extended till further orders.

The complaints against Sardar Muhammad Hossein Gitchki and Mir Baluch Khan were laid before a jirga, and the decision is known. Baluch Khan is now occupying the post of Nag in Kolwa; Sardar Muhammad Hassan is still in attendance on the Political Agent.

Shahdad, the ex-naib of Kej, remained for a part of the year at Gishtagan in Persian territory. He then proceeded to Bahu, and thence visited Mand, where he remained for some time, eventually returning to Gishtagan.

In February 1892 Shah Nawaz, the son of Baluch Khan, raided from Nag upon some Kot Baluch shepherds.

The claim of the Kaodais of Kolwa to the fort of Nag will probably eventually be laid before an influential jirga.

Mir Khia of Ladgasht, Chief of the Rekis, and Sardar Ghazi of Nahu visited the Political Agent at Panjgur.

The Political Agent's report for the year under review is attached and marked Appendix III.

XIII.—QUETTA-PISHIN.

Political Agent's report is at Appendix IV.

The receipts collected in this Agency on account of revenue for the years 1890-91 and 1891-1892 are given in the table below :—

	1890-91.	1891-92.
	R	R
Land revenue	1,11,294	1,20,598
TOTAL	3,26,197	3,01,275
	Increase.	Decrease.
	9,304	14,922

During the year 1890-91 revenue was collected at one-sixth of the produce. The system was revised during the present year (1891-92), a cash assessment being fixed for certain districts and $\frac{1}{6}$th of the produce being taken from others.

In the following table the receipts for Quetta and Pishin during the past two years are compared with the expenditure for the same period :—

1890-91.	Quetta.	Pishin.
	R	R
Receipts	1,95,343	1,30,854
Expenditure	1,55,307	66,204
BALANCE	40,036	64,650
1891-92.		
Receipts	1,92,869	1,08,406
Expenditure	1,78,174	71,392
BALANCE	14,695	37,014

The receipts of 1891-92 as compared with those of the preceding year show a deficit of R2,474 as regards Quetta and R22,448 as regards Pishin. The excise revenue represents almost entirely this decrease, the excise receipts of 1890-91 being abnormally high.

The expenditure in the Quetta-Pishin District charged against Imperial revenues amounts to R71,392.

XIV.—THAL-CHOTIALI.

The Political Agent's report will be found at Appendix V.

The revenue receipts from this Agency during the year under review are shown in the table below, side by side, with those for the year 1890-91 :—

	1890-91.	1891-92.
	R	R
*Land revenue	1,76,564	2,34,851
† TOTAL	2,28,778	2,90,314
	Increase.	
	*52,287	
	†61,536	

This marked increase on the receipts of the previous year is due to the extension of cultivation throughout the district. The ample rainfall during the winter was counteracted by the damage done to the crops by hail, the prevalence of *surkhi* disease, and locusts. The decrease in the revenue receipts of the Shahrig Tahsil is due to the damage done by locusts. The following table

shows the receipts and expenditure of the year under review as compared with 1890-91 :—

	1890-91.	1891-92.
	R	R
Receipts	2,28,778	2,90,314
Expenditure	4,64,484	4,19,786
BALANCE	2,35,706	1,29,472

This actual expenditure shows a decrease of R14,698 on the expenditure of 1890-91, and is due chiefly to the number of tribal levies having been transferred to the Zhob Agency, and partly to the pay of all office establishments in the Agency having been consolidated during the year.

XV.—ZHOB LEVIES AND LEVY CORPS.

Appendix I to the Report of the Political Agent, Zhob,* contains a report upon the administration of the police and levies in the district during the year, while Appendix J of the Political Agent's report contains the Commandant's report on the Zhob Levy Corps, in which a brief history of the raising of the corps is given. Almost the full complement of horses has been purchased, and on the 31st March 1892 only some fifty-two sowars remained to be recruited to bring the cavalry branch of the corps up to its full strength.

*See Appendix VI to the General Administration Report.

Service in the dismounted branch being less popular, it is more difficult to obtain recruits for the infantry.

Camel carriage for the corps is to be discarded owing to the large mortality among the camels, and pony transport will be substituted for it in future.

The mortality among the camels is, in the Political Agent's opinion, due to some peculiar disease which prevailed during the year under review. By some the mortality has been attributed to the locusts which rendered trees and plants eaten by them poisonous for camels.

XVI.—POLICE AND LEVIES.

Appendixes F and N to the Political Agent's report† show the strength of the police and levies respectively in the Thal-Chotiali Agency.

†Thal-Chotiali (see Appendix V to the General Administration Report).

The strength of the police force in the Quetta-Pishin District is reported by the Political Agent‡ to have been slightly increased. Efforts have been made to enlist local Pathans. The postal levies in the Khojak Pass have been abolished in consequence of the railway opening to New Chaman on the 1st January 1892, the Achakzai service on the other hand being augmented.

‡ See Appendix IV to the General Administration Report.

New posts furnished by the levies have been established on the railway line.

Levies were also employed in Pishin and Quetta for purposes of revenue collection, in the detection of crime, and also for escort duty.

The strength of the Police is reported to have been increased in the Bolan Pass since the commencement of work on the Mushkaf-Bolan Railway.

XVII.—HEINOUS CRIME.

Quetta-Pishin.—Appendix I to the Political Agent's Report§ contains a statement of the crime committed in the district during the year. There were three cases of *ghaza* and one of robbery attended with murder.

§ See Appendix IV to the General Administration Report.

A comparison of the figures shows an increase on those of last year, but the difference is slight in offences of a serious nature, and may be attributed chiefly to the commencement of work on the Mushkaf Railway.

Thal-Chotiali.—Appendix P to the Political Agent's Report* contains a summary of the more serious cases which fall under this head. There were in all three cases, two of murder and one of *ghaza*.

* See Appendix V to the General Administration Report.

This is a decrease of ten cases as compared with the number of the preceding year, and is very satisfactory.

Zhob.—Appendix I to the Political Agent's Report† contains a statement of the crime committed in the distict during the year under review.

† See Appendix VI to the General Administration Report.

It is satisfactory to note that there was only one case of *ghaza*. This compares very favourably with the report of the previous year.

XVIII.—LAW AND JUSTICE.

The following table shows particulars of the Civil and Criminal work performed by the officers of the Agency during the year 1891-92:—

Name of Officer.	Original.			Appeals.	
	Civil cases.	Execution of decrees.	Criminal cases.	Civil cases.	Criminal cases.
Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan	...	...	...	56	41
Thal-Chotiali.					
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali	...	1	7	13	24
Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali	...	...	13	...	...
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi	55	35	168	12	14
Ditto ditto, Duki	85	19	43	...	1
Tahsildar, Sibi	129	64	182	...	...
Ditto, Shahrig	177	29	100	...	...
Munsiff, Sibi	743	320	102	...	...
Tahsildar, Duki	15	4	22	...	...
Naib Tahsildar, Sibi	9	...	5	...	...
Ditto, Shahrig	21	6	17	...	...
Ditto, Duki	4	...	2	...	...
Ditto, Sinjawi	118	29	49	...	...
Quetta-Pishin.					
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin	11	6	27	73	56
Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin	44	9	143	40	2
Cantonment Magistrate and Small Cause Court Judge, Quetta	297	147	1,074	...	...
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta	54	49	1,320	2	...
Ditto ditto, Pishin	236	136	189	...	...
Native Assistant, Khojak	557	329	56	...	11
Treasury Officer, Quetta	282	148	53	...	...
Munsiff, Quetta	3,135	1,912	1	...	...
Tahsildar, Quetta	24	6	2	...	...
Ditto, Pishin	220	53	112	...	...
Naib Tahsildar, Quetta	1	...	155	...	...
Ditto, Pishin	30	...	111	...	...

Name of Officer.	Original.			Appeals.	
	Civil cases.	Execution of decrees.	Criminal cases.	Civil cases.	Criminal cases.
Kalat.					
Political Agent, Kalat	...	...	1	2	1
Native Assistant, Bolan Pass	190	57	83	...	...
Zhob.					
Political Agent, Zhob	...	...	16	1	5
Assistant Political Agent, Zhob	...	...	8	1	2
First Extra Assistant Commissioner, Zhob	2	...	2	...	...
Second ditto ditto ditto	81	21	109	...	...
Tahsildar, Bori	58	17	41	...	...
Ditto, Upper Zhob	43	6	31	...	...
Ditto, Lower Zhob	144	48	31	...	...
Ditto, Barkhan	26	...	15	...	...
Ditto, Musakhel	5	...	8	...	...
Naib Tahsildar, Bori	6	2	7	...	...
Ditto, Upper Zhob	4	1	6	...	...
Ditto, Lower Zhob	70	14	...	...	...
Ditto, Barkhan	10	...	8	...	...
Ditto, Musakhel	...	...	...	...	...

Note.—The information furnished in the above statement in regard to Zhob represents only the regular Judicial cases brought on the registers, and does not include a number of cases tried under the Punjab Frontier Regulations or settled by arbitration and country custom.

XIX.—PUBLIC WORKS.

A separate report on Public Works in the Agency is attached as Appendix VII.

The most noteworthy items are those which refer to the borings for oil and water and the coal workings.

As regards coal about 120,000 maunds have been brought in from the coal-fields east of Quetta.

The water from the Shebo canals and Khushdil Khan reservoir was used for irrigation throughout the year, the latter for the first time.

XX.—TELEGRAPHS.

These are dealt with in Appendix VIII.

XXI.—POSTAL.

A report on the administration of the Postal Department in Baluchistan for the year 1891-92 has been submitted by the Deputy Postmaster General, Sind and Baluchistan, and is attached hereto as Appendix IX.

XXII.—COMMERCE.

The exports from Chaman to Kandahar amounted during the year under review to R24,71,745 and the imports to R20,89,948.

From the 1st April 1891 an official was appointed at Panjpai to register the trade with Seistan, Persia and Sorawak. The returns for 1891-92 show that the exports from Panjpai towards Sorawak and Seistan amounted to R45,418 and the imports to R1,98,302. All caravans do not however pass through Panjpai, and it is therefore contemplated to abolish that post and establish two others, one at Samungli and the other at Mian Gandi on the Quetta-Mastung road.

XXIII.—SURVEYS AND RECONNAISSANCES.

A special reconnaissance was carried out by Captain Mackenzie, R.E., with a view to determining the best alignment for a line of rail between Karachi and Quetta *viâ* Las Beyla, Kharan and Kalat. About 900 square miles on the scale of 2 miles =1 inch have been completed.

The triangulation of Southern Baluchistan has been finally completed. This triangulation furnishes data for the topography of all that remains for survey east of 66° E. Long. on the 2 miles =1 inch scale, and of west of that meridian on the 4 miles =1 inch scale.

The topography west of 66° on the scale of 4 miles=1 inch has also been completed in so far that it covers the whole area of Baluchistan.

East of 66° E. Long. a general reconnaissance has been made so as to provide a map of the whole of Baluchistan on a geographical scale for immediate use.

The harbours, ports and coast line of Mekran have been examined and surveyed.

The reports on these surveys have no doubt been submitted to the Government of India by the heads of departments concerned.

XXIV.—HORSE-BREEDING OPERATIONS.

During the year 1891-92 there were 22 horse stallions and 1 donkey stallion employed in Baluchistan. These were distributed as follows:—

Quetta-Pishin Agency.

5 Norfolk trotters.
3 Thorough-bred English.
2 Arabs.

Thal-Chotiali Agency.

1 Thorough-bred English.
7 Arabs.
1 Donkey.

Kalat Agency.

3 Arabs.

Zhob Agency.

1 Thorough-bred English.

The usual horse shows were held at Quetta in the autumn, and at Sibi in the winter.

Quetta Horse Show.—The horse show at Quetta was held on the 2nd October, and was attended by Major Lamb, the Government Remount Agent and by both Mr. J. H. B. Hallen, the General Superintendent, and Mr. J. Grainger, Superintendent of the Horse-Breeding Department, Bombay, while three native cavalry regiments were represented and made purchases.

The total number of horses exhibited was 438, and the sales effected were as below:—

Remount Department	6	horses at an average price of R197 each.
Native Cavalry	85	horses at an average price of R258 each.
Police	58	horses at an average price of R140 each.
TOTAL	149	horses.

The total value of prizes distributed at the show was R1,367-13-3. The following remarks regarding the show were made by Mr. J. H. B. Hallen, General Superintendent of the Horse-Breeding Department:—

"I take this opportunity of recording my opinion that the horse show held at Quetta on the 2nd instant has given proof that the stock of the Baluch mares by Government stallions is likely to prove of great value, showing not only quality, but being also well-limbed. The bent the Baluchis have for horses affords good promise of the developing of the horse-breeding industry, and it was pleasing to find that brood mares and young stock exhibited at the show were generally in good condition and evidently well cared for.

"The horses at the fair imported from north of Kandahar, numbering about 220, were a most useful lot, the majority of them being well built and possessing good bone and limbs.

"The 7th Bombay Lancers purchased 36 of these horses as remounts. I had an opportunity of inspecting the lot and consider them admirably adapted for native cavalry work.

"I am informed that a large number of this class of horses bred and reared in the Maimena District, north of Kandahar, can be annually brought to the Quetta horse fair and show, and therefore I would submit the desirability of offering every inducement to importers to bring these useful horses to this market."

Sibi Horse Show.—This show was held on the 29th February and three following days, but a gloom was cast over it by the death of Sir Robert Sandeman, and consequently the fair was robbed of much of its usual interest. The number of horses exhibited this year was 1,283 as against 1,273 at the previous show. The Remount Department purchased 40 horses, while the native cavalry regiments represented at the show succeeded in obtaining 87, and the Police and Levies in the Agency 94 animals. A sum of R2,301 was awarded in prizes.

XXV.—VOLUNTEERS.

Officers.

Major S. W. Sutton was appointed to succeed Major C. C. B. Knapp in the command on the transfer of the latter from Quetta to Loralai.

Sergeant J. Shaw has been promoted Lieutenant in the corps.

Strength and Efficiency.

Strength of Corps	63 men.
Capitation grant	1,219 rupees.
Figure of merit	57·45
Percentage of extra efficients	40·74

XXVI.—RAILWAYS.

Mushkaf-Bolan Railway.—The construction of the Mushkaf-Bolan Railway was taken in hand in the beginning of the year 1890-91. The old Bolan line running in the bed of the river was also repaired.

Details of the progress on the Mushkaf-Bolan State Railway will be found in the report of the Engineer-in-Chief, Mr. James Ramsay (*vide* Appendix X).

North-Western Railway Frontier Section.—A report on the working of the Engineering Department of the Frontier Section of this railway for the half-years ending 30th June and 31st December 1891, as also a report on the Khost colliery for the same periods, will be found at Appendix XI.

The Khojak Tunnel, which is about 2⅔ miles long, was commenced in April 1888, and the first construction train passed through on the 6th September 1891. The line from Killa Abdulla to New Chaman was opened for traffic on the 1st January 1892.

XXVII.—FORESTS.

The report on the working of the Baluchistan Agency Forest Department will be submitted separately, as it is not due, under Section 237 of the Forest Department Code, until the 10th July.

XXVIII.—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

No officers of the Geological Survey Department have worked in Baluchistan during the year under review.

XXIX.—MEDICAL.

The only epidemic in Baluchistan in 1891 was a widespread outbreak of cholera, which originated at the end of July in a few cases at Sibi, and on the 4th August at Mudgorge. The disease was thence carried to Dirgi, Harnai, Sunari, Fuller's Camp, Bostan, and several villages in the Quetta-Pishin District. The Thal-Chotiali and Zhob Agencies also suffered from the outbreak. The Agency Surgeon's report* gives full details of the epidemic. The infection of the water supplies seems to have been the chief cause of the spread of the epidemic. Rules for general guidance have been framed to meet similar outbreaks in future.

* *Vide* Appendix XII.

DATED QUETTA,
The 11th July 1892.

(Sd.) J. BROWNE, *Major-Genl.*,
Agent to the Governor-General
and Chief Commissioner.

APPENDIX I.

No. 1121, dated Quetta, the 17th June 1892.

From—H. S. BARNES, Esq., C.S., Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan,
To—The Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

I have the honour to submit a brief Report of the work done in my office during the year 1891-92.

2. The appointment of Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan was created in January 1891, and I joined the new appointment in Quetta on 30th March in the same year. By the orders of Government creating the appointment, the Revenue Commissioner, in addition to the general supervision of the revenue administration of the Districts of British Baluchistan and the Agency territories, was also entrusted with the duties of Inspector-General of Police and Jails, Commissioner of Excise and Stamps, Registrar-General and Settlement Commissioner. Early in April the late Sir Robert Sandeman issued an order defining the branches of work with which the Revenue Commissioner should deal. This order, after further experience, was revised in October last, and a copy of the revised order is attached to this report for information. It may be mentioned here that, although the Revenue Commissioner has not been appointed *ex-officio* to be a Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General, it was arranged by the late Sir Robert Sandeman, with a view to saving correspondence, that the Revenue Commissioner, whenever possible, should refer questions unofficially and by note to the Agent to the Governor-General and the Agent to the Governor-General's office, and issue orders, when necessary, in the Agent to the Governor-General's name. This system has worked very well during the last year.

PROVINCIAL REVENUES.

3. The first and most important matter which claimed the Revenue Commissioner's attention was the introduction of a simple system of account of the Provincial revenue and expenditure. There are four distinct Provincial grants or Contracts in Baluchistan, *viz.*—

1. The Special Allotment for Police and Levies.
2. The Zhob Revenues.
3. The Quetta Revenues.
4. The grant for the Zhob Levy Corps.

Contracts Nos. 1 and 2 commenced from 1st April 1890, and in both the Local Government can carry on the unexpended balance from one year to another.

Contract No. 3 only began from 1st April 1891, and the unexpended balance is not carried on. All three of these contracts end on 31st March 1893.

Contract No. 4 began on 1st April 1890, and was to end on 31st March 1892, but by the recent orders of Government it has been extended to the 31st March 1893. All four contracts therefore expire at the end of the current year 1892-93. The unexpended balance of contract 4 is not carried on from one year to another. It may be explained here that contract (1), the Special Allotment, consists of a grant to meet all the expenditure on Police and Levies in Baluchistan, except certain Police and Levies in Zhob and Quetta. The grant was originally in 1890-91 ₹6,42,000.

After the Quetta revenues were provincialised, it was reduced to ₹6,12,000, but subsequently was raised to ₹6,44,680 by inclusion of the Mando Khel and Sherani services. Contract (2) consists of all the receipts in the Zhob District from which the Local Government is expected to meet all the expenditure in Zhob, except military expenditure and the pay of the Political Agent and Assistant Political Agent.

Contract (3) is a somewhat similar contract in regard to Quetta receipts and expenditure, the items of expenditure debitable to the Quetta revenues being fixed arbitrarily with reference to previous practice.

Contract 4 consisted of a grant of ₹1,20,000 in 1890-91 and ₹2,47,200 in 1891-92 to meet all the expenditure on the Zhob Levy Corps, except the pay of the Commandant.

The first business of the Revenue Commissioner after his appointment was the adjustment of the accounts of Contracts 1, 2 and 4 for the financial year 1890-91. When these contracts began in April 1890, no orders were issued for the submission and verification of the monthly receipts and expenditure connected with each contract. Consequently, in sanctioning expenditure, the Agent to the Governor-General's office worked to a great extent in the dark, and at the end of the year there were serious discrepancies between the figures given for each contract by the Comptroller, India Treasuries, and those prepared locally. It took me nine months to clear up and finally adjust these accounts in correspondence with the Comptroller,

India Treasuries, and it will be readily understood that the matter occupied a good deal of time and labour. In order to prevent the recurrence of such discrepancies, the Political Agents of Quetta and Zhob were directed to send in monthly statements of the receipts and expenditures of the Quetta and Zhob Provincial revenues respectively. Before leaving Calcutta I had arranged with the Secretary in the Financial Department and the Comptroller General to have the budget printed in a form showing, in separate columns, the Zhob, Quetta and Imperial revenue and expenditure. Printed forms were prepared in the same form as the Budget Abstract of revenue and expenditure in Baluchistan, and each Political Agent was directed to send in his monthly statement in these forms, showing both the monthly receipts and expenditure, and the receipts and expenditure from the 1st April to date. The Treasury Officer was directed to keep a similar *pro formâ* account of both the Zhob and Quetta revenue and expenditure, and a special clerk was sanctioned from Provincial revenues for the purpose. The District Officers prepared their statements from registers which were written up daily in their offices. On receipt in this office of the monthly statements from the District Officers they are first examined and verified by the Treasury Officer, and then sent to the Comptroller, India Treasuries, for comparison with the *pro formâ* account kept in his office. In this way the accounts are adjusted month by month with very little labour. A similar system was adopted in regard to the Special allotment-expenditure and the receipts in aid of the Special allotment under "XVII—Police," Imperial. Each Political Agent sends in to this office monthly, a return of his police and levy expenditure against this grant, a combined account is then made up in this office and, after examination in the Treasury, it is sent to the Comptroller. In the same way the Commandant, Zhob Levy Corps, sends in his monthly account of expenditure against the Zhob Levy Corps grant, and his figures are verified monthly in the Quetta Treasury. The system introduced has worked excellently during the past year, and appears to have given complete satisfaction to the Account Department in Calcutta. It will be evident that the system of Provincialisation at present in force in the Agency is very complex, as no less than four separate *pro formâ* accounts have to be maintained with separate balances, which are not transferable from one account to another. This is owing to the various contracts having been given separately at different times as necessity arose. I hope during the current year to submit proposals for one Provincial contract for the whole Agency as soon as the present contracts expire.

SPECIAL ALLOTMENT.

4. I will now take the figures for each contract separately—

	R	a.	p.
In 1890-91 the special allotment was	6,42,000	0	0
And the receipts under "XVII—Police," Imperial were	1,268	4	9
TOTAL	6,43,268	4	9

The expenditure during 1890-91 was as follows:—

Police	1,70,572	3	8
Levies	4,44,042	0	9
TOTAL	6,14,614	4	5

	R
Original grant	6,70,000
Deduct—in 1890-91 expenditure transferred to Zhob Provincial revenues	28,000
Grant for 1890-91	6,42,000
Deduct—in 1891-92, expenditure transferred to Quetta Provincial revenues	30,000
	6,12,000
Add—expenditure on Sherani and Mandu Khel Levies	32,680
Grant for 1891-92	6,44,680

leaving an unexpended balance of R28,654-0-4 at the close of the year. As already explained, these figures were only arrived at after considerable correspondence. The figures for the year just elapsed are as follows, it being explained that owing to the inclusion of the grants for the Mando Khel and Sherani Levy services the special allotment for the year amounted to R6,44,680, as shown in the margin:—

	R	a.	p.
Special allotment	6,44,680	0	0
Receipts—in aid of Special allotment under "XVII—Police"	12,122	6	2
Opening balance	28,654	0	4
TOTAL	6,85,456	6	6
Expenditure—			
Police	1,71,353	11	9
Levies	4,84,172	12	11
Closing balance	29,929	13	10
TOTAL	6,85,456	6	6

These figures give the actual verified figures to the close of the month of January 1892. The figures for February and March have not yet been verified, and there may yet be some small adjustments to be made.

I may mention here that one of the principal achievements of the year has been a complete revision of all the district sanctions for police and levies. The grant of the special allotment for police and levies was made in consequence of a complete re-organisation of the police and levies proposed by Sir H. Prendergast in his letter No. 2140 of 15th May 1889. The subject was very complicated, and instead of passing orders on the proposals made, the Government of India gave the Agent to the Governor-General a lump sum per annum to meet the expenditure asked for, and left the details to be arranged locally. No orders, however, were ever passed by the Agent to the Governor-General's office sanctioning the new proposals. Consequently, the Political Agents were compelled to draw their bills in accordance with the old sanction, or rather sanctions, for there were many of them, while in most cases they distributed the money in accordance with Sir H. Prendergast's proposed scale, with subsequent modifications. The result was considerable confusion. The creation of the Zhob District introduced a further element of uncertainty and confusion, for levies drawn for on Thal-Chotiali sanctions were paid for by the Political Agent, Zhob. All this has now been remedied; Political Agents were called on to submit lists in accordance with the existing distribution; a few necessary changes and additions were introduced; and, with the Agent to the Governor-General's approval, fresh sanctions for police and levies were issued for each district. A separate list for levies and police was printed for each district, each list being headed "Special Allotment," "Zhob Revenues" or "Quetta Revenues," as the case might be. Copies of these lists were sent to the Comptroller, India Treasuries, and have no doubt been useful in checking the Political Agents' bills. This revision was not completed till the end of August 1891.

ZHOB REVENUES.

5. At the close of 1890-91 the Political Agent reported that his opening balance for 1890-91 was ₹1,00,072-5-1. According to the figures of the Comptroller, India Treasuries, the balance was ₹1,13,013-13-0. Subsequently, after including on the receipt side the loan of ₹1,00,000 in aid of Public Works, and adding to the expenditure the charges on account of Public Works in Zhob, the Comptroller's balance was ₹84,305-15-5. In order to reconcile the discrepancy it was necessary to go through the whole twelve months' accounts, and the balance finally arrived at with the Comptroller's and Political Agent's concurrence was ₹66,516-8-1. The accounts of the Zhob Provincial revenue and expenditure for 1890-91 was, therefore, as follow:—

	R	a.	p.
Revenue	2,35,520	8	5
Loan from Government	1,00,000	0	0
TOTAL	3,35,520	8	5
Expenditure—			
Civil expenditure	1,40,296	2	9
Public Works expenditure	1,28,707	13	7
TOTAL	2,69,004	0	4
Closing balance	66,516	8	1
TOTAL	3,35,520	8	5

The accounts for the year just elapsed are as follows:—

	R	a.	p.
Opening	66,516	8	1
Revenue	3,34,708	6	7
TOTAL	4,01,224	14	8
Expenditure—			
Civil expenditure	2,13,525	11	9
Public Works expenditure	1,09,947	0	0
Repayment Government loan	25,000	0	0
TOTAL	3,48,472	11	9
Closing balance	52,752	2	11
TOTAL	4,01,224	14	8

These figures are verified to end of February 1892.

QUETTA REVENUES.

6. The year 1891-92 was the first year of the provincialisation of these revenues. Formerly they had been managed for a short time as an excluded local fund. But subsequent to 1883 the whole of the revenue and expenditure had been shown in the Imperial accounts under a sub-head under the major head "Land Revenue." Advantage was taken of the provincialisation to put an end to this arrangement and to classify the receipts and expenditure under their proper heads in the accounts. As the Political Agent's Office in Quetta had been accustomed for some years to prepare monthly accounts, the introduction of the system described in paragraph 3 was not difficult. The accounts of the Quetta revenues for the past year are as follow :—

	R	a.	p.
Revenue	1,92,869	3	6
Expenditure	1,78,111	7	1
Closing balance	14,757	12	5

The balance in hand is not carried on.

ZHOB LEVY CORPS.

7. The grant for this service in 1890-91 was R1,64,290 for the year. The Comptroller, India Treasuries' accounts at the close of the year showed an expenditure of R1,73,993-2-4, or R9,703-2-4 in excess of the grant. It was found that the Accounts Department had erroneously included the pay and the allowances of the Commandant, amounting to R16,070-13-7, and after adjusting this and other items, the true figures were found to be R1,57,922-4-9, showing a saving on the grant of R6,367-11-3. In 1891-92 the grant for the corps was R2,47,200. The expenditure to the end of March has been R2,48,140-13-0. The excess is owing to certain adjustments made by the Comptroller, India Treasuries. The Comptroller has been addressed on the subject, and the amount overdrawn will either be repaid in cash, or short-drawn in the current year. The grant for 1891-92 will not, therefore, be exceeded. When I took charge in April 1891 I found that no less than R97,290 of the expenditure for 1890-91 was under objection for want of detailed bills with vouchers. This was owing to the lack of orders to the Commandant explaining how his initial expenditure should be billed for and adjusted. Detailed instructions were at once issued, the amounts under objection cleared off, and now the bills for expenditure other than the pay of establishment are submitted, countersigned and adjusted monthly, and a monthly return is received in this office. I also found that the corps had no Chanda or Clothing Fund, and no orders had issued for their formation. Instructions were given for the formation of a fund, on the model of the Police Fund, with the sub-heads—

(1) Chanda.
(2) Clothing.
(3) Equipment.
(4) Estates of deceased officers.

With the consent of Government these funds were formed into an Excluded Local Fund called the "Zhob Levy Corps Fund." The budget is passed by this office, and monthly returns of receipts and expenditure are received and verified in the Treasury. So far, therefore, as its accounts are concerned, the administration of the corps is now on a thoroughly satisfactory footing.

RECEIPTS UNDER CERTAIN SPECIFIED HEADS.

8. A return with the above heading is received monthly from the Comptroller, India Treasuries, and is compared with similar returns received from District Officers. The heads under which receipts are shown are given in the margin. The discrepancies between the Comptroller's and the Political Agent's returns were often very great, and the figures were frequently not reconciled until after five or six months of correspondence. This was owing chiefly to faulty classification by the District Officers and the Sub-treasurers of Tahsils. In communication with the Treasury Officer detailed instructions were issued to all the District Officers on the subject of the classification of receipts, and the figures of the Comptroller, India Treasuries, are now verified without difficulty.

1. Land Revenue.
2. Opium.
3. Provincial Rates.
4. Stamps.
5. Registration.
6. Excise on Spirits and Drugs.
7. Assessed Taxes, Income-Tax.

INCREASE OF REVENUE.

9. The increase in the Provincial Revenues during the year that has passed has been very satisfactory.

The following are the figures:—

Provincial Revenues.

	Actuals, 1890-91.			Budget, 1891-92.			Actuals, 1891-92.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Zhob	2,35,520	8	5	2,22,660	0	0	3,34,708	6	7
Quetta	1,95,343	2	5	1,80,790	0	0	1,92,869	3	6
Special allotment (XVII—Police) . . .	1,268	4	9	11,840	0	0	12,122	6	2

The increase under "XVII—Police" in the budget for 1891-92 is merely owing to a transfer of the Municipal and Railway contributions for Police from the Quetta Revenues to receipts in aid of the Special Allotment (XVII—Police). This was arranged with the Comptroller, India Treasuries.

The actual receipts for the past year are no less than R1,24,410-0-3 better than the estimates, a very satisfactory result. Imperial receipts also show an improvement. The figures under the four principal heads of Revenue are as follow:—

	Budget, 1891-92.			Actual, 1891-92.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Land Revenue	2,58,900	0	0	3,00,664	15	2
Stamps	30,260	0	0	26,804	11	0
Excise	56,500	0	0	49,592	2	0
Law and Justice	15,200	0	0	13,619	3	3
TOTAL .	3,60,860	0	0	3,90,680	15	5

the net increase being R29,820-15-5.

EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.

10. The supervision of all the Excluded Local Funds in the Agency now rests with the Revenue Commissioner, who also sanctions the budgets and carries on all correspondence regarding them with the Comptroller, India Treasuries. There are now the following Excluded Local Funds in the Province:—

Quetta Municipal Fund.
Pishin District Bazar Fund.
Quetta-Pishin District Police Fund.
Sibi Municipal Fund.
Thal-Chotiali District Police Fund
Loralai Town Fund.
Zhob Police Fund.
Zhob Levy Corps Fund.

Three of these funds have been created this year on the Revenue Commissioner's recommendation, *viz.*—

The Zhob Levy Corps Fund.
The Zhob Police Fund.
The Loralai Town Fund.

Recommendations have also gone to Government for the formation into Excluded Local Funds of the Sharigh Bazaar Fund and the Fort Sandeman Bazaar Fund, the balances of which are still kept outside the Treasury, and the Bolan Bazaar Fund will shortly be added to the number. Budgets and annual accounts of all these funds have to be sent by the Revenue Commissioner to the Comptroller, India Treasuries, and a general supervision over the receipts and expenditure is exercised by this office. All the funds are well managed and are applied to the purposes for which they are intended.

POLICE AND LEVIES.

11. The present strength of the Police Force in the Agency paid from the Special Allotment is as follow:—

	Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors.	Sergeants and Constables.	Duffadars and Sowars.		TOTAL.
Quetta-Pishin . . .	12	451	62	=	525
Thal-Chotiali . . .	8	232	35	=	275
South-Eastern Baluchistan .	...	10	...	=	10
TOTAL .	20	693	97	=	810

This strength includes the following additions which were sanctioned this year, chiefly on account of the commencement of work on the Mushkaf Railway in the Bolan, and partly to provide camp guards for the Revenue Commissioner and some small additions required in Thal-Chotiali :—

		R
1	Deputy Inspector, 3rd grade	40
3	Sergeants, 1st grade, @ 27 each	81
5	Do., 2nd grade, @ 17 each	85
8	Do., 3rd grade @ 14 each	112
22	Constables, 1st grade, @ 12	264
49	Do., 2nd grade, @ 11	539
1	Daffadar	37
4	Sowars, 1st grade, @ 33 each	132
5	Do., 2nd grade, @ 27 each	135
3	Bhishtis (2 @ 11 each and 1 @ 10)	32
1	Sweeper	10
	TOTAL	1,467

As already stated, a Police Fund for Chanda, Clothing and Equipment, etc., has been created in Zhob, and formed into an excluded local fund, so that no receipts under these heads are now kept outside the Treasury as heretofore. A set of rules has also been issued, with the consent of the Local Government, providing, in accordance with the Punjab Police rules, for the grant of good service stripes and pay to deserving police constables. A copy of the rules issued is attached.

As already stated in paragraph 4, the sanctions to the police and levy establishments throughout the Agency have been completely revised and recast and brought up to date. In addition to the numbers of the police paid for from the special allotment, the following force is maintained and paid for from the Zhob Provincial revenues :—

	Inspectors and Dy. Inspectors.	Sergeants and Constables.	Daffadars and Sowars.	TOTAL.
Zhob Police	6	146	30	182

The working of the police has been carefully supervised by this office, which receives monthly crime statement from each district showing the results obtained.

The state of the police force is very satisfactory.

MUNICIPALITIES.

12. There are only two Municipalities in Baluchistan, *viz.* Sibi and Quetta, and they are only municipalities by courtesy, for there is no Municipal Act yet in this Agency. The principal work of the year has been the revision of the octroi schedule and rules in the Quetta Municipality. Formerly the collection of the octroi tax was farmed to the highest bidder, and the schedule was a very cumbrous one, containing no less than 98 articles, many of them yielding very little revenue, while their liability to duty gave the contractors the opportunity of exercising much oppression. The rules were also very old-fashioned and caused considerable friction with other Government Departments, as articles brought into Municipal limits by contractors were subject to the tax, even if the goods ultimately became the property of Government, and no refunds were allowed. At the instance of Colonel Biddulph, Officiating Agent to the Governor-General, it was decided to collect the tax in future by Government Agency, to bring the rules into harmony with the latest orders of Government, and to revise the schedule. The new schedule and rules were approved by the Agent to the Governor-General, and came into force from 1st April 1892. The new schedule is much superior to the old one, and contains only 56 articles. The old system has been retained for the present in Sibi, where the receipts are small, until experience is gained of the results obtained in Quetta under the new arrangement.

SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS.

13. Proposals for the commencement of settlement operations in Quetta and Pishin were submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General in January last, and they have been forwarded to Government. The introduction of the settlement has not yet been sanctioned, but during the year a small settlement establishment was placed at the disposal of the Revenue Commissioner, and some preliminary inquiries were commenced into the Muafi tenures of Quetta. There are several karezes in Quetta owned by Syads and by Raisani and other Brahuis, which have been revenue-free for many generations, and from which no revenue has

been taken since Quetta came under British administration. Sir Robert Sandeman desired that an enquiry should be made into the validity of the Sanads under which remission of revenue was claimed. Over one hundred applications for remission of revenue were received in this office. The Sanads (some 200 in number) have all been examined and translated by myself; the circumstances of each karez have been enquired into; registers of owners and their shares prepared; and it is hoped in a short time that the enquiry will be completed and the various applications submitted for the orders of the Agent to the Governor-General with the Revenue Commissioner's recommendations. The village papers prepared will all be useful in the coming settlement operations, as they have been framed in the manner proposed in the report regarding settlement operations submitted last January. A preliminary cash assessment was also, with the Agent to the Governor-General's approval, made in certain parts of Pishin pending the introduction of settlement operations. Certain parts of Pishin always paid, under the Afghans, a fixed cash assessment or a fixed assessment in cash and kind. Thus the Barshore Kakars and the Parinzun and Alizai Tarins were assessed at so many Naukars, or men at arms, per village, and they paid a fixed cash payment per Naukar in lieu of furnishing the men. The Barshore Kakars paid ₹29 per Naukar, and the Tarins ₹14-8. The Kakars of the Kakar Lora and Kakar karezes paid a fixed assessment in cash and kind on each village. In 1890-91 this system was abolished by Sir Robert Sandeman's orders, and a share of one-sixth the gross produce was taken by "batai" as the Government revenue. This change caused some discontent, and the Government of India ordered a return to the old system pending settlement. As, however, the returns of batai had shown that the old assessments were light, I endeavoured to persuade the people to agree to an enhancement of the fixed assessment as a condition of our ceasing to divide the produce. I succeeded in getting all the people to agree to the old fixed assessments being doubled, pending settlement. I give a brief list in the margin showing the result of the arrangement. It will be seen that the revenue in these villages in Pishin has been increased, with the full consent of the people, from ₹11,195-4-0 to ₹23,145-4-0. Besides this summary assessment of a portion of Pishin and the preliminary enquiry into the revenue-free tenures in Pishin and Quetta, an enquiry was also made into certain questions regarding the relative status, as proprietors, of the Kasi Pathans in Quetta and the Brahui karez-owners, from whom the Kazis used formerly to collect one-sixth of the produce. The Kazis formerly paid a fixed assessment to Government and collected one-sixth from certain karezes within their village limits.

	No. of Naukars.	Old rate per Naukar.	Total.	New rate per Naukar.	Total.
		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.
Parinzun Tarins	91½	14 8 0	1,330 8 0	29	2,660 12 0
Segi Tarins	65½	14 8 0	953 6 0	29	1,906 12 0
Alizai Tarins	79½	14 8 0	1,156 6 0	33	2,631 12 0
Total	237½	...	3,440 2 0	...	7,199 4 0
Barshore—					
Saliman Khel	27	23 0 0	621 0 0	60	3,620 0 0
Ahmad Khel	24½	29 8 0	722 12 0	60	1,470 0 0
Barakzai	30	29 8 0	885 0 0	60	1,800 0 0
Total	81½	...	2,328 12 0	...	4,890 0 0
Kakar Lora and Karezat—					
Old fixed assessment	...	...	5,526 6 0	New do.	11,053 0 0
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	11,195 4 0	...	23,145 4 0

A commencement has also been made in the preparation of village papers and the definition of village boundaries in the Kuchlak and Agabarg tapas, so that survey can be begun directly the settlement is formally sanctioned.

EXCISE.

14. Contracts for the exclusive right to manufacture and sell country spirits are farmed annually in the various districts of the Agency. During the year, in communication with the Political Agents, the system adopted has been improved and made uniform throughout British Baluchistan and the Agency territories. The procedure in the matter of the grant of wholesale and retail licenses for the vend of imported liquors and spirits was also found to be very irregular. In Thal-Chotiali separate licenses were not given for wholesale and retail vend. In Quetta a fee of only ₹16 was charged for a license for wholesale vend, though the fee in the Punjab is ₹48, and Political Agents charged what they thought fit for licenses for retail

vend. A set of rules has been drawn up by this office for the guidance of Political Agents, and a complete set of license forms prescribed for the whole Agency. The fee on wholesale licenses has been raised to R32, and shop licenses for retail vend have been divided into classes, with a maximum fee for the 1st class of R300 for the year. Separate forms with separate rates of fees have also been prescribed for licenses for retail vend granted to hotels, staging bungalows and railway refreshment-rooms. The system now in force is uniform for the whole Agency, and will result in a considerable increase of revenue under this head.

RULES FOR PETITION-WRITERS.

15. It was found that much diversity of practice existed in the different districts regarding the grant of licenses to petition-writers. A few simple rules have been drawn up for the guidance of Political Agents and a copy is attached.

TACCAVI ADVANCES.

16. I also append to this report a copy of the rules drawn up, with the concurrence of the Agent to the Governor-General, regarding the grant of taccavi advances in the Agency. Before these rules were issued the practice in the matter of granting these loans was very irregular. Almost all loans were granted without interest, and sufficient care was not exercised to see that the loans were strictly applied to the purposes for thich they were granted. The rules impress upon Political Agents the necessity of attending to the orders of Government on these points. No account was kept at head-quarters of the various loans granted and the recoveries made, and considerable difficulty was consequently caused in verifying the quarterly returns received from the Comptroller, India Treasuries. All Political Agents now send in returns every quarter, which are collated in a general register kept in this office.

The returns received from the Accounts Department can now be immediately checked; complete control is exercised over the grant of advances; and Political Agents are regularly reminded if instalments are allowed to fall into arrears.

REGISTRATION ACT, III OF 1877.

17. Although Act III of 1877 has been in force in the Agency since the publication of the Baluchistan Laws and Regulations, it was found that no steps had been taken to appoint Registrars and Sub-registrars under the Act, or to bring the other provisions of the Act into force. The necessary notifications were drawn up in this office and, with the approval of Government, have been published. Circular orders are now under preparation for issue to the various Political Agents, and arrangements have been made to supply the Registrars and Sub registrars with the necessary registers and forms, and with safes and boxes for their custody. The necessary contingent grants have been provided in the budget, and it is expected that the receipts from registration will cover all expenses.

REGISTRATION UNDER ACT VI OF 1886.

18. As in the case of Act III of 1877, no measures had been taken to enforce the provisions of Act VI of 1886. The necessary notifications for the appointment of Marriage Registrars under Act XV of 1872 (the Indian Christian Marriage Act) and of Registrars of Births and Deaths under Act VI of 1883, were drawn up by this office, and, with the approval of Government, published. The Revenue Commissioner was also appointed the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages. Arrangements are now being made to supply the necessary registers and forms to all the officers and ministers of religion for whom they are required.

MISCELLANEOUS.

19. In addition to the matters specifically noticed in the preceding paragraphs, a considerable amount of other work has been carried out by my office in the direction of introducing order and system into the administration of the districts under my charge. Among the more important matters the following may be noticed. Complete graded lists of the Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars, and of the Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors of Police, have been prepared; the order of their seniority has been settled; and arrangements made to keep the lists up to date. In accordance with the recommendations of a committee, presided over by the Revenue Commissioner, rules have been prepared and issued by the Local Government for the issue of warm clothing and liveries to menial servants in the Agency, under the Resolutions of the Financial Department quoted in the margin.

No. 2544, dated 25th May 1890.
385 " 29th January 1891.

The limits of the Quetta Municipality have been defined, and the waste land within those limits formally constituted the property of the Municipality, subject to the conditions laid down by Government. Proposals have been made for the constitution of a fuel and fodder reserve under the Khusdil irrigation bund, and the complaints received regarding the amount of land taken up for the similar reserve under the Shebo Canal have been enquired into and proposals made for their settlement. The Revenue Commissioner was also President of the Committee on Camel Carriage, which was assembled in September last, and at which all Government departments in Quetta were represented.

The numbers of the receipts and issues in the Commissioner's English office, for the three-quarters of the year from 1st April to 31st December 1891, are given in the margin. They do not of course represent by any means the whole amount of the work done by the office, as nearly all communications with the Agent to the Governor-General's office are carried on unofficially by office note.

Receipts No. 1550.
Issues „ 1245.

20. On the whole, I think it may be fairly claimed that the results have justified the appointment of a Revenue Commissioner for Baluchistan. Much important work has been done which could not be done before. Order and system have taken the place of irregularity; the Provincial revenues have been economically administered, and the accounts are in thorough order; and lastly, the increased efficiency in all branches of the administration has been accompanied by a most satisfactory increase in the revenue, which may, to some extent at any rate, be attributed to the better supervision exercised. I may mention that the special work of the Revenue Commissioner has, during the last year, been to some extent retarded in consequence of my appointment at different times to act as Agent to the Governor-General, in addition to my own duties, owing to the sad deaths of Sir Oliver St. John and Sir Robert Sandeman.

With the exception of one week, during which Sir Oliver St. John was able to attend office, the Revenue Commissioner carried on the duties of the Agent to the Governor-General, in addition to his own, from 23rd April, when the late Sir Robert Sandeman went to Simla, to 9th July, when Colonel Biddulph took charge, and again from 29th January 1892, the date of Sir Robert Sandeman's death, to nearly the end of March, or for nearly five months out of the year.

I trust this brief summary of the work accomplished during the first year of the Revenue Commissioner's appointment will be considered satisfactory.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

H. S. BARNES,
Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

No. 6746, dated Quetta, the 24th October 1891.

[*In supersession of Order No. 2630, dated the 28th April 1891:*]

READ—

Letter No. 298-E., dated 12th February 1891, from the Government of India in the Foreign Department, conveying orders regarding the appointment of Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

ORDER.—The Government of India having appointed a Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan, the new officer will be entrusted with the duties of Revenue and Settlement Commissioner, Inspector-General of Police and Jails, Commissioner of Excise and Stamps, and of Registrar-General throughout the Agency.

2. Under these circumstances the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that all correspondence relating to the subjects noted below, that formerly was addressed to the Agent to the Governor-General's office direct, shall in future be submitted by Political Agents and District Officers to the Revenue Commissioner, who will, when necessary, refer the matter for the orders of the Local Government.

(*a*) *Revenue.*—All matters affecting revenue, including irrigation, excise, stamps and taccavi loans, and matters connected with the administration of provincialised revenues.

(*b*) *Levies.*—Matters connected with the financial administration of levies in Baluchistan.

(*c*) *Police.*—Matters connected with the control and administration of the police.

(*d*) *Jails.*—Matters relating to the management and administration of jails.

(*e*) *Treasury.*—Matters connected with the administration and management of all Treasuries and Sub-treasuries in Baluchistan.

(*f*) *Registration.*—Matters connected with registration, both under Act III of 1887 and Act VI of 1886.

(*g*) *Municipalities and Bazaars.*—Matters relating to the financial administration of Municipalities and Bazaars.

Other matters will be referred unofficially to the Revenue Commissioner by the Agent to the Governor-General's office when necessary.

(*h*) *Budgets.*—Questions relating to the preparation and adjustment of budgets, Imperial Provincial, and excluded Local Funds.

N.B.—This will not affect the details of Public Works Department Budget, which will be dealt with as heretofore.

(*i*) *Acquisition of Land.*—Questions which may arise in connection with the acquisition of land, or rights in land, either by Government or by others, under the Land Acquisition Act. Questions relating to acquisition of mining grants will be dealt with in the Superintending Engineer's Office, but unofficial reference should be made to the Revenue Commissioner before submission to the Agent to the Governor-General.

(*j*) *Forests.*—All questions bearing on revenue matters connected with the Forest Department.

(*k*) *Appointments, promotions, etc.*—All questions relating to appointments, promotions, transfers, dismissals, leave applications, etc., in the Subordinate Judicial and Revenue Departments and Ministerial Offices, subject to such rules as may be made by the Agent to the Governor-General from time to time.

Likewise all questions relating to increase or redistribution of establishments.

(*l*) *Trade.*—All trade statistics and returns, and questions connected therewith.

3. Travelling allowance and detailed contingent bills, and questions connected therewith, should continue to be submitted to the Office of the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner.

4. All purely political questions, all matters connected with the Kalat and Laus Beyla States, including Mekran, and the taking of revenue from tribes from whom revenue has not yet been taken, should similarly be referred direct to the Agent to the Governor-General.

By order,

W. STRATTON, *Lieut.*,

First Assistant to Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan.

Good Conduct Stripes.

With the sanction of the Local Government the following rules are prescribed by the Inspector-General of Police for regulating the grant of good conduct stripes to members of the Police Force in Baluchistan.

Good conduct stripes.

1. Good conduct stripes, not exceeding three in all and two on any one occasion, may be given to a constable or sowar by the District Superintendent of Police, with the approval of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police (Political Agent) for conduct displaying extraordinary address, acuteness, fidelity, courage, or which appears to be specially praiseworthy.

Good conduct stripes by whom and for what given.

And, in special cases, may be so given as a reward for exemplary conduct during a long period of service; but, in such cases, the sanction of the Inspector-General of Police shall be previously applied for and obtained.

The minimum length of service for each stripe is as follows:—

(*a*) For one stripe 6 years' service.

(*b*) For two stripes 9 years' service.

(*c*) For three stripes 12 years' service.

Advantages belonging to wearers.

2. The following advantages shall belong to the wearer of a good conduct stripe, that is to say,—

(1) If the wearer is a constable or sowar he shall receive an extra allowance, in addition to his salary, (*a*) of one rupee per mensem so long as he continues to wear two good conduct stripes, (*b*) of two rupees per mensem so long as he continues to wear three good conduct stripes, provided there is budget provision.

(A).
(B).

3. A constable or sowar who is promoted to the rank of Sergeant or Daffedar may continue to wear any good conduct stripes he may be in possession of, but will cease, on promotion, to draw the good conduct pay.

Sergeants may wear but will not receive good conduct pay.

4. Good service pay is not reckoned in calculating pension, except in the case of those who, before the 19th July 1871, were members of the police force of the Punjab.

Good conduct pay cannot be reckoned in calculating pension.

5. For the present the Budget provision will be made in each district for the grant of good service pay to the following extent:—

Budget provision.

(i) Wearers of two stripes, five per cent. of force.

(ii) Wearers of three stripes, five per cent. of force.

6. If at any time the number of constables or sowars in a district with claims to the extra allowances of one and two rupees per mensem exceeds the budget provision, wearers of three stripes shall have the preference over wearers of two; and wearers of two stripes shall rank among themselves according to the dates on which they obtained the second stripe, and if more than one such wearer obtained the second stripe on the same day, then he who received the first stripe first shall have the prior claim to such allowance.

Claim to allowance when wearers exceed provision.

7. A good conduct stripe or stripes shall be forfeited only, otherwise than by leaving, or removal from, the Department or promotion to a higher grade, under the written order of the District Superintendent of Police, with the approval of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police (Political Agent), and such officer may, subject to the same approval, for an act of misconduct, make such order in respect of any number or all the stripes worn by a constable, sowar, Sergeant or Daffedar.

Forfeiture of stripes.

8. The gift and forfeiture of every good conduct stripe and the reasons therefor, with the names of the police officers concerned, shall be entered in the return of punishments and rewards for the month in which the order was made.

9. The Deputy Inspectors-General shall control most carefully the bestowal of good conduct stripes under rule 1 which, on account of the advantage accruing, should be given with discrimination.

RULES RELATING TO THE GRANT OF LICENSES TO PETITION-WRITERS.

The following rules regarding the grant of licenses to petition-writers in the Courts of the Baluchistan Agency and regulating the conduct of persons licensed to practise as petition-writers have been framed by the Revenue Commissioner and are hereby circulated for general information:—

(1) Petition-writers shall be of two grades, the 1st grade and the 2nd grade.

(2) Licenses to practise as a petition-writer shall be in the Form A. annexed, and shall be granted by Political Agents and Deputy Commissioners within the limits of their respective districts.

(3) Licenses shall be granted only to persons of established good character and of sufficient education. Political Agents should satisfy themselves on these points before granting licenses. In Zhob, Pishin, Duki, Loralai and Sharigh a knowledge of Pushtu is a necessary qualification.

(4) A register of all licenses granted under these rules shall be kept in the Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner's office in the Form B. attached.

(5) Licenses shall in the first instance be granted on probation only to be confirmed if the Political Agent thinks fit at the end of a year. Licenses may at any time be revoked by the Political Agent. When any license is revoked under this rule, the reasons for the order given should be recorded.

(6) Licenses should be brought up once in every year to the Political Agent for examination, and the date of such inspection shall be entered in the proper column of the register prescribed in rule 4.

7. The application for permission to practise as a petition-writer shall be made in writing, and shall be written by the applicant with his own hand, and be presented by him in person.

It shall state :—

(*a*) The applicant's father's name, date of birth according to the English calendar, caste, residence, and present occupation (if any).

(*b*) The names of two persons of respectability to whom reference may be made as to the applicant's character should the certificates presented with the application be deemed insufficient; and it shall be accompanied by certificates of character and satisfactory evidence as to the applicant's education. If the applicant has been convicted of a criminal offence, this shall be stated in his application. If the applicant is in the service of Government or of a legal practitioner, his application shall state that he is prepared to resign such service on being licensed as a petition-writer.

8. A licensed petition-writer of the 1st grade is allowed to write appeals and petitions for the Courts of the Political Agent and Revenue Commissioner, and for the Court of the Agent to the Governor-General, as well as for the lower Courts.

9. A licensed petition-writer of the 2nd grade is allowed to write petitions only for the Courts below the Court of the Political Agent.

10. Every licensed petition-writer shall keep up a register in Form C. attached in which he shall enter every petition written by him. This register shall be open to the inspection of any Court which may demand its production.

11. Every licensed petition-writer shall have, and use as occasion may require, a seal with his name, number, and grade engraved on it, in Urdu.

12. Every petition written by a licensed petition-writer shall be signed by him and sealed with the seal referred to above. Every petition shall likewise be marked with the number which it bears in the writer's register, and shall show the fee which has been charged for writing it.

13. Licensed petition-writers shall, in writing petitions, use, as far as possible, such phrases as the petitioners will understand and shall write clearly and legibly. At the foot of every petition, other than a petition of merely formal character, shall be recorded a declaration, under the signature of the writer, that to the best of his knowledge and belief, the petition expresses the true meaning of the petitioner, and that its contents have been fully explained to the petitioner.

14. Licensed petition-writers shall be at liberty to make their own terms with their clients as to the remuneration to be paid, but the amount agreed upon should not be excessive, and should be truly entered in the register and on the petition.

15. No licensed petition-writer shall act as a Mukhtiar or Agent in any case.

16. Licensed petition-writers shall not take payment for their services by an interest in the result of the litigation in regard to which they are employed, and shall not themselves find or contribute towards the funds employed in carrying on any litigation, except when such litigation concerns their own private affairs.

17. Any licensed petition-writer who wilfully violates any of the above rules will be liable, after such inquiry as the Political Agent may think fit, to either suspension or dismissal or to such fine not exceeding Rs. 50 as the Political Agent may deem desirable according to the circumstances of the case.

18. All Courts should insist strictly on the observance of the rule that the fee charged for writing the petition must be in all cases entered on the petition, and they should from time to time by enquiring from the petitioners satisfy themselves that the entries made are correct. If the Court in any case finds that the fee charged is an excessive one, it shall be at liberty to reduce this fee to such amount as it considers reasonable and proper and shall order the petition-writer to refund the amount received in excess of such sum. From any order made under this rule by a subordinate Court, an appeal shall lie to the Political Agent.

FORM A.

Form of License.

In the District of_____

Certified that_____has this day been licensed as a petition-writer of the_____grade, and is hereby permitted to practise petition-writing in the above-mentioned District, in accordance with the Rules hereto appended.

Given this_____day of_____189 .

at_____

Political Agent.

FORM B.

*Register of Petition-writers licensed by the*_____

1	2	3	4	5	6	7										8
Name.	Father's name and caste or tribe.	Residence.	Names of references required by Rule 7 (b).	Date of grant of license and name of granting officer.	Date of confirmation of license and name of confirming officer.	*Date of production of license for annual inspection.*										REMARKS.
						1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	

FORM C.

Register to be maintained by licensed Petition-writers.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serial No.	Date on which the petition was written.	Name, parentage, caste and residence of the person at whose instance the petition was written.	Description of petition.	Brief abstract of contents.	Value of Court-fee stamps affixed to the petition.	Fee charged for writing the petition.	REMARKS.

Order by the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

As it is advisable to notify to all Political Agents the rules governing the grant of taccavi advances in the Baluchistan Agency, the following papers are republished for information and guidance:—

(*i*) Letter from the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1355-E., of 15th July 1889.

(*ii*) Bengal Government Notification dated the 17th November 1884, containing the Bengal Rules referred to in paragraph 2 (*i*) of the above letter.

2. In the grant of taccavi advances the Bengal Rules should be followed for the present so far as they are applicable, and Political Agents should arrange to supply themselves with the Printed Forms A., B., C., and D., prescribed by those rules.

3. Applications for *Taccavi Advance* should always be written up in Form A., which should be sent in duplicate to the officer having authority to sanction the advance. When the advance is sanctioned, the Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner should fill up the form of certificate B. (keeping copy in his office) on which the money will be paid from the Treasury.

4. Political Agents and Deputy Commissioners are reminded that in all cases the property to be improved must, in the first case, be hypothecated in repayment of the advance, and care should be taken that land given as security has no existing mortgage or other incumbrance on it already.

In the case of an Advance for making a karez, the advance should not ordinarily be given till the success of the karez is fairly assured, as karez-making is often a very doubtful speculation. In such cases Political Agents should be most careful to safeguard the interest of Government by making careful enquiry before granting an advance, and in all cases not only the karez, but all the land it is expected to water, if it has any value, should be hypothecated to Government. Where the property to be improved is sufficient security, no further security is required. If it is not sufficient, the applicant must either hopothecate other immoveable property of his own, which will be duly entered in certificate B paragraph 2 (*d*), or must obtain a collateral surety who will hypothecate immoveable property as security (Form D.). It is not advisable to take personal security except in exceptional cases where the securities are a body of village residents who bind themselves jointly and severally to be responsible for the repayment of the advance. (Form C.) *Vide* Rule 8 (*b*).

These rules should be strictly observed, as it is most important that all loans should be properly secured. Carelessness in this respect may cause serious loss to Government hereafter, as the amount annually advanced is now very large.

5. So long as the annual Government allotment for the Agency remains at its present amount (50,000) the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to grant an annual allotment of (10,000) to each of the districts of (*i*) Quetta-Pishin, (*ii*) Thal-Chotiali, and (*iii*) Zhob. Political Agents should apply through the Revenue Commissioner if they wish in any year to have this allotment increased. The Revenue Commissioner is authorised to sanction transfers from one district to another of the allotments made. Political Agents in charge of districts may sunction advances not exceeding ₹1,000 provided the sum allotted to their district is not exceeded, but a copy of the order sanctioning any such advance should be always forwarded to the Revenue Commissioner for information, so that the Register maintained in his office may be kept up to date. The Revenue Commissioner may sanction advances up to ₹3,000. Advances in excess of that amount require the sanction of the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, which should be obtained through the Revenue Commissioner.

6. Political Agents and Deputy Commissioners should be careful to see that instalments are regularly realised on the dates fixed, and should submit to the Revenue Commissioner quarterly returns of the loans granted and instalments realised in the form prescribed from time to time by that Officer.

7. The attention of Political Agents and Deputy Commissioners is especially called to the rules laid down in the Foreign Department letter No. 1355-E. of 15th July 1889. In the Agent to the Governor-General's opinion interest should ordinarily be demanded on all loans given, except when the condition prescribed in paragraph 2(*ii*) of the Government of India letter quoted above is clearly fulfilled.

There is no law or custom forbidding Muhammadans from paying interest on borrowed money, and the grant made by Government is so liberal that in course of time serious loss will be caused to Government if interest is not realised. It should be the rule that interest must be paid unless the applicant can clearly prove that the increase of Revenue to be realised from

the improvement, up to the time the advance is repaid, will at least equal the interest that would have been payable on the advance in the same period. If Political Agents wish an advance, in future, to be given without interest, they must state in their application their reasons for the recommendation.

H. S. BARNES,
Revenue Commissioner.

ENCLOSURE No. (*i*).

No. 1355-E., dated Simla, the 15th July 1889.

From—H. S. BARNES, Esq., Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,

To—The Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

I am directed to reply to your letter No. 1668, dated the 16th April 1889, on the subject of taccavi advances in Baluchistan.

2. After further consideration of the matter the Governor-General in Council is pleased to approve the following rules for the grant of taccavi advances in the districts under your administration :—

(i) Taccavi advances should ordinarily be made subject to the usual payment of interest prescribed by the Bengal rules forwarded to you with the letter from this Office, No. 80-E., dated the 23rd January 1885.

(ii) In any case in which the Governor-General's Agent is satisfied that the work of improvement for which the advance is given will lead to an increase of revenue, which within the time fixed for the complete repayment of the advance will amount to not less than the whole interest which should have been charged under the rules, he is at liberty to grant the advance without interest.

(iii) The works of improvement for which taccavi advances may be granted under rule (ii) may either be works carried out by the Political Agent or by the agricultural population.

(iv) The Governor-General's Agent may, as provided by rule 14 (*b*) of the Bengal rules, grant advances at a lower rate of interest or without interest in very exceptional circumstances, even when there is no immediate prospect of an increase of revenue.

3. These orders supersede the instructions contained in paragraph 4 of Mr. Forbes' letter No. 1181-E., dated the 20th July 1885; but the existing orders limiting the amount of taccavi advances to be granted annually in Baluchistan will remain in force.

ENCLOSURE No. (*ii.*)

NOTIFICATION—dated the 17th November 1884.

Under the powers conferred upon him by section 10 of the Land Improvement Loans Act, No. XIX of 1883, the Lieutenant-Governor, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, is pleased to make the following rules for the working of the Act :—

1. Loans under these rules will be made from such sums as the Local Government may from time to time allot to the Board of Revenue.

2. Commissioners will submit, by the 15th October of each year, an estimate of the requirements for loans under the Act for each of the districts of their divisions for the ensuing financial year; and when orders thereon are received from Government and an allotment is made, the Board will distribute as funds are available. It will be in the power of Commissioners to divide the sums so allotted among the districts of their divisions at their discretion, and to transfer assignments from one district to another, but expenditure in the division must be kept within the amounts assigned.

3. In these rules Collector has the meaning defined for it by the Act.

4. Subject to the provisions of these rules, the Collector may sanction loans not exceeding R1,000 for purposes specified in the Act, provided the district allotment must not be exceeded

without the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division. Loans exceeding ₹1,000 require the sanction of the Commissioner, and exceeding ₹5,000 the sanction of the Board. In such cases the Commissioner or the Board may call for such detailed plans and estimates, or for such professional opinion on the project as may seem necessary.

5. Applications for loans may be presented to any revenue officer, of or above the rank of a Kanungo or Sub-Deputy Collector, for transmission to the Collector.

6. The application shall be made in writing as nearly as possible in the annexed Form A.

7. The Collector shall either make a local enquiry himself, or cause one to be made by a revenue officer not below the rank of a Kanungo or Sub-Deputy Collector, for the purpose of ascertaining the particulars mentioned on the reverse of Form A.

8. (*a*) When the Applicant's interest in the land to be improved is sufficient to cover the loan, no collateral security need be required. (*b*) When the sureties are a body of village residents who bind themselves jointly and severally as provided in section 9 of the Act, their personal surety shall be sufficient. (*c*) In all cases not covered by clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) of this rule, immoveable property shall be hypothecated by the applicant as collateral security.

9. Repayment shall be by half-yearly instalments. The date of the first instalment shall not exceed two years from the date of the loan, and shall, in cases in which such a principle is applicable, be fixed with reference to the time when the improvement will begin to yield a return.

10. The date of the last instalment shall not ordinarily exceed ten years from the date of the loan, the amount of the instalments being fixed, in cases in which such a principle is applicable, with reference to the annual profit expected to accrue from the improvement. With the sanction of the Board of Revenue the time for repayment may in special cases be extended to 20 years.

11. If the proposed improvements fall within the provisions of section 11, clause (2) of the Act, and the security offered is good and sufficient, the Collector may, on completion of the local enquiry, sanction the loan himself, if empowered to do so. Otherwise he shall forward the application with his report to his superior officer for disposal.

12. If the loan be sanctioned, the applicant shall be required to sign a certificate in the annexed Form B.; and, when his interest in the land to be improved is not sufficient to cover the loan, to execute, together with his sureties, if any, a bond in the annexed Form C. or Form D., as the case may be.

13. A copy of the certificate shall be given to the applicant, and payment of the loan shall be made at the district or Sub-divisional treasury on its presentation.

14. (*a*) The rate of interest shall be one anna in the rupee, or 6¼ per cent. per annum.

(*b*) But the Local Government may, for special reasons, and on special application through the Board of Revenue, sanction a loan at a lower rate of interest or without interest.

(*c*) If any instalment of principal or of interest, or of consolidated principal and interest, is not paid when it falls due, the Collector may, if he thinks fit, charge interest on it at any rate not exceeding 6¼ per cent. per annum from the date of its falling due to the date of payment.

15. The payment of the loan shall be made in accordance with the table in annexed Form E, which shows the amount of equal half-yearly payments necessary to repay a loan advanced with interest at 6¼ per cent. per annum for any number of years from one to twenty.

16. The dates for payment of instalments shall usually be the dates fixed for payment of the land revenue.

17. Instalments may be suspended by order and at the discretion of the Collector on proof of failure of crops or other exceptional calamity. The Collector shall report the suspension through the Commissioner to the Board of Revenue, who shall pass such orders on the case as may seem proper.

18. The Collector shall make provision for the inspection from time to time of works undertaken under the Act. In all cases the work shall be inspected within one month after the expiration of the time within which completion was directed in the certificate.

19. If at any time it is proved to the satisfaction of the Collector that any part of the loan has been misapplied, he may, after recording in writing the grounds of his decision, and subject to the control of the superior revenue authorities, proceed to recover the whole amount of the loan with such interest as may have become due thereon.

20. When any portion of a loan made under these rules is found to be irrecoverable, a special report shall be made to the Board of Revenue.

21. The Board of Revenue shall regulate the forms of all returns, registers, and accounts relating to loans under the Act.

Form A of Application.

Name, residence, etc., of applicant.	Amount of loan required.	Nature of security, whether personal or otherwise.	Nature of proposed improvement.	Situation of the land.	Applicant's rights in the land.	Proposed dates of repayment.

(*Applicant's signature.*)

Particulars to be filled in by Inspecting Officer. (*Reverse of form A.*)

I.—Mehal, field number, area of land to be improved.

II.—Status of applicant, *i.e.* proprietor or tenant. If a tenant, and the landlord's consent is required, whether the landlord objects.

III.—Security—

(1) If the land itself, the value of the applicant's interest in it.

(2) If personal, the names and status of the co-sureties.

(3) If property other than the land itself, its nature, value, and extent of pre-existing incumbrances, if any.

IV.—The improvement—

(1) Its estimated utility and value.

(2) Objections, if any, of third parties.

(3) Probable date on which it will begin to yield profit.

V.—Repayment—

(1) Suitable date for first instalment with reference to IV (3).

(2) Proposed instalments and period of repayment.

VI.—Date or dates on which the loan or instalments of it should be received by the applicant.

Recommendations of Inspecting Officer.

Form B.

Certificate granted under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883.

*To*_____*son of*_____*of*_____

1. On production of this certificate the aforesaid is entitled to receive from the Collector of ——————the following sums, on the dates noted against them, as a loan to be expended on (here describe clearly the nature of improvement) the land specified in the margin.

Date	amount.
Date	amount.
etc.	etc.
etc.	etc.

2. The conditions relating to the making and repayment of this loan are as follows :—

(*a*).—That it, with interest thereon, shall be repayable on the dates and by the amount specified below :—

Date	Principal	Interest	Total.
,,	,,	,,	,,
,,	,,	,,	,,

(*b*).—That it shall be applied solely to the purpose specified above, and that if it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Collector that any part of the loan has been misapplied, the whole of the loan shall, with such interest as may have become due thereon, be deemed to at once become due.

These clauses to be used only when needed.

(*c*).—That unless (here enter any conditions as to the period or periods appointed for completing the work) the work has been completed by (date) the loan shall be held to have been misapplied.

(*d*).—That for the repayment of the loan with any interest due on the same, the immoveable property specified in the margin is, in addition to the land on which the improvement is to be made, hypothecated to Government.

*(*e*).—That if any instalment is not paid on the due date, the whole amount of the loan shall be deemed to at once become due.

(*Signature of Collector.*)

I have understood and agreed to the aforesaid terms and conditions.

(*Signature of certificate-holder.*)

Form C.

Security Bond to be used when Applicant proffers personal Security.

Whereas ——— has on ——— received from the Collector of ——— a certificate under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, in virtue of which he is entitled to receive the aggregate sum of Rs. ——— as a loan from Government, we hereby agree that if the said———shall fail to comply with the terms on which the loan has been granted, either by misapplying the same or by failing to pay any instalment on the date fixed for its payment or any interest that may be due, we will be jointly and severally liable to Government for such sum not exceeding———as may be necessary to make good the amount which in consequence of his default he may have become liable to pay.

Form D.

Hypothecation Bond to be used when immoveable property is proffered by Collateral Surety.

Whereas———has on———received from the Collector of ———a certificate under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, of———, in virtue of which he is entitled to receive the aggregate sum of Rs.———as a loan from Government; and whereas security for the due application of the loan, and for the punctual repayment of the same, according to the terms of the certificate, is demanded from him, I———hereby mortgage to Government the immoveable property mentioned in the schedule below as a collateral security, and agree that if he fails to comply with the terms on which the loan has been granted, either by misapplying the same or by failing to pay any instalment on the date fixed for its payment, it shall be lawful for the Collector to recover from the said property such sum as may be necessary to make good the amount which, in consequence of———failure to comply with the conditions of the certificate, may be due from me.

* This clause to be used only when needed.

Statement E.

Equal half-yearly payment necessary to repay capital advance with interest at 6¼ per cent.

Amount of loan.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
50	26·172	13·4916	9·2813	7·160412	5·89897	5·0607	4·464108	4·018668	3·67396	3·39975
100	52·344	26·9831	18·5626	14·320823	11·79793	10·1213	8·928216	8·037336	7·34792	6·79949
200	104·688	53·9662	37·1252	28·641646	23·59586	20·2426	17·856432	16·074672	14·69584	13·59898
300	157·032	80·9493	55·6878	42·962469	35·39379	30·3639	26·784648	24·112008	22·04376	20·39847
400	209·376	107·9324	74·2504	57·283292	47·19172	40·4852	35·712864	32·149344	29·39168	27·19796
500	261·720	134·9155	92·8130	71·604115	58·98970	50·6070	44·641080	40·186680	36·73960	33·99750
600	314·064	161·8986	111·3756	85·924938	70·78758	60·7278	53·569296	48·224016	44·08752	40·79694
700	366·408	188·8817	129·9382	100·245761	82·58551	70·8491	62·497512	56·261352	51·43544	47·59643
800	418·752	215·8648	148·5008	114·566584	94·38344	80·9704	71·425728	64·298688	58·78336	54·39592
900	471·096	242·8479	167·0634	128·887407	106·18137	91·0917	80·353944	72·336024	66·13128	61·19541
1,000	523·440	269·8310	185·6260	143·208230	117·97930	101·2130	89·282160	80·373360	73·47920	67·99490

STATEMENT E.—*Equal half-yearly payment necessary to repay capital advance with interest at 6¼ per cent*—continued.

AMOUNT OF LOAN.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
50	3·1766	2·99226	2·83729	2·70554	2·5924	2·49422	2·409	2·3331	2·26639	2·20705
100	6·3531	5·98452	5·67457	5·41107	5·1847	4·98844	4·817	4·6662	4·53279	4·41410
200	12·7062	11·96904	11·34914	10·82214	10·3694	9·97688	9·634	9·3324	9·06558	8·8282
300	19·0593	17·95356	17·02371	16·23321	15·5541	14·96532	14·451	13·9986	13·59837	13·2423
400	25·4124	23·93808	22·69828	21·64428	20·7388	19·95376	19·268	18·6648	18·13116	17·6564
500	31·7660	29·92260	28·37290	27·05540	25·9240	24·94220	24·090	23·3310	22·66390	22·0705
600	38·1186	35·90712	34·04742	32·46642	31·1082	29·93064	28·902	27·9972	27·19674	26·4846
700	44·4717	41·89164	39·72199	37 87749	36·2929	34·91908	33·719	32·6634	31·72953	30·8987
800	50·8248	47·87616	45·39656	43·28856	41·4776	39·90752	38·436	39·3296	36·26232	35·3128
900	57·1779	53·86068	51·07113	48·69963	46·6623	44·89596	43·353	41·9958	40·79511	39·7269
1,000	63·5310	59·84520	56·74570	54·11070	51·8470	49·88440	48·170	46·6620	45·32790	44·141

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

APPENDIX II.

No. 1819, dated Camp, Quetta, the 15th May 1892.

From—CAPTAIN H. M. TEMPLE, Political Agent, Kalat,

To—The Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, Quetta.

I have the honour to forward herewith the Administration Report of the Kalat Agency for the year 1891-92.

Administration Report of the Kalat Agency for 1891-92.

1.—ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.

(*a*) Captain H. M. Temple held charge of the Agency throughout the year.

Appendix I shows the movements of the Political Agent during the year.

No changes in the subordinate administrative staff of the Agency took place during the year under report.

A list of the Gazetted Officers in this Agency is attached,—*vide* Appendix II.

2.—REVENUE.

(*a*) *Receipts.*

The sum collected by this Agency during the year under report amounted to R26,892-3-8, as detailed below :—

	Water rate.	Extra cess.	TOTAL.
	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.
Kalat lands	20,663 8 4	1,285 9 2	21,949 1 6
	Excise.	Fines, etc.	TOTAL.
Bolan	4,125 0 0	818 2 2	4,943 2 2
		GRAND TOTAL . . .	26,892 3 8

The receipts on the Kalat lands have decreased owing chiefly to two causes. In the beginning of the kharif sowing season a swarm of locusts appeared on the Kalat lands. These pests remained during the season, and totally destroyed the cultivation in parts, notably on the Desert canal. Although some of the zemindars cultivated their lands twice or thrice, they could not protect themselves from heavy losses, as the locusts did not leave the lands until the month of November 1891. A sum of R11,000, recommended for remission on account of the failure of water in the year 1890-91, was sanctioned during the year under report. This remission affected the total of the receipts during the year.

The damages done by the locusts have seriously injured many of the important zemindars on the Kalat lands, and they have in consequence applied for taccavi advances. Recommendations were made accordingly.

The receipts in the Bolan have fallen from R14,841-8 in the year 1890-91 to R4,943-2-2 in the year under report. This reduction was due to the cessation of work on the railway in the Pass. The excise contract in the Bolan during the year 1891-92 only realised the small sum of R4,125, as no contractors competed for the sale. Under the head of fines there was a very insignificant decrease, and in consequence no explanation is necessary.

(*b*) *Expenditure.*

Under this head there was a slight increase during the year under report, owing to the sanction of a Judicial Muharir and a Jemadar in the office of the Magistrate in the Bolan Pass.

3.—SANITATION AND HEALTH.

The Agency Surgeon at Quetta will no doubt deal with this question in his report regarding the Baluchistan Agency. Generally speaking, the health in the Agency during the year under report was fair. In September 1891 cholera broke out at Kot-Khai and Dhadar, and in the Lower Bolan among the coolies working on the Bolan Railway. It did not however continue long and eventually died out. As the Khan of Kalat encamped at Dhadar near

Rindli in the cold season, the Assistant Surgeon, Kalat, was temporarily sent for from Kalat and stationed at Rindli, where his services were mostly utilised by the Brohis encamped in the neighbourhood of Rindli. The Assistant Surgeon returned to Kalat during the month of March 1892.

On the commencement of the construction of the Mushkaf-Bolan Railway in the month of December 1891, another dispensary, besides the existing Hirok dispensary, was opened at Panir Band, where the head-quarters of the Executive Engineer, 2nd Division, were. During the month of March 1892 Surgeon-Captain O. Gorman was appointed as Medical Officer on the Mushkaf-Bolan Railway. His services were required in consequence of the great influx of labourers and railway employés. The sanitation of the Pass has since been supervised by that officer. Considerable improvements as regards latrines, the sanitation of the bazaars, together with an increase in the conservancy establishment, have been introduced in consultation with the Medical Officer in the Bolan.

L

4.—Law and Justice.

(*a*) *Judicial.*

The annexed statement shows the number of cases instituted and disposed of by the Native Assistant in the Bolan Pass during the year under report—

Description of cases.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Pending on 1st April 1892.
Civil	207	190	17
Execution	67	57	10
Criminal	85	83	2
Total	359	330	29

The judicial work in the Bolan Pass has considerably increased in the latter portion of the year owing to the commencement of the work on the Mushkaf-Bolan Railway. A proposal to appoint a Munsiff in the Bolan Pass to assist the Native Assistant in the judicial work was under consideration when the year closed.

(*b*) *Heinous Crimes.*

(*a*) The case of Abdul Rasul Muhammadshahi of Mastung (referred to in last year's Administration Report, paragraph (*d*), was finally disposed of). Abdul Rasul was found guilty of the murder of Jawahir and Nanna, two *malis* at Mach, under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to be hanged. The execution took place at Quetta.

(*b*) In the beginning of March 1892, Manak and Gaman Khan, Bangulzais, shot dead Muhammad Baksh, a Lehri, at Kirta in the Bolan Pass. The 1st class Magistrate, Bolan Pass, committed the accused persons to the Sessions Court. From enquiries it was evident that a blood feud existed between the parties on account of a previous dispute in which a relative of the accused persons was killed by the relatives of the deceased. As it was an inter-tribal case and the crime had been committed in the Bolan Pass, the case was awaiting trial under the Frontier Crimes Regulation when the year closed.

On the 30th March 1892 one Niyaz Muhammad, a Peshwari Pathan, was accused of firing a pistol at Tamiz Khan, which missed him and wounded one Bibijan. The case was being enquired into by the 1st class Magistrate, Bolan, when the year closed.

(*c*) A jemadar of the levy post at Dasht in the Bolan Pass was found guilty of an attempt to commit an unnatural offence with a Pathan boy, and was for this and other crimes which he was found guilty of sentenced to undergo 6½ years' imprisonment.

5.—Police.

There was a 1st class thana at Mach, and there were several railway police posts in the Bolan up to 31st December 1891, as detailed below :—

District Police.

Mach.

1 Deputy Inspector.
2 Sergeants.
12 Constables.
1 Sowar.

Railway Police.

Hirok.

1 Sergeant.
6 Constables.

Dozan.

1 Sergeant.
2 Constables.

Kolepore.

2 Constables.

New Bank and Kirta.

One constable at each place.

At the end of January 1892, owing to the commencement of the Mushkaf-Bolan Railway works, the strength of the police was increased in the Bolan Pass, and another police thana was established at Panir Band. At the close of the year under report the police force in the Bolan was as detailed below :—

Mach.	*Kolepore.*	*Hirok.*
1 Deputy Inspector.		1 Sergeant.
2 Sergeants.	1 Sergeant.	6 Constables.
12 Constables.	6 Constables.	*Bibinani.*
1 Sowar.	*Dozan.*	1 Sergeant.
Panir Band.		4 Constables.
1 Deputy Inspector.	2 Sergeants.	*Rindli.*
2 Sergeants.	6 Constables.	2 Sergeants.
12 Constables.		4 Constables.

The supervision of the police in the Pass was, as usual, entrusted to the District Superintendent of the Quetta District. The report as to the working of this force will be made by that officer in his report.

6.—Tribal Levies.

No changes were made in the levies during the year.

On the special recommendation of the late Sir Robert Sandeman, Khan Bahadur Mir Rasul Baksh, with ten sowars of the Bolan tribal service, was deputed to Kej-Mekran and Panjgur, for employment in those districts under the Political Agent, South-Eastern Baluchistan Agency. Since the deputation of this officer, the work with respect to the tribal levies has been carried on with great difficulty, as in this Agency there are not men enough.

7.—Bolan Bazaar Municipality.

The financial condition of the Bolan Bazaar Municipality was somewhat improved during the year under report, owing to the commencement of the Mushkaf-Bolan Railway works. A temporary bazaar was formed at Panir Band, and shops were opened in the existing bazaars.

8.—Education.

In 1888 a school was opened at Rindli, which was closed in the year 1890, as there was hardly sufficient money to carry it on. No steps have since been taken for the re-opening of the school. The Bolan Bazaar funds are of a fluctuating nature, and depend on the amount of work going on in the Pass on the railway.

9.—Horse-Breeding Operations.

In the beginning of the year three Arab horse stallions were allotted to this Agency. Out of these three, two were sent to Jhal and one to Shoran. At the request of Sardar Kaisar Khan, Magassi of Jhal, who takes much interest in horse-breeding operations, six more horse stallions were sent to Jhal in the cold weather from the Quetta-Pishin Agency. These stallions remained in this Agency till the Sibi horse show. A sum of ₹1,897-2-4 was spent on the feed and keep of the stallions during the year under report. As the reports regarding the coverings of the mares during the year and the result of the coverings of the year 1890 have not been received as yet from Sardar Kaisar Khan, Magassi, and Sardar Khan Rind, hence nothing has been entered in this report as regards these points. Sardar Kaisar Khan, Magassi, agreed to purchase two Arab stallions out of those belonging to the Department for Horse-Breeding Operations for ₹1,200 each. The efforts made by this Sardar in the interests of horse-breeding are worthy of special notice, as he is the first Chief in the Baluchistan Agency who has gone to great personal expense with this end in view.

10.—Political.

The movements of the Khan of Kalat.

(*A*)—In the middle of May 1891 the Khan moved his camp to Bhag, and remained there till the 18th June 1891. The Khan arrived at Dhadar on the 20th June 1891, and came to Kolepore

on the 26th June by a special train which started from Rindli on the morning of the 26th. The Khan arrived at Mastung on the 1st July 1891, where he remained till the 6th November. He left Mastung and arrived at Kolepore on the 8th, and left for Dhadar on the 9th by a special train. The Khan remained at Dhadar till 4th February 1892. He arrived at Bhag on the 10th February, and was living there when the year closed.

Dispute between the Jhakhranis and the Khosas.

(*B*)—As mentioned in paragraph 10 (*d*) of last year's report, this case was finally decided in the special Quetta Jirga which assembled in July 1891. The Jirga consisted of the following Sardars:—

(1) Nawab Muhammad Khan, Laghari, Punjab.
(2) Sardar Bahram Khan, Mazari, Punjab.
(3) Sardar Bahadar Khan, Khosa.
(4) Sardar Jalal Khan, Gurchani.
(5) Sardar Assad Khan, Raisani, Baluchistan.
(6) Nawab Shahbaz Khan, Bugti, Baluchistan.
(7) Khan Bahadur Sohbat Khan, Bangalzai, Baluchistan.
(8) Sardar Muhammad Khan, Barozai, Baluchistan.
(9) Sardar Syad Khan Muhammad, Shahi, Baluchistan.
(10) Sardar Yar Muhammad, Khurd, Baluchistan.
(11) Sardar Dost Muhammad, Lehri, Baluchistan.
(12) Wadera Sohrab Khan, Domki, Baluchistan.
(13) Mir Sarbuland Khan, Barozai, Baluchistan.
(14) Rahim Khan, Khosa, Sind.
(15) Mehran Khan, Khosa, Sind.
(16) Bahadur Khan, Khosa, Sind.
(17) Jangu Khan, Khosa, Sind.
(18) Rai Bahadur Hittu Ram, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi.

These Sardars made a thorough enquiry into the case and adjudicated on the following leading points relating to the dispute:—

(1) After the attack made by the Jakranis on the Khosas, the Khan confiscated the lands in his territories which he had given to the Jakranis, and handed them over to the Khosas. The Jakranis stated that they had paid the Khan ₹1,600, and had given him six camels besides. The Jirga were of opinion that if the Jakranis could prove their statement, or a portion of it the Khan should grant them compensation in accordance with the proofs adduced.

(2) With respect to the question of blood money, the Jirga found that 3 Khosas and 1 Jakrani had died of their wounds, and that the Jakranis should give the Khosas compensation for the lives of two men. The Jirga made the following awards:—

(*a*) The daughter of Muhammad Ali, son of Yar Muhammad, Jakrani, should be given to Daulat Khan, son of Manjhi Khan, Khosa, together with a sum of ₹500.

(*b*) The daughter of Khan Muhammad, son of Khair Muhammad, Jakrani, should be given to Umed Ali, son of Haibat Khan, Khosa, together with ₹500. The Jirga settled that the girls should be handed over to the Khosas whenever they wished and that should they be widowed they would again be married to Khosas, if they agreed to re-marry at all.

With respect to the amounts payable as compensation for wounds inflicted, the Quetta Jirga upheld the decision of the Jacobabad Jirga and awarded the following sums:—

	R	*a.*	*p.*
To Maluk Khosa	800	0	0
Umed Ali	750	0	0
Atur	200	0	0
For money belonging to the Khosas taken from them in the attack	300	0	0
TOTAL	2,050	0	0

The fine of ₹1,400 which the previous Jacobabad Jirga had fixed as payable by the Jakranis to Government was adhered to by the Quetta Jirga.

The following sums had to be paid by the Khosas to the Jakranis :—

	R	a.	p.
For the wounds of Dost Muhammad, Jakrani	300	0	0
For wounds inflicted on Jakranis when Mir Muhammad headed a mob against them.	300	0	0
As a fine to be inflicted on the Khosas for attacking the Jakranis in December 1890.	700	0	0
TOTAL	1,300	0	0

For the maintenance of order it was settled that if either party broke the peace in future; for each person killed the punishment that would be awarded would be ₹1,000 as compensation, ₹500 as fine, and the obligation to hand over two girls to the heirs of the deceased. Security to the extent of ₹5,000 was furnished by each party. The parties to the dispute agreed to the decision.

Dispute between the Muhammad Shahis and the Giranis.

(*C*) In the Sibi Jirga held in March 1891, Sardar Syad Khan Muhammad, Shahi, claimed that a plot of land belonged to him in Kachi, which had been sold by Ghulam Jan Muhammad, Shahi, to Faiz Muhammad, Girani. The Sardars of the Jirga after enquiry established the claim of Sardar Syad Khan Muhammad, Shahi, to the land claimed; and it was settled that Ghulam Jan should give back to Faiz Muhammad, Girani, the money he had received, *viz.*, ₹550 and ₹200. The latter sum had been paid to the Khan for sealing the sale-deed. In April 1891, when Sardar Syad Khan went to take possession of the land, a fight took place, in which two Giranis were killed and two wounded. The case came then before the Quetta Jirga. The Sardars, in consideration of the sanads of the parties, and after verbal enquiry, unanimously came to the conclusion that Sardar Syad Khan and Ghulam Jan should divide the land in dispute. As Ghulam Jan had sold his half share to Faiz Muhammad, Girani, and had received the money, it was decided that the half share of Ghulam Jan should belong to Faiz Muhammad and his heirs, while the other half should be considered as the property of Sardar Syad Khan.

As regards compensation for blood and wounds the Jirga gave their award as noted below :—

	R	a.	p.
On account of Faiz Muhammad, deceased	1,500	0	0
„ Ghafur „	1,500	0	0
For the wounds of Gul Muhammad	500	0	0
„ Satak	1,000	0	0
TOTAL	4,500	0	0

The Muhammad Shahi Sardar had to pay ₹4,500 to the Giranis. In addition to this a sum of ₹1,000 as a fine for fighting was inflicted on the Muhammad Shahi Sardar by the Jirga. The decision was agreed to by the parties and confirmed.

Dispute amongst the Langos at Dasht Pingo.

(*D*) On the 14th August 1891, a report was received to the effect that certain Langos residing at Dasht Pingo had fought and that one Taj Muhammad had been killed. On receipt of the report precautionary measures to prevent the occurrence of further fighting were adopted. On enquiry it was found that the parties to the dispute were the cultivators of Sardar Yar Muhammad, Kurd. On the request of Sardar Yar Muhammad, Kurd, the case was sent to him for settlement. The decision given by the Sardar was agreed to by both the parties and confirmed by the Political Agent. The party in fault had to pay ₹1,000 in one year, by three instalments, to the heirs of the deceased, and to give a girl in betrothal. A sum of ₹250 as a fine was also inflicted. For the maintenance of peace both the parties furnished securities of ₹500 each.

(*E*) Besides the above mentioned important cases, many minor political cases were disposed of during the year under report. A list of the cases is enclosed,—*vide* Appendix III.

II.—TACCAVI ADVANCES.

1. A taccavi advance of ₹800 had been made to certain Mengals to improve a karez at Mungachar on the 28th May 1890, from the Quetta Treasury. Out of this money ₹500 were refunded to the Quetta Treasury, together with interest amounting to ₹40. For the repayment of ₹300 the Mengals requested that a further period of one year might be allowed

them. The Government of India in the Foreign Department sanctioned the grace asked for. Measures will be taken to recover the amount on the 29th May 1892.

12.—Forests.

There are no reserved forests in this Agency. Near Dozan in the Bolan Pass a considerable amount of wood grows within easy reach. Firewood is also obtainable in the neighbourhood of Bibinani in the Bolan Pass.

13.—Public Gardens.

The gardens at Rindli and Mach were considerably damaged by the locusts which visited them many times in spite of the endeavours to save the fruit trees, etc., by the garden establishments. Many trees which were sent for from Lahore, Saharanpore, Mastung, and Gulistan were destroyed by the locusts. They were repeatedly denunded of leaves, and they died from the effects of the sun on the bare branches. Endeavours have been made to replace them with other fruit-trees. The trees grown at Kirta, Bibinani and other places in the Bolan Pass are in a flourishing state.

14.—Railway.

The construction of the Mushkaf-Bolan Railway was taken in hand in the beginning of the year 1891. The old Bolan line which runs in the bed of the river was also repaired. Ballast and material trains were running throughout the latter part of the year between Sibi and Hirok.

15.—Post Offices.

The postal arrangements between Quetta and Kalat have been satisfactory during the year under report.

The culprits who robbed the mail at Parku and Laghani between Mungachar and Kalat on the 29th November 1890, were arrested at Nushki with the property stolen, and punished during the year under report.

Up to January 1892, there were post offices in the Bolan Pass, at Rindli, Mach and Hirok. In February 1892, on the commencement of the construction of the Mushkaf-Bolan Railway, another post office was opened at Panir Band. One daffedar and 12 sowars were engaged for carrying the post from Sibi to Panir Band, and from Mach to Panir Band. The postal arrangements in the Bolan Pass were satisfactory during the year under report.

16.—Telegraphs.

The telegraphic arrangements between Quetta and Kalat were satisfactory.

In the Bolan Pass on the commencement of the construction of the Mushkaf-Bolan Railway, all the railway station telegraph offices were opened for the public. There are now the following telegraph offices in the Bolan:—

Rindli, Kundilani, Kirta,
New-Bank, Lalaj,
Mach, Hirok, and Kolepore.

17.—Geological Survey.

No new mine of coal or of other material was discovered during the year under report. Bahawal Khan, Satakzai, was given a concession for coal-mining at Digari.

18.—Miscellaneous.

(*a*) The news of the death of Lord Lytton, the late Viceroy of India, was received with regret by the Khan of Kalat, who wrote a letter of condolence on the occasion.

(*b*) A similar letter was sent by the Khan on the occasion of the death of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale.

(*c*) Sir Oliver St. John, the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, died at Quetta on the 3rd June 1891. All the offices in the Agency were closed in honour of the deceased. The Khan of Kalat expressed much regret.

(*d*) Sir Robert Sandeman, the founder of the Baluchistan Agency, died at Las Beyla on the 29th January 1892. The news was received with the greatest regret, especially amongst the Sardars of the Agency. A Darbar was held at Sibi at which a proposal to erect a memorial to the late Sir Robert Sandeman was made. A sum of R15,000 was subscribed by the Sardars of the Thal-Chotiali and Kalat Agencies and others for this purpose.

A large additional sum has since been promised. The readiness with which these sums were subscribed testifies to the estimation in which he was held, and the wonderful influence which he exercised over the Sardars of Baluchistan.

(*e*) Faqir Muhammad, Commandant of the Khan's Troops, died in January 1892.

(*f*) On the 26th May 1891, a report was received of the death of Sardar Muhammad Khan, Shahwani, a young man about 21 years old. The Shahwani Sardar holds a position next to the Sarawan Sardar in the Baluch Confederacy. As the deceased had left no son, it was necessary to elect a Sardar for the tribe. Rashid Khan, Shahwani, nephew of the late Sardar was nominated by the tribesmen, but the mother of the deceased Sardar declared that the widow of Muhammad Khan was pregnant, and, in consequence, objected to the bestowal of the Sardarship pending the birth of a child. The objection raised by the mother of the late Sardar being reasonable, the conferment was postponed. As no child was born to the widow, Rashid Khan was unanimously elected the Sardar of the Shahwani tribe at the Sibi Jirga.

(*g*) Abdul Rahman, the Nichari Sardar, died heirless in the beginning of the year 1892. The question of the succession was under consideration when the year closed.

(*h*) An increase to the menial establishment of this Agency was sanctioned by the Government of India in the Foreign Department from the 1st April 1892. A daftri on R18 per mensem and a peon on R12 were added to the establishment.

(*i*) At the commencement of the construction of the Mushkaf-Bolan State Railway, the work of correspondence, etc., increased considerably in the office of the Native Assistant in the Bolan Pass, and it was found necessary to increase his office establishment accordingly. Representations were made to the Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan, and sanction for an increase of establishment was asked for. A judicial muharir and a jemadar were allowed for the office of the Native Assistant from 1st March 1892.

(*j*) His Excellency the Governor of Bombay visited the Bolan Pass during the year under report: the necessary arrangement for His Excellency's guard, etc., were made in the Bolan Pass.

APPENDIX I.

Movements of the Political Agent, Kalat, for the year 1891-92.

Month and Date.	From	To	Month and Date.	From	To
1891.			1891.		
April 1st to 4th.		Sibi.	Sept. 20th	Quetta	Harnai.
			„ 24th	Harnai	Quetta.
April 5th	Sibi	Mithri.	Oct. 12th	Quetta	Sharigh.
„ 6th	Mithri	Jalal Khan.	„ 22nd	Sharigh	Quetta.
„ 7th	Jalal Khan	Sianch.	„ 30th	Quetta	Harnai.
„ 8th	Sianch	Gandawa.	Nov. 2nd	Harnai	Dilkhuna.
„ 10th	Gandawa	Jhal.	„ 3rd	Dilkhuna	Smallen.
„ 11th	Jhal	Gandawa.	„ 4th	Smallen	Loralai.
„ 13th	Gandawa	Kasim Ki Jhok.	„ 6th	Loralai	Smallen.
„ 14th	Kasim Ki Jhok	Nattal.	„ 7th	Smallen	Tarkhan.
„ 15th	Nattal	Sibi.	„ 8th	Tarkhan	Quetta.
„ 16th	Sibi	Quetta.	„ 14th	Quetta	Harnai.
„ 23rd	Quetta	Kolepore.	„ 18th	Harnai	Sibi.
„ 24th	Kolepore	Mach.	„ 24th	Sibi	Quetta.
May 17th	Mach	Quetta.	Dec. 13th	Quetta	Sibi.
„ 23rd	Quetta	Mach.	„ 14th	Sibi	Rindli.
June 5th	Mach	Dasht.	1892.		
„ 12th	Dasht	Quetta.	Jany. 24th	Rindli	Mach.
July 19th	Quetta	Mian Gundi.	„ 31st	Mach	Sibi.
„ 20th	Mian Gundi	Mastung.	Feb. 12th	Sibi	Lindsay.
„ 22nd	Mastung	Quetta.	„ 13th	Lindsay	Takri.
Aug. 8th	Quetta	Tiri.	„ 23rd	Takri	Sibi.
„ 13th	Tiri	Mastung.	March 20th	Sibi	Jhatpat.
„ 21st	Mastung	Kanak.	„ 21st	Jhatpat	Ahmadpore.
„ 22nd	Kanak	Mastung.	„ 23rd	Ahmadpore	Jhatpat.
Sept. 4th	Mastung	Quetta.	„ 24th	Jhatpat	Quetta.
„ 7th	Quetta	Mastung.	„ 31st	Quetta	Hirok.
„ 16th	Mastung	Quetta.			

H. M. TEMPLE, *Captain*,
Political Agent, Kalat.

APPENDIX II.

List of the Gazetted Officers in the Kalat Agency.

No.	NAME WITH DESIGNATION.		Pay.	Special or local allowance.	Fixed travelling allowance.	TOTAL.
			R	R	R	R
1	Captain H. M. Temple . .	Political Agent .	1,200	100	180	1,480
2	K. B. Aladad Khan . .	Native Assistant, Bolan.	250	.....	90	340
3	L. Khillu Ram . . .	Tahsildar, Khan's lands.	150	.....	.....	150

H. M. TEMPLE, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Kalat.

APPENDIX III.

List of Political Cases disposed of during the year 1891-92.

Serial No.	Register No.	Plaintiff.	Defendant.	Claims and offences.	Decision.
1	74	Dad Ali, son of Ali Sher and Bungan, Bangulzais.	Shahbaz Khan, son of Saffar Khan, Lehri, of Mastung.	Claim for two Shabanas of water and land situated on the Laghani Karez.	The defendant to give back to the plaintiffs two Shabanas of water, in default to pay a sum of ₹150 in cash for two Shabenas of water in two instalments due on 10th September 1891 of ₹50, and on 30th November 1891 of ₹100.
2	77	The Khan of Kalat . . .	Mir Ahmad Khan, Shahwani . .	Claim for Zari-Kalang of the Dukan Singi Karez.	The defendant should pay to the Khan the Zari-Kalang for the Dukan Singi Karez from the year he inherited the property of Mubarak Khan.
3	131	Adam Khan, son of Alan Khan Sarpara of Kardgaf.	Kaisar Khan and Mazar Khan Sarpara of Kardgaf.	Claim for land	The case was decided by Sardar Imam Baksh Khan Sarpara.
4	132	Muhammad Kard	Kesar Khan No. 1, Kadar Khan No. 2, Kadar Baksh No. 3, Lehris.	Claim for ₹880 received as a loan .	Sardar Dost Mahomad Khan, Lehri, decided the case, and the parties agreed to the decision. The defendant No. 2 had to pay ₹160, and the defendant No. 3 ₹80.
5	134	Sher Dil and Guma Khan Zarkhel of Tiri.	Khuda Buksh, son of Zaman Khan Ayamki, of Karez Amanerla.	Claim for recovery of ₹482 . .	₹406 admitted by the defendant were decreed in favour of the plaintiffs.
6	149	Sabzal Khan Prodini of Pringabad .	Dad Mohamad and Habat Khan Shahwanis of Pringabad.	Claim for the recovery of ₹340 paid to the defendants on a mortgage deed for one and half Shabanas of water.	This case was decided by Sardar Rashid Khan, Shahwani, to the effect that as the plaintiff had received a sum of ₹113 from the defendant No. 2, and ₹17 from defendant No. 1 on account of the mortgage of a half Shabana of water, he should, therefore, retain possession of the Shabana of water until the remaining ₹210 had been paid by the defendant No. 1.
7	162	Barkhirdar Mohamad Shakiaf Mastung.	Noor Mahamad, Garani of Mastung .	Claim for pre-emption of the land and water situated at Mastung.	As the pre-emption right of the land and water was proved according to Shariat in favour of the plaintiff, the decree was passed in favour of the plaintiff.
8	163	Amir Ali, son of Juma, Carpenter, of Mastung.	Tangi Lehri	Claim for ₹55 on account of the price of a camel.	As the defendant admits the purchase of a camel from the plaintiff, ₹55 were decreed against the defendant in favour of the plaintiff.
9	168	Himat Khan, Badozai . . .	Yasaf Khan, Badozai . . .	Claim for land situated at Pringabad.	The case was decided by the late Khan Bahadar Mir Sobbat Khan, Bangulzai, and agreed to by the parties.

List of Political Cases disposed of during the year 1891-92—continued.

Serial No.	Register No.	Plaintiff.	Defendant.	Claims and offences.	Decision.
10	181	Rijhu Fakir of Jacobabad	Idu Naib of Dhadar	Claim for a horse	The Naib of Dhadar restored the horse to the plaintiff.
11	190	Kheru, Jatoi	Maskan and Muhabat, Jatois	Claim for water in the Sani Nala	The mouth of the plaintiff's nala, it was settled, was to be widened, so as to equal that of the defendant's.
12	192	Aatar Khan, Akbar Khan, and Mubarak Khan, Bangulzais.	Shadi Khan, Bangulzai	Claim for lands situated at Lund, Baran, and Meeru.	The settlement arrived by the late Mir Sohbat Khan, Bangulzai, was agreed to by the parties.
13	237	Malak Muhamad, Babkani	Malak Badal and Mohamad Wasal Tirichi.	Claim for land called Paid Kushta at Kanak.	The claim of the plaintiff for the Payrid Khushkaba lands at Kanak was dismissed, and the settlement arrived at in 1876 at Mastung upheld.
14	249	Haji Barat, etc., Kurds	Sardar Yar Mohamad Khan, Mir Yasaf Khan, Mir Kadar Dina, Kurd, Doran Khan, and Ismail, etc.	Claim for land at Jalab Gandan	The case was decided in favour of the defendants.
15	...	Lalu, Panju, and Karim Baksh, Shopkeepers.	Phalu, Sajru, and Noor Mohamad	Claim for a stolen cow	At the request of the parties, the case was sent to Kaisar Khan, Magasi, for disposal.
16	1	Kadat Khan, a levy sowar	Pir Mohomad Kurd of Tokri	Claim for a mare worth ₹24	The case was compromised.
17	...	Muhamad Khan, son of Abdul Rahman Bogha.	Baraham Khan, son of Rohal Bogha and Wahid Baksh Bogha.	Compensation for cohabitation with the plaintiff's wife.	The defendants were willing to give a daughter of Baraham and ₹55 to the plaintiff as compensation for the offence. The plaintiff also agreed to this, and the decision of the Jirga was pronounced accordingly.
18	9	Beg Muhamad, Garani	Barkhurdar Muhamad, Shahi	Permission to sell or purchase the land in partnership situated at Mastung.	The Jirga ruled that the defendant could not be compelled to sell or purchase the land in partnership. The plaintiff can sell his land in partnership to any one he likes.
19	14	Mazar Shah, son of Sahib Shah Said of Ghaza.	Khan Muhamad, son of Tamor Shah Said, of Dhadar.	Claim for recovery of ₹200 on account of security.	The case was sent to Sardar Yar Muhamad, Khurd, for enquiry and report.
20	19	Imam Baksh, Garani, and Mohamad Hasan, Shahwani.	Rasoolu and Shahan, Sharanzais	Claim for land situated at Gadi	Both the parties stated that they would agree to the decision arrived at by Kaim Khan.
21	20	Mange Khan, son of Mughal Khan, Sahrani.	Pasand Khan Saidzai of Gulan	Claim for an ox	The plaintiff received the ox from the defendant.

22	21	Peelu, son of Alla Ditta, Shopkeeper	Unknown	Robbery of property	It was decided by the Jirga that R30 should be recovered from Ghulam Haider Khan, Railway Jemadar, and paid to the plaintiff as compensation for the loss complained of.
23	28	Darya Khan, Shadizai	Walidad Phag of Khajori	Claim for wood in the Ramezi jungle	The case was compromised.
24	104	Anwar Shah Saiad of Dhadar	Said Akbar Shah, Hazar Baksh, and Faiz Baksh, Saiads of Dhadar.	Claim for two fingers of water and land belonging to the late Badal Shah.	It was decided in Jirga that if the defendant pay R300 to the plaintiff, the plaintiff will relinquish his claim.
25	106	Ali Murad Khan, Magasi	Wadera Kaisar Khan, Magasi	Claim for the levy of batai	Sardar Asad Khan, Raisani, according to the suggestions of Miyan Sahib, of Khatpar, decided that the defendant should not take the batai of the lands of Ali Murad, the plaintiff.
26	117	Gul Khan, Lehri	Samandar Lehri	Claim for preservation of the peace	The case was compromised.
27	119	Bahawal Khan Girani of Mastung	Karam Khan Girani of Mastung	Claim for recovery of R600	As the plaintiff had received R230 from the defendant, the Jirga decided that the defendant should pay R370 to the plaintiff within fifteen days. The settlement was agreed to by the parties.
28	224	Saiad Mir Lall Khan of Gadi	Rawat Khan, Lehri	Claim for four hands of land situated at Gadi.	The case was decided in favour of the plaintiff.

H. M. TEMPLE, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Kalat.

APPENDIX III.

No. 298, dated Panjgur, the 2nd April 1892.

From—Lieutenant F. W. P. Macdonald, Political Agent in South-Eastern Baluchistan,
To—The Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

I have the honour to forward herewith the Administration Report of this Agency for the year 1891-92.

Administration Report of the South-Eastern Baluchistan Agency for the year 1891-92.

On the 29th January 1892, after an illness of seven days, Sir Robert Sandeman died at Las Beyla where he was buried on the 2nd February. The funeral party consisted of the detachments returning in relief from Panjgur and the escort of the 5th Bombay Cavalry which had accompanied the late Agent to the Governor-General to Beyla.

During Sir Robert Sandeman's illness, and after his death, the Jam of Las Beyla afforded the most generous aid to the Political Staff, and was most anxious to be allowed to erect a monument to the memory of the late Agent to the Governor-General.

1.—Officers who have held charge of the Agency.

Major A. M. Muir, I.S.C., held charge of the Agency from the 1st to 12th April 1891, on which date he proceeded on leave.

From the 12th April to the 8th July, Messrs. B. T. Ffinch and J. Possmann, the Director and Officiating Director of the Persian Gulf Telegraph Department, successively held charge of the current duties of the office.

On the 9th July Lieutenant F. W. P. Macdonald, I.S.C., was appointed temporarily as Political Agent, and held charge throughout the remainder of the year.

Appendix A shows the movements of the Political Agent.

2.—Limits of the Agency.

No change was made in the limits of the Agency during the year under review.

3.—Las Beyla.

(*A*) The late Jam's widow continued to reside at Karachi during the year, and the Jam's son and half brothers remained at the Aitchison College, Lahore, where they appear to continue doing well.

Personnél.

(*B*) The results of the appointment of Mir Kamal Khan as his father's Vakil at Karachi (*vide* report for last year), were not happy. Shortly after the departure for England of the late Sir Robert Sandeman, the relations between the Jam and the Vakil and the Vakil and his staff became strained, and at length the Vakil proceeded to Quetta to lay a complaint before the Governor-General's Agent. Returning to Karachi he once more (towards the end of June) fled to Quetta, but did not again return. For some time the appointment was not filled up, but at length in December 1891 Khalifa Ahmad, who had been Mir Kamal Khan's associate in office, was appointed vakil at Karachi. Mir Kamal Khan accompanied Sir Robert Sandeman to Las Beyla in January 1892. He is now reconciled to, and is living with, his father.

Vakalat Office.

(*C*) In August 1891 the Political Agent proceeded to Ormara and Pasni to consider the Ormara-Kalmat boundary dispute. A report on this tour was submitted to the Governor-General's Agent on the 2nd September 1891. The provisional arrangements made by the Political Agent were approved and were explained to the Jam at Habb on the 15th September 1891. In February 1892, however, complaints were received from the former at Pasni that his rights were being infringed by the officials of the Jam. Pending a final settlement of the dispute certain temporary arrangements were made with the Jam. These were reported to the Governor-General's Agent in this office letter No. 121, dated 28th February 1892, and were approved.

Ormara-Kalmat boundary.

Sahib Khan Chutta.

(*D*) A temporary settlement of the affairs of Sahib Khan Chutta was effected in December 1890 by the late Sir Robert Sandeman. In January 1892 Sahib Khan arrived at Beyla, and it was understood that his case would be definitely settled there. Owing to the death of Sir Robert Sandeman this was found to be impossible, and a temporary settlement was effected, it being understood that the case would be considered at, and decided by, the next Quetta jirga. A report on this subject was submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General on the 25th February, and the arrangements were approved.

4.—Las Beyla Frontier Levies.

Towards the close of the calendar year 1891, frequent complaints against the Las Beyla levies were received from the Sind district authorities. The Political Agent being in Mekran these reports were received some considerable time after they were despatched, and it was found impossible to take action on them. But the complaints referred almost invariably to subjects of the Kalat state residing in Kalat territory. On the other hand, the Jam complains bitterly of the want of co-operation on the part of the Sind police. He states that, though every effort is made by him to aid the Sind district authorities, and although all criminals found in his state are delivered up to justice, he obtains no help in return, and that fugitives from Las Beyla receive shelter in British territory. He also states that the people of Kalat, far from aiding in the apprehension of criminals, openly succour them and are ever ready to take up arms in their defence.

The Jam is very anxious that the "Frontier Levy Question" should be carefully examined, and it is most necessary that this should be done. It is impossible that affairs on the Sind-Beyla Frontier and in Southern Kalat can be properly controlled either by the Political Agent in South-Eastern Baluchistan from Mekran or the Political Agent, Kalat, from Kalat. The district in which the levy thanas are situated has never yet been visited by any Political Officer, and a tour through this district made by the Political Agent and the Jam would undoubtedly be productive of good results. In September 1891 such a tour was under consideration, but it was unavoidably postponed.

Attention is here invited to the concluding sentence under this heading of the report for the year 1890-91. A request has lately been received from the Jam that the levies may be given some sort of distinguishing uniform, and the Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan was addressed on this subject. There can be little doubt that the grant of a uniform would increase the self-respect and general status, and thus increase the efficiency of the force.

5.—Mekran.

Personnel.

(*A*) With reference to last year's report it should be noted that the deputation of Mr. G. P. Tate was extended by the Government of India to the 31st January 1892. Mr. Tate left Panjgur for Quetta on the 14th March 1892. A report upon the administration of Mekran for the year 1891-92 has already been submitted by this officer to the Governor-General's Agent, and the subject need not, therefore, be considered here.

The deputation of Lala Udho Dass, Native Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent at Kej, has been extended by the Government of India until further orders.

Reliefs of detachments serving in Makran.

(*B*) In December 1891 a force consisting of 200 rifles of the 1st Baluch Battalion Light Infantry and two guns of the 5th Bombay Mountain Battery left Karachi to relieve the detachments then serving in Mekran. The reliefs were effected early in the following month—that of the detachment at Kej was effected through the Kolwa Valley.

In February 1892, sixty-two sabres of the 5th Bombay Cavalry accompanied the Political Agent from Beyla to Panjgur.

Relations with the Chiefs.

* No. 144, dated the 14th March 1892.
No. 175, dated the 26th March 1892.

(*C*) Reports on the cases against Mirs Mehrab and Sarfraz Khans, Naushirwanis, were submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General in the marginally* noted letters.

The complaints against Sardar Muhammad Hassan Gitchki and Mir Baluch Khan, Naushirwani, were considered by a jirga, at Quetta, and the jirga, decision is known. Baluch Khan is now occupying the fort of Nag in Kolwa, and reports of complaints against him have been forwarded to the Agent to the Governor-General and to the Naushirwani chief.

Sardar Muhammad Hussan is still in attendance on the Political Agent. The claims lately advanced on his behalf by His Highness the Khan will be considered on the first opportunity.

Shahdad, the ex-Naib of Kej, remained for a part of the year at Gishtagan, a place in Persian territory. Towards the beginning of the cold season he proceeded to Bahu, and thence visited Mand, where he remained for some little time during the absence of the Political Agent in Beyla. Leaving Mand he returned to Gishtagan, and was said to be there when the year closed. His wife, sister, and daughter have been sent by him to Kolwa, Kej, and Panjgur respectively.

In February 1892 Shah Nawaz, the son of Baluch Khan, raided from Nag upon some Koh Baluch shepherds and carried off a considerable amount of property. Three men and a boy were imprisoned in Nag, and the boy was subsequently carried off to Gishtagan. Full report on this raid have been submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General, and Sir Nauraz Khan has been addressed on the subject.

The claim of the Kaodais of Kolwa to the fort of Nag has already been reported to the Governor-General's Agent. The Kaodais have been summoned to Panjgur, and on their arrival the case will be examined. It is one which must eventually be laid before an influential jirga.

Mir Khiya of Sadgasht, Chief of the Rekis, and Sardar Ghazi of Nahu visited the Political Agent at Panjgur with complaints against the oppression and tyranny of the Naushirwani Chief. These complaints were submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General with this office letter No. 220, dated 11th April 1892.

6.—Survey Operations.

(*A*) The programme of work which the Survey Department proposed to carry out in the South-Eastern Baluchistan Agency during the cold season of 1891-92 was as follows:—

(*a*) The survey on a scale of 2 miles to the inch of the country between Wad and Las Beyla.

(*b*) The triangulation of the country between Las Beyla and the coast.

(*c*) The survey of a strip of the coast from Gwadur eastwards and that of the unsurveyed portion of country west of Meridian 66.

(*d*) A reconnaissance with a view to finding a suitable railway line from Karachi to Kharan, and from Kharan to Nushki.

Guards and escorts were supplied by the Political Agent to the parties requiring them.

It was expected that the season's work would complete the survey of South-Western Baluchistan with the exception of a part of Las Beyla. Reports on the work done have no doubt been submitted directly by the Survey Department to the Government of India.

(*B*) On the 22nd February, a report was received by the Political Agent of a case of theft and assault in the camp of a sub-Surveyor at a place called Sorlungi, which was said to be within the jurisdiction of the Jam of Las Beyla. Enquiry however showed that Sorlungi was without Beyla limits and in those of the Kalat State. Information was accordingly forwarded to the Political Agent, Kalat, and a report of the occurrence (the first of its kind in the district) was submitted to the Governor-General's Agent. The Political Agent in South-Eastern Baluchistan was unable, for many reasons, to take up the case, and the Deputy Superintendent, No. 15 (Baluchistan) Survey Party being at Beyla, it was arranged that, to avoid delay, he should proceed to Sorlungi and endeavour to discover the offenders. No further information on this subject had been received when the year closed. Sorlungi is inhabited by Brahuis of the Mengal clan, and it is to be hoped that steps may be taken to induce the Mengal chief to discover and deliver up the offenders.

F. W. P. MACDONALD,

Political Agent in South-Eastern Baluchistan.

Appendix A.

Movements of the Political Agent in South-Eastern Baluchistan.

9th July to 17th August	Halt Karachi.
18th to 25th August	Tour to Ormara and Pasni in S. S. *Patrick Stuart.*
25th August to 14th September	Halt Karachi.
15th to 19th September	Tour to Habb to meet the Jam of Las Beyla.
29th to 29th September	Halt Karachi.

29th September to 1st October . . . . *En route* to Quetta.
1st to 8th October 1891 . . . . . Halt Quetta.
9th to 22nd October 1891. . . . . *En route* to Panjgur 329 miles.—For details see Road Report submitted with letter No. 476 of 2nd November 1891.
22nd October to 4th November . . . . Halt Panjgur.

5th November.	March to	Kohbun	24	miles.
6th „	„	Phulabad	9	„
7th „	„	Padgazu	7	„
8th „	„	Surkhi Khi	12	„
9th „	„	Shirkinub	10	„
10th „	„	Guzbustan	15	„
11th „	„	Khoshk	20	„
12th „	„	Jorkhan	17	„
13th „	„	Jadgal	15	„
14th „	„	Kalatuk	8	„

15th to 17th November . . . . Halt Kalatuk
18th November. March to Turbat . . . . . 8 miles.
18th November to 27th December . . . Halt Turbat.
28th December 1891 to 15th January 1892. March to Beyla 233 miles—for details see this office letter and Road Report No. 8 of 11th January 1892.
16th January to 26th February . . . Halt Beyla.

27th February.	March to	Kumbi Shirin 17 miles		
28th February.	March to	Mahar	10½	miles
29th „	„	Arrah	15	„
1st March	"	Jao	15	„
2nd „	„	. . . Halt Jao.		
3rd „	„	March to Nondra	20	miles.
4th „	„	Mushkai Kaur	14	„
5th „	„	Pasahel	15	„
6th „	„	Siahan Dat	17	„
7th „	„	Salari	17	„
8th „	„	Sargwaz	10	„
9th „	„	Hurriani Shef	13	„
10th „	„	Panjgur	22½	„

11th to 31st March. . . . Halt Panjgur.

Total distance travelled by road 892 miles.

F. W. P. MACDONALD,
Political Agent in South-Eastern Baluchistan.

Appendix IV

No. 2832, dated Quetta, the 13th May 1892.

From—Major G. Gaisford, I.S.C., Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin,
To—The Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

I have the honour to forward herewith the Administration Report of the Quetta-Pishin District for the year 1891-92.

Administration Report of the Quetta-Pishin District for the year 1891-92.

1.—Administrative Staff.

Major Gaisford, I.S.C., held charge of the district throughout the year.

The appointment of the Native Assistant, Khojak, which was originally sanctioned for a period of two years, was made permanent.

2.—Revenue and Crops.

The crops during the year under report were good, there having been an abnormally heavy rainfall in the winter of 1890-91. Swarms of locusts passed through Quetta and Pishin in the months of May and June 1891, but no damage was done in the former district. In Barshore in the Pishin sub-division, the wheat crop considerably suffered, and a remission of revenue amounting to R2,329-13-4 was granted. Rust damaged the wheat on the Shebo Canal, in Shorarud, and Sarvesht. The fruit-trees and orchards in Pishin suffered very heavily from locusts.

3.—Quetta Revenues.

The Government share of the revenue was collected at the rate of one-sixth of the produce. The total receipts during the year ending 31st March 1892, as per statement A, amounted to R1,92,869-3-6.

4. The expenditure from the Quetta revenues during the year under review amounted to R1,78,174-12-4 against an estimate of R1,77,158-0-0. A sum of R39,757-5-11 was spent on Public Works—New and Repairs. The damage done to buildings during the heavy rains of 1890-91 has been repaired, and roads in the district have been greatly improved. The year 1891-92 closed with a surplus of R14,694-7-2, which lapsed to Government.

5. Statement B annexed shows the receipts of, and the expenditure from, the Quetta revenues for the past three years, *i.e.* 1889-90 to 1891-92. It will be seen that the receipts during 1891-92 were R1,92,869-3-6 against R1,95,343-2-5 in 1890-91, and R1,61,191-4-7 in 1889-90. The Excise revenue in 1890-91 was abnormally high, and this accounts for the decrease in the total receipts of the year 1891-92.

6.—Pishin Revenues.

During the year 1890-91 revenue was collected at one-sixth of the produce, the old gham-i-naukar assessment prevalent in certain parts of the sub-division having been suspended. The system was revised during the year 1891-92, and a cash assessment was determined for Barshore, Karezat Kakri, Lohra Kakri, Alezai and Segi Tarins, and Parezuns. In Sarvesht and Surkhab the revenue was collected by taking one-sixth of the produce. Statements C and D show the villages from which Government revenue was taken in kind, and which was valued at R43,003-2-9. Of these, R40,261-1-10 were realised and credited to Government, and the balance recoverable is R2,742-0-11. This balance represents the grain given for seed to villages which suffered from locusts and rust. It will be recovered during the ensuing year.

7. Statement E. shows the receipts from all heads during the year 1891-92 credited to Imperial revenues. It will be seen that the total receipts amounted to R1,08,406-7-6 against an estimate of R1,16,970, or a decrease of R8,563-8-6. The deficit chiefly falls under Land revenue. As stated above, there is a balance of R2,742-0-11 still recoverable. The damage done by locusts in Barshore and by rust in other parts, the remission of R2,329-13-4 granted in consequence, as well as the change of system from batai to a fixed assessment, account for the deficit.

A decrease of R1,200 is shown under Registration. The Registration Act has not yet been enforced in the Pishin sub-division, and the receipts from Registration in Quetta, which

up to the 31st March 1891 were credited to Imperial revenues, and on which the estimate for 1891-92 was based, were paid, under the orders of Government, to the Quetta revenues during the year 1891-92.

8. Statement F shows the expenditure incurred during 1891-92 and charged against Imperial revenues. This amounts to ₹71,392-3-6. The expenditure on Police and Levies, which is charged to "Special allotment," is not included. Comparative Statement G gives the receipts of the past three years 1889-90 to 1891-92. A reference to this statement shows that the receipts during 1891-92 amounted to ₹1,08,406-7-6 against ₹1,07,346-6-2 in 1889-90, and ₹1,30,854-9-8 in 1890-91. The receipts of 1891-92, as compared with those of the preceding year, show a deficit of ₹22,448-2-2. The Excise revenue represents almost entirely this decrease. In 1890-91 the receipts amounted to ₹45,847, while in 1891-92 they came to ₹23,922, showing a decrease of ₹21,925. The Excise receipts of 1890-91 were abnormally high.

9. Shebo Canal water was given to the zemindars for irrigation, and the revenue realised during the year under report amounted to ₹10,830-3-3. Water was stored in the Khushdi Khan reservoir for the first time in 1891-92, and distributed to the zemindars for irrigation. The Public Works Department realised from these lands ₹2,542-14-10. The total amount collected by the Tehsil officials on behalf of the Irrigation Department during 1891-92, after paying the cost of collection and the lumberdari allowances, amounted to ₹13,373-2-1.

10. Considerable attention has been paid during the year under review to improve the water-supply in the district for irrigation purposes, and with this view a sum of ₹20,000 has been paid as taccavi advances to sixteen landholders on sufficient security. Stringent measures have been adopted to insure that the advances are in no way misappropriated. A trial artesian well was sunk in Pishin, but the experiment proved a failure.

11.—Health and Sanitation.

Cholera broke out in August 1891 among the coolies that were working on the North-Western Railway line at Mudgorge. Immediate steps were taken to prevent the infected men from coming to Quetta, and a cholera camp was established at Bostan. Notwithstanding these measures cholera spread in the villages in this district. The total number of cases reported between the 14th August and 7th October 1891 were 520. Of these 399 proved fatal. The majority of the cases occurred in the villages in the Pishin Thana, to which the coolies from Mudgorge had free access. Two hundred and three cases occurred in those villages, of which 156 terminated fatally.

In Quetta, a considerable amount of money had to be spent to repair the damage done to the municipal buildings and roads during the heavy rains of 1890-91.

12.—Judicial.

Statements H and I show the working of the several Courts in the district during 1891-92.

13. The Assistant Political Agent was made Justice of the Peace for Pishin and Quetta, and the Extra Assistant Commissioner, a Justice of the Peace for Quetta.

14.—Police.

Criminal.

The total number of cognisable cases for the period under review, which are admitted to have occurred, is 1,361 against 960 admitted last year, an increase of 401. On comparing the figures there is merely a slight difference in such offences as murder, grievous hurt, criminal force, dakaiti, lurking house-trespass and theft, and a very marked increase under public and local nuisances. The increase in the former is mainly due to the commencement of work on the Mushkaff Railway, and the latter to the introduction of the provisions of Section 34 of the Police Act in the Khojak Pass.

There have been three cases of *Ghaza* and one of robbery attended with murder.

15. The percentage of cases in which convictions were obtained to those admitted is—

Percentage.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	62	68

Percentage of persons convicted to arrested—

	71	79

Percentage of property recovered to stolen —

1890-91.	1891-92.
39	55

This shows that although there has been a slight increase in crime, the detection of crime has improved.

16. The office of the Assistant Political Agent and *ex-officio* District Superintendent of Police has been held by Lieutenant W. M. Cubitt, I.S.C., during 1891-92.

Mr. Kirkham worked as Assistant District Superintendent of Police from the 1st April to the 20th November 1891, when he was relieved by Mr. Beaty from the Thal-Chotiali District.

17. In July 1891 the strength of the police was slightly increased, provision being made for a guard for the Revenue Commissioner and a police out-post at Bostan. Again, from the 1st January 1892, a further increase was sanctioned on account of work being commenced on the Mushkaff Railway.

The total monthly cost, including clothing and equipment allowances, good conduct pay, etc., is ₹9,512-10-8.

18. Endeavours are still being made to enlist local Pathans. During 1891-92 several recruits were obtained, principally from the Aramhi Valley near Killa Abdulla.

A system of granting good conduct badges carrying pay for long and good service or for meritorious acts has been introduced.

19. The expenditure on the Police during 1891-92 has been as under —

	₹	a.	p.
Pay, etc.	93,898	5	0
Contingencies	4,388	11	4
Equipment grant	448	0	0
Clothing „	5,130	0	0

20.—Tribal Levies.

In July 1891 the Levies Service in the Quetta-Pishin District was revised. The railway opened for traffic to New Chaman on the 1st January 1892, and the mails were sent by rail. The Postal Levies employed in the Khojak Pass have consequently been dismissed, but the amount thus saved has been added to the Achakzai service, which has been augmented by 2 sowars, 2 jemadars, and 3 khassadars.

In the revised scheme sanctioned in July 1891, provision was made for establishing new posts on the railway line for the protection of the railway staff. Levies have, for this purpose, been stationed at Fuller's Camp, Khanai, Yaru Karez, Savanan, Said Hamid, Gulistan, Shelabagh, Sanzal, Kuchlak, and Baleli.

Levies were employed in Pishin and Quetta in connection with the revenue collection and in detection of crime. They have also been used for escort duty.

21.—Quetta Jail.

The average number of prisoners in the Quetta Jail during 1891-92 was 48·77 against 64·5 during 1890-91.

The cost of feeding the prisoners during the year under report was annas 2-8 per man per diem against annas 2-4 in 1890-91 and annas 2-9 in 1889-90.

22.—Registration.

Statement J shows the operations of the Registration Department in the Quetta civil town and cantonments for 1891-92. The total number of documents registered is 637 against 315 in 1890-91, and 311 in 1889-90.

The provisions of the Act have not yet been enforced in Pishin and the Khojak Pass.

23.—Quetta Municipality.

The Municipal fund was managed by the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta, during 1891-92. On the 1st April 1891 there was a balance of ₹10,501-8-11 to the credit of the fund. The receipts during 1891-92 amounted to ₹1,33,162-0-4, and the expenditure to ₹1,40,648-4-6, leaving a balance of ₹3,015-4-9 on the 31st March 1892. Statement K attached to the report contains the details of the receipts and expenditure. A sum of ₹49,765-8-11 was expended on repairs and new works in the town of Quetta.

24.—Excise and Stamps.

The receipts from excise during the year under review were —

	R	a.	p.
Quetta	78,803	13	0
Pishin and Khojak	23,922	0	0

against R88,800 in Quetta and R45,847 in Pishin in the preceding year. As explained in the 51st paragraph of the Report for 1890-91, the Excise receipts in that year were abnormally high.

25.—Stamps.

The receipts from the sale of court-fees and general stamps during 1891-92 were as under—

	R	a.	p.
Quetta	48,812	4	0
Pishin	12,301	4	0

against R40,696-12-0 in Quetta and R14,880-15-3 in Pishin in 1890-91. As compared with the preceding two years, *i.e.* 1889-90 and 1890-91, in which the receipts under this head amounted to R13,986-14-9 and R14,880-15-3 respectively, when large Military and Railway works were in progress, the Stamp revenue in Pishin shows a falling off, but it compares very favourably with 1888-89, in which year the collections amounted to R5,175-9-0 only.

26.—Forests.

The Torkhel Forest in the Pishin sub-division was given up, and a similar area of 203 acres was added to the Popalzai Forest, thus making supervision easier and the area more compact.

A survey of the 5,000 acres proposed for a plantation to be irrigated by the Khushdil Khan Band water was made and compensation payable to the owners of the land was assessed. Final orders have not yet been passed by Government in this matter.

In the Gwal Forest a small nursery was made, and seeds of pistachio, deodar, and pine were sown also in the Zarghun Forest. From the various plantations in the district, over 13,000 trees of different sorts were sold.

An artesian well was sunk at the Zangi Lohra plantation at a cost of R609-11-8. In this plantation 847 fruit-trees and 47,465 willow cuttings were put during 1891-92.

27.—Education.

The annual examinations of the schools in Quetta and Pishin are held in December, and classes are changed in the January following. Hence it has been found convenient to prepare the School reports for the calendar, and not for the financial year.

Pishin School.

This school was opened as an experiment in March 1891, and the returns received from the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin, show that the number of boys on the rolls in December 1891 was 30, of whom 14 were local Pathans. The school has hitherto been maintained from the District Bazaar Fund, but an application has been made for a grant from Imperial revenues.

28.—Khushdil Khan School.

The Maliks of Khushdil Khan and the surrounding villages petitioned in December 1891 that a school should be opened for their boys at Khushdil Khan fort. An application was made for funds to the Local Government, but the school was not opened till after the 31st December 1891.

29.—Sandeman School, Quetta.

The monthly average attendance in the School during 1891-92 was 185·5. The attendance of the local Pathans and Brahuis increased from 33·6 in 1890-91 to 38·7 during the year under report. The receipts from fees amounted to R710-12-0.

Six boys passed the Middle School Examination of the Punjab University, and a High class was opened in the school for these boys. Two more teachers were sanctioned for the school, one for the main school, and the other for the Sindhi branch. The annual examination was held in December 1891, the results of which were satisfactory. Prizes were given to 41 boys.

30.—The Lady Sandeman Girls' School.

In March 1891 there were 33 girls and 6 married women on the school rolls. In December 1891, when the examination was held, there were 41 girls and 13 married women in the school. The total cost of the school during the year ending with 31st December 1891 was Rl,657-7-11, the whole of which was paid by the Quetta Municipality. Money for prizes was collected by private contributions.

31.—Railways and Surveys.

No survey work was done in the Quetta-Pishin District in 1891-92.

The Khojak tunnel, which is about 2½ miles long, was commenced in April 1888, and the first construction train passed through on the 6th September 1891. The line from Killa Abdulla to New Chaman was opened for traffic on the 1st January 1892.

32.—Horse-Breeding Operations.

During 1891-92 fifteen Government stallions worked in the district, and covered 487 mares, which gives an average of 32. Of the fifteen, two stallions remained only a few days and three did very little work. Leaving out these five, who covered 30 mares, the remaining ten covered 457 mares, which gives an average of 45 7.

The total expenditure incurred on feed and keep of stallions amounted to R4,381-0-10. The District and the Police salutris castrated 109 horses in the district during 1891-92.

33.—Quetta Horse Show.

The annual horse fair and agricultural show was held at Quetta on the 2nd October 1891. The fair was attended by Mr. Grainger of the Horse-Breeding Department. The total number of animals exhibited was 438. One hundred and eighty-four horses were purchased for the Army Remount Department, the Native Cavalry stationed at Quetta, and the Police and Levies. The total cost of the show was Rl,367-13-3, of which R250 were contributed by the Army Remount Department, and the balance was paid from the local funds. Prizes to the amount of R945 were awarded.

34.—External Land Trade.

From the 1st April 1891 a Munshi was appointed at Panjpai in Shorarud to register the trade with Seistan, Persia, and Shorawak. The returns prepared for 1891-92 and sent to the Collector of Customs show that the exports from Panjpai towards Shorawak and Seistan amounted to R45,418-8-0, and the imports to Rl,98,302. These figures, however, do not represent the entire trade, as it has been ascertained that the kalifas coming from Shorawak, Seistan, and Persia, on reaching Nushki, take several routes, and do not all pass through Panjpai. It is therefore contemplated to abolish the Panjpai post and establish instead two posts, one at Samungli, and the other at Mian Ghundi, on the Quetta-Mastung Road. The exports from Chaman to Kandahar amounted to R24,71,745, and imports to R20,89,948-12-2.

35.—General Remarks.

Mr. Cubitt as Assistant Political Agent and District Superintendent of Police has rendered excellent service throughout the year. He has done his judicial work most thoroughly, and the Police force is now a really well-organised and well-equipped force which performs its duties well.

Mr. Cubitt reports he has been ably assisted by both Messrs. Kirkham and Beaty, Assistant District Superintendents of Police; and he speaks in the highest terms of Inspector Ahmed Yar Khan, to whose tact and management the smooth working of the force is greatly due.

Mr. Ingle, as Extra Assistant Commissioner of Quetta, has been lately relieved of the charge of the Quetta sub-division, and has made it over to Mr. Cubitt. Mr. Ingle has now only the work connected with the town of Quetta and the octroi to do.

In Pishin, Kazi Imamuddin has worked most assiduously. He not only is diligent himself, but he makes those under him work too. With no additional establishment he has collected R64,000 of land revenue, and he has done this without any complaints from the zemindars being brought against him. I can only speak of him in the highest terms of praise

In the Khojak, Sheikh Abdul Rahman, as Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, has worked well. He has had the tact to keep on good terms with the military and railway officers, and he has also kept the Achakzais in good order throughout the year.

Mr. King, as Treasury Officer and Senior Munsiff of Quetta, has worked to my entire satisfaction, and his cases are most carefully prepared.

Pandit Nand Lall has had extremely heavy work throughout the time he has been in Quetta, and he has performed it very satisfactorily.

Lala Jaimal Rai, my head clerk, possesses an intimate acquaintance with every detail of district work, and is invaluable to me. He is not only an energetic worker, but he is also a most conscientious and upright native gentleman.

G. GAISFORD, *Major*,
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta and Pishin.

Statement A.

Annual Report of Receipts and Expenditure of the Quetta Provincial Revenues for the year 1892.

Heads of Receipt.	Budget Estimate of 1891-92.	Actuals of 1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
ARREARS.				
I.—Land Revenue	42,000 0 0	55,985 0 0	13,985 0 0	...
Total	42,000 0 0	55,985 0 0	13,985 0 0	...
III.—Salt—				
Excise duty on salt	...	155 1 9	155 1 9	...
VI.—Stamps—				
Sale of General Stamps.				
One anna Stamps for Receipts and Cheques	4,000 0 0	3,409 0 0	...	591 0 0
Bills of Exchange or Hundies	600 0 0	1,234 12 0	634 12 0	...
Other General Stamps	7,000 0 0	8,782 6 0	1,782 6 0	...
Sale of Court-fee Stamps	32,000 0 0	35,294 2 0	3,294 2 0	...
Fines and Penalties	50 0 0	92 0 0	42 0 0	...
Total	43,650 0 0	48,812 4 0	5,753 4 0	591 0 0
V.—Excise—				
License Fees	5,000 0 0	2,176 0 0	...	2,824 0 0
Abkari	45,000 0 0	54,925 0 0	9,925 0 0	...

Heads of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate of 1891-92.	Actuals of 1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
I.—Refunds and Drawbacks—				
Revenue Refunds—				
(1) Stamps	...	747 3 0	747 3 0	...
(2) Excise	...	...	...	...
Total	...	747 3 0	747 3 0	...
II.—Assignments and Compensations—				
Quit-rent to the Khan of Kalat	25,000 0 0	25,000 0 0	...	...
III.—Land Revenue—				
1. Pay of Tahsildars, Naib Tahsildars, Clerks, and others	7,680 0 0	7,914 10 10	234 10 10	...
2. Pay of Clerks and other charges for survey and settlement work	4,000 0 0	3,886 0 3	...	113 15 9
3. Lumbardari allowance	...	...	...	...
4. Other Miscellaneous charges	960 0 0	961 1 2	1 1 2	...
5. Karawas and Mushriffs	...	...	...	...
6. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...
7. Travelling allowance to officers and establishments	...	244 9 0	244 9 0	...
Total	12,640 0 0	13,006 5 3	480 5 0	113 15 9
VI.—Stamps—				
1. Charges for the sale of General Stamps (Discount)	500 0 0	819 7 6	...	280 8 6
2. Charges on sale of Court-fee Stamps (Discount)	600 0 0			
Total	1,100 0 0	819 7 6	...	280 8 6

Farm of Drugs	20,000 0 0	21,225 0 0	1,225 0 0	...
Fines, Fees, and Confiscations	...	25 0 0	25 0 0	...
Excise duty on Malt liquor	...	452 13 0	452 13 0	...
TOTAL	70,000 0 0	78,803 13 0	11,627 13 0	2,824 0 0
X.—REGISTRATION—				
Fees for Registering Documents	700 0 0	896 10 0	196 10 0	...
Fees for copies of Registered Documents	100 0 0	164 6 0	64 6 0	...
TOTAL	800 0 0	1,061 0 0	261 0 0	...
XVI A.—LAW AND JUSTICE—COURTS OF LAW—				
Sale-proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property	...	600 1 6	600 1 6	...
General Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures	8,000 0 0	3,640 14 5	...	4,359 1 7
Miscellaneous	...	69 8 0	69 8 0	...
TOTAL	8,000 0 0	4,310 7 11	669 9 6	4,359 1 7
XVI B.—LAW AND JUSTICE—JAILS—				
Hire of convicts	3,500 0 0	2,126 5 0	...	1,373 11 0
Carried over				

XII.—REGISTRATION—				
Remuneration to Sub-Registrars	400 0 0	400 0 0	...	...
Remuneration to Copyists	...	80 15 0	80 15 0	...
Contingencies	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	400 0 0	480 15 0	80 15 0	...
XIX.—LAW AND JUSTICE—COURTS OF LAW—				
Civil and Sessions Courts—				
(1) Salaries of Gazetted Officers (Munsiff)	3,000 0 0	2,864 10 0	...	135 6 0
(2) Do. of Establishment	2,150 0 0	2,185 12 9	35 12 9	...
(3) Do. of Process-serving Establishment	920 0 0	970 9 9	50 9 9	...
(4) Miscellaneous contingencies	700 0 0	652 8 2	...	47 7 10
Criminal Courts—				
(1) Salaries of Gazetted Officers (Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta, and Native Assistant, Bolan)	14,400 0 0	14,500 0 0	100 0 0	...
(2) Salaries of Establishment	6,490 0 0	6,511 11 0	21 11 0	...
(3) Allowance to Cantonment Magistrate	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	...	...
(4) Travelling allowance to officers	2,160 0 0	2,160 0 0	...	...
(5) Do. do. to Establishment	500 0 0	341 15 9	...	158 0 3
(6) Contingencies	2,450 0 0	2,385 15 11	...	64 0 1
Refunds of Judicial Fines	100 0 0	228 12 6	128 12 6	...
TOTAL	34,070 0 0	34,001 15 10	336 14 0	404 14 2
XIX B.—LAW AND JUSTICE—JAILS—				
(1) District Jail Establishment	2,030 0 0	1,460 15 8	...	569 0 4
(2) Supplies and services	2,290 0 0	2,350 6 5	60 6 5	...
(3) Hospital charges				
(4) Miscellaneous contingencies				
(5) Lock-ups contingencies	500 0 0	386 14 6	...	113 1 6
TOTAL	4,820 0 0	4,198 4 7	60 6 5	682 1 10
Carried over				

Annual Report of Receipts and Expenditure of the Quetta Provincial Revenues for the year 1892—concluded.

Heads of Receipt.	Budget Estimate of 1891-92.	Actuals of 1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Brought forward .				
XVII.—Police—				
Contribution from Quetta Municipal Fund	...	...	...	...
Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures (Cattle Pound Receipts) .	200 0 0	240 5 9	40 5 9	...
Total .	200 0 0	240 5 9	40 5 9	...
XXV.—Miscellaneous—				
Sale of old Stores and Materials .	1,000 0 0	173 3 3	374 14 1	...
Other Items		630 13 11		
Receipts from Staging Bungalows		551 12 11		
Miscellaneous Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures		19 0 0		

Heads of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate of 1891-92.	Actuals of 1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Brought forward .				
XX.—Police—				
(1) Pay of Deputy Inspectors, Sergeants, Duffadars, Sowars, and Constables	1,656 0 0	1,656 0 0	...	...
(2) Travelling allowance and expenses	...	...	...	...
(3) Supplies and services . .	120 0 0	120 0 0	...	...
(4) Contingencies . . .	...	...	...	...
(5) Cattle Pound contingencies .	50 0 0	24 0 0	...	26 0 0
Total .	1,826 0 0	1,800 0 0	...	26 0 0
XXII.—Education—				
Grant-in-aid to Vernacular School .	2,400 0 0	2,400 0 0	...	...
XXIV.—Medical—				
Contribution towards dispensary .	...	...	...	...
XXV.—Political—				
(1) Salaries or allowances of Political Agent	10,080 0 0	9,238 11 4	...	841 4 8
(2) Salaries or allowances of Extra Assistant Commissioner, Zhob .	...	...	...	...
(3) Salaries of Establishment . .	6,700 0 0	7,753 9 8	1,053 9 8	...

					(4) Travelling allowance of establishment	1,050	0	0	541	4	5	...			508	11	7
					(5) Travelling allowance of officers	...			1,080	0	0	1,080	0	0	...		
					(6) Supplies and services	150	0	0	35	0	10	...			114	15	2
					(7) Contingencies	2,510	0	0	2,096	13	6	...			413	2	6
					(8) North-West Frontier (Levies)	28,200	0	0	28,850	4	0	650	4	0	...		
					(9) Entertainment of Envoys and Chiefs	250	0	0	201	9	0	...			48	7	0
					TOTAL	48,940	0	0	49,797	4	9	2,783	13	8	1,926	8	11
					XXXII.—MISCELLANEOUS—												
					(1) Donation for charitable purposes	180	0	0	180	0	0	...			...		
					(2) Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges	840	0	0	811	10	5	...			28	5	7
					TOTAL	1,020	0	0	991	10	5	...			28	5	7
					XLV.—CIVIL WORKS—												
					In charge of Civil Officers—												
					(1) Arboriculture—												
					(*a*) Establishment	1,392	0	0	1,389	0	0	...			3	0	0
					(*b*) Contingencies	2,470	0	0	2,448	2	7	...			21	13	5
					(2) Public Works—												
					(*a*) Establishment	1,925	0	0	1,337	1	6	...			587	14	6
					(*b*) New Works and Repairs	39,155	0	0	39,757	5	11	602	5	11	...		
TOTAL	1,000	0	0	1,374	14	1	374	14	1	...	TOTAL	44,942	0	0	44,931	10	0	602	5	11	612	11	11
TOTAL RECEIPTS	1,69,150	0	0	1,92,869	3	6	32,711	14	4	9,147	12	7	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	1,77,158	0	0	1,78,174	12	4	5,091	8	7	4075	2	8
Opening balance	...			...			...			...	Closing balance	...			...			...			...		
GRAND TOTAL	...			...			...			...	GRAND TOTAL	...			...			...			...		

QUETTA :
The 13th May 1892.

G. GAISFORD, *Major*,
Political Agent, Quetta.

Statement B.

Annual accounts of the Quetta Provincial Revenues for the year ending the 31st March 1892.

Receipt.	Actuals of 1889-90.	Actuals of 1890-91.	Actuals of 1891-92.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Arrears	.....	.....	.....
I.—Land Revenue	34,259 10 7	52,876 13 11	55,985 0 0
Total	34,259 10 7	52,876 13 11	55,985 0 0
III.—Salt—			
Excise duty on salt	.....	.....	155 1 9
IV.—Stamps—			
Sale of General Stamps—			
One anna Stamps for receipts and cheques.	4,118 0 0	3,536 0 0	3,409 0 0
Bills of exchange or hundies	789 2 0	754 0 0	1,234 12 0
Other general stamps	7,856 8 0	6,276 0 0	8,782 6 0
Sale of Court-fee Stamps	34,816 8 0	30,096 2 0	35,294 2 0
Fines and penalties	150 10 0	34 10 0	92 0 0
Total	47,730 12 0	40,696 12 0	48,812 4 0

Heads of Expenditure.	Actuals of 1889-90.	Actuals of 1890-91.	Actuals of 1891-92.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
I.—Refunds and Drawbacks—			
Revenue Refunds—			
(1) Stamps	.....	.....	747 3 0
(2) Excise	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	747 3 0
II.—Assignments and Compensations—			
Quit-rent to the Khan of Kalat	25,000 0 0	25,000 0 0	25,000 0 0
III.—Land Revenue—			
1. Pay of Tahsildars, Naib Tahsildars, Clerks and others.	8,192 6 1	7,711 8 5	7,914 10 10
2. Pay of Clerks and other charges for survey and settlement work.	.....	.....	3,886 0 3
3. Lumbardari allowance	3,520 5 8	1,488 15 8	961 1 2
4. Other Miscellaneous charges			
5. Karawas and Mushriffs			
6. Miscellaneous			
7. Travelling allowance to officers and establishments.	.....	.....	244 9 0
Total	11,712 11 9	9,200 8 1	13,006 5 3
VI.—Stamps—			
1. Charges for the sale of General Stamps (Discount).	1,047 6 9	1,277 12 6	819 7 6
2. Charges on sale of Court-fee Stamps (Discount).			
Total	1,047 6 9	1,277 12 6	819 7 6

V.—Excise—			
License fees	1,576 10 9	1,800 0 0	2,176 0 0
Abkari	47,750 0 0	63,000 0 0	54,925 0 0
Farm of Drugs	16,900 0 0	24,000 0 0	21,225 0 0
Fines, fees and confiscations	.....	.....	25 0 0
Excise duty on Malt liquor	.....	.....	452 13 0
Total	66,226 10 9	88,800 0 0	78,803 13 0
X.—Registration—			
Fees for Registering Documents	.....	.....	896 10 0
Fees for copies of Registered Documents.	.....	.....	164 6 0
Total	.....	.....	1,061 0 0
XVI A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—			
Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property.	.....	.....	600 1 6
General fees, fines and forfeitures	9,640 11 9	6,165 14 6	3,640 14 5
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	69 8 0
Total	9,640 11 9	6,165 14 6	4,310 7 11

XII.—Registration—			
Remuneration to Sub-Registrars	.....	.....	400 0 0
Remuneration to Copyists			80 15 0
Contingencies			
Total	.....	.....	480 15 0
XIX.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—			
Civil and Sessions Courts—			
(1) Salaries of Gazetted Officers (Munsiff).	5,117 13 10	4,867 10 0	2,864 10 0
(2) Salaries of establishment			2,185 12 9
(3) Salaries of process-serving establishment.	642 9 7	928 0 0	970 9 9
(4) Miscellaneous contingencies	373 2 9	590 10 9	652 8 2
Criminal Courts—			
(1) Salaries of Gazetted Officers (Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta and Native Assistant, Bolan).	22,765 7 0	22,342 9 4	14,500 0 0
(2) Salaries of Establishment			6,511 11 0
(3) Allowance to Cantonment Magistrate.	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0
(4) Travelling allowance to officers	.....	.....	2,160 0 0
(5) Travelling allowance to establishment.	.....	.....	341 15 9
(6) Contingencies	2,019 5 9	2,118 15 3	2,385 15 11
Refunds of Judicial Fines	804 8 0	293 6 10	228 12 6
Total	32,922 14 11	32,341 4 2	34,001 15 10
XIX B.—Law and Justice—Jails—			
1. District Jail establishment	1,616 6 5	1,669 10 1	1,460 15 8
2. Supplies and services			
3. Hospital charges	3,986 14 8	3,536 11 8	2,350 6 5
4. Miscellaneous contingencies			
5. Lock-ups contingencies	.....	.....	386 14 6
Total	5,603 5 1	5,206 5 9	4,198 4 7

Annual accounts of the Quetta Provincial Revenues for the year ending the 31st March 1892—continued.

Receipt.	Actuals of 1889-90.	Actuals of 1890-91.	Actuals of 1891-92.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
XVIB.—Law and Justice—Jails—			
Hire of convicts	.....	.....	2,126 5 0
XVII.—Police—			
Contribution from Quetta Municipal Fund.	.....	.....	.....
Fees, fines and forfeitures (Cattle Pound Receipts).	376 10 0	197 14 0	240 5 9
Total	376 10 0	197 14 0	240 5 9

Heads of Expenditure.	Actuals of 1889-90.	Actuals of 1890-91.	Actuals of 1891-92.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
XX.—Police—			
1. Pay of Deputy Inspectors, Sergeants, Duffadars, Sowars and Constables.	1,776 0 0	690 0 0	1,656 0 0
2. Travelling allowance and expenses			120 0 0
3. Supplies and services			
4. Contingencies			
5. Cattle Pound contingencies	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0
Total	1,800 0 0	714 0 0	1,800 0 0
XXII.—Education—			
Grant-in-aid to Vernacular School	.....	2,200 0 0	2,400 0 0
XXIV.—Medical—			
Contribution towards dispensary	.....	.....	.....
XXV.—Political—			
1. Salaries or allowances of Political Agent.	6,556 0 1	10,015 1 8	9,238 11 4
2. Salaries or allowances of Extra Assistant Commissioner (Zhob).	.....	.....	.....
3. Salaries of establishment	7,618 0 1	7,104 8 4	7,753 9 8
4. Travelling allowance of establishment.	.....	.....	541 4 5
5. Travelling allowance of officers	.....	.....	1,080 0 0
6. Supplies and services	3,570 1 3	3,261 10 9	35 0 10
7. Contingencies			2,096 13 6

XXV.—Miscellaneous—			
Sale of old stores and materials	.....	.....	173 3 8
Other items	.....	.....	630 18 11
Receipts from staging Bungalows	2,956 13 6	6,595 12 0	551 12 11
Miscellaneous fees, fines and forfeitures.	.....	.....	19 0 0
Total	2,956 13 6	6,595 12 0	1,374 14 1
Total Receipts	1,61,191 4 7	1,95,343 2 5	1,92,869 3 6
Opening Balance	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL	.....	.....	.....

8. North-Western Frontier (Levies)	28,207 0 0	27,256 3 7	28,850 4 0
9. Entertainment of Envoys and Chiefs	.....	.....	201 9 0
Total	45,951 1 5	47,637 8 4	49,797 4 9
XXXII.—Miscellaneous—			
1. Donation for charitable purposes	273 4 7	201 0 0	180 0 0
2. Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges	2,859 4 2	990 11 5	811 10 5
Total	3,132 8 9	1,191 11 5	991 10 5
XLV.—Civil Works—			
In charge of Civil Officers—			
1. Arboriculture—			
(*a*) Establishment	1,390 6 5	1,387 0 0	1,389 0 0
(*b*) Contingencies	2,995 13 1	1,970 11 11	2,448 2 7
2. Public Works—			
(*a*) Establishment	2,404 5 5	5,347 3 7	1,337 1 6
(*b*) New Works and Repairs	59,742 0 0	21,833 0 3	39,757 5 11
Total	66,532 8 11	30,537 15 9	44,931 10 0
Total Expenditure	1,93,702 9 7	1,55,307 2 0	1,78,174 12 4
Closing Balance	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL	.....	.....	.....

Quetta :
The 13th May 1892.

G. GAISFORD, *Major*,
Political Agent, Quetta.

Statement C.

Statement showing the detail of the Pishin Revenue Receipts in kind for the year 1891-92.

1	2	3			4			5			6
Serial No.	Detail.	Net Revenue.			Recovered during the year.			Balance Recoverable.			Remarks.
		Quantity.	Rate per maund.	Amount.	Quantity.	Rate per maund.	Amount.	Quantity.	Rate per maund.	Amount.	
		Mds. s. ch.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*Mds. s. ch.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*Mds. s. ch.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	
1	Wheat	121 11 0	2 8 0	303 3 0	121 11 0	2 8 0	303 3 0	...	...	...	
		6,934 37 10	2 12 0	19,071 1 5	6,381 5 5	2 12 0	17,548 1 10	98 31 0	2 12 0	271 10 1	
								12 14 9	2 12 0	34 0 0	
								442 26 12	2 12 0	1,217 5 6	
	Total	7,056 8 10	...	19,374 4 5	6,502 16 5	...	17,851 4 10	553 32 5	...	1,522 15 7	
2	Barley	191 0 0	2 0 0	382 0 0	191 0 0	2 0 0	382 0 0	...	...	...	
		5,356 26 8	2 2 0	11,382 14 6	4,875 14 12	2 2 0	10,360 2 3	336 37 8	2 2 0	715 15 11	
								7 1 0	2 2 0	14 14 11	
								137 13 4	2 2 0	291 13 6	
	Total	5,547 26 8	...	11,764 14 6	5,066 14 12	...	10,742 2 2	481 11 12	...	1,022 12 4	
3	Jowari	624 0 0	2 0 0	1,248 0 0	624 0 0	2 0 0	1,248 0 0	...	...	...	
4	China	80 19 0	1 6 0	110 10 5	80 19 0	1 6 0	110 10 5	...	...	...	
5	Kangui	6 10 0	1 6 0	8 9 6	6 10 0	1 6 0	8 9 6	...	...	...	
6	Bhusa	3 0 0	0 12 0	2 4 0	3 0 0	0 12 0	2 4 0	...	...	...	
		12,878 23 8	0 6 0	4,829 7 7	12,355 3 4	0 6 0	4,633 2 7	519 13 12	0 6 0	194 12 0	
								4 6 8	0 6 0	1 9 0	
	Total	12,881 23 8	...	4,831 11 7	12,358 3 4	...	4,635 6 7	523 20 4	...	196 5 0	
7	Lucerne	4,290 35 0	0 3 0	804 8 8	4,290 35 0	0 3 0	804 8 8	...	...	...	
8	Soi	9 0 0	0 6 0	3 6 0	9 0 0	0 6 0	3 6 0	...	...	...	
	GRAND TOTAL	...	...	38,146 1 1	...	...	35,404 0 2	...	...	2,742 0 11	

G. GAISFORD, *Major*,
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin.

Statement D.

Statement showing the Shorarud Revenues in kind for the year 1891-92.

1	2	3	4		5		6		7
Serial No.	Detail.	Rate per maund.	Net Revenue.		Recovered during the year.		Balance.		Remarks.
			Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.	
	..	R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.			
1	Wheat .	2 8 0	1,683 11 8	4,208 3 6	1,683 11 8	4,208 3 6			
2	Barley .	2 0 0	66 15 0	132 12 0	66 15 0	132 12 0			
3	China .	1 4 0	0 38 0	1 3 0	0 38 0	1 3 0			
4	Bhusa .	0 6 0	872 7 4	327 1 2	872 7 4	327 1 2			
5	Lucerne .	0 4 0	624 20 0	156 2 0	624 20 0	156 2 0			
6	Majith .	...	3 14 0	31 12 0	3 4 0	31 12 0			
	Total .	...	...	4,857 1 8	...	4,857 1 8			

G. GAISFORD, *Major*,
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta and Pishin.

Statement E.

Imperial Revenue receipts of the Quetta-Pishin District for the year 1891-92.

No.	Heads of Receipt.	Estimates for 1891-92.	Actuals for 1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
	Arrears . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1	Land Revenue . . .	75,000 0 0	64,613 7 4	.....	10,386 8 8	
2	Excise					
	Abkari . . .		16,700 0 0			
	Muskrat . . .	20,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	3,922 0 0	.....	
	License-fees . . .		1,322 0 0			
3	Stamps					
	Court-fees . . .					
	Non-judicial . .	13,000 0 0	12,301 4 0	.....	698 12 0	
	Penalties . . .					
4	Fines, forfeitures, and unclaimed property	6,000 0 0	5,031 14 2	.....	968 1 10	
5	Dâk Bungalow and Serai receipts	1,600 0 0	2,288 6 6	688 6 6	.....	
6	Registration . . .	1,200 0 0	.....	.....	1,200 0 0	
7	Income-tax . . .	170 0 0	161 15 6	.....	8 0 6	
8	Miscellaneous . . .	.....	87 8 0	87 8 0	.....	
	Total . .	1,16,970 0 0	1,08,406 7 6	4,697 14 6	13,261 7 0	

G. GAISFORD, *Major*,
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta and Pishin.

Statement F.

Expenditure of the Quetta-Pishin District for 1891-92 chargeable to Imperial Revenues.

No.	Heads of Expenditure.	Amount.	Total.	Remarks.
	3.—Land Revenue—	R a. p.	R a. p.	
1	Pay and travelling allowance of Tahsildar and the Tahsil establishment.	8,726 3 6	.....	
2	Pay of Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin, his Establishment, and travelling allowance.	7,177 1 11	...	
3	Contingencies of the Office of the Extra Assistant Commissioner and Tahsildar.	2,261 0 0	18,164 5 5	
	19 A.—Law and Justice—Criminal Courts—			
1	Criminal Court contingencies	1,046 7 3	.....	
2	Refund of fines	205 14 0	1,252 5 3	
	19 B.—Law and Justice—Jails—			
1	Quetta Jail establishment (half)	1,460 15 11	.....	
2	Quetta Jail and Lock-ups contingencies (half) . . .	2,713 6 5	4,174 6 4	
	23.—Ecclesiastical—			
1	Pishin Cemetery	144 0 0	144 0 0	
	25.—Political—			
1	Pay of Political Agent (half)	9,238 11 4	.....	
2	Travelling allowance of Political Agent (half) . . .	1,080 0 0	.....	
3	Pay and travelling allowance of establishment (half) . .	6,803 11 1	.....	
4	Political Agent's Office contingencies	2,333 8 0	.....	
5	Pay and travelling allowance of Assistant Political Agent, Quetta.	9,741 15 0	.....	
6	Pay and travelling allowance of Assistant Political Agent's establishment.	1,268 1 0	.....	
7	Pay and travelling allowance of Native Assistant, Khojak .	3,687 14 9	.....	
8	Pay and travelling allowance of Native Assistants' establishment.	2,469 15 0	36,623 12 2	
	32.—Miscellaneous—			
1	Dâk Bungalow and Rest-house establishment . . .	2,496 0 0	.....	
2	Contingencies	610 0 0	3,106 0 0	
	Registration—			
1	Contingencies	.....	.....	
	Horse-Breeding Department—			
1	Feed and keep of Government stallions	4,381 0 10	.....	
2	Travelling allowance to Saluțri	17 5 6	4,398 6 4	
	Miscellaneous—			
1	Compensation for water at Khushdil Khan . . .	463 0 0	.....	
2	Revenue on land taken up from His Highness the Khan of Kalat.	2,516 0 0	.....	
3	Registration of trade	550 0 0	3,529 0 0	
	Total .	.....	71,392 3 6	

G. GAISFORD, *Major*,

Deputy Commissioner, Quetta and Pishin.

Statement G.

Statement showing the Imperial Revenue receipts of the Quetta-Pishin District for the years 1889-90, 1890-91, and 1891-92.

Heads of Receipt.	Actuals of 1889-90.	Actuals of 1890-91.	Actuals of 1891-92.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Arrears	7,026 6 2	1,291 9 9	.....
1. Land Revenue	50,483 4 4	58,408 2 5	64,613 7 4
2. Excise—	.....	.....	.....
Abkari	.....	31,500 0 0	16,700 0 0
Muskrat	27,532 10 8	12,050 0 0	5,900 0 0
License fees	.....	2,297 0 0	1,322 0 0
3. Stamps—	.....	.....	.....
Court-fees	.....	13,378 7 9	10,921 8 0
Non-judicial	13,984 14 9	1,222 3 6	1,154 12 0
Penalties	.....	280 4 0	225 0 0
4. Fines and forfeitures	3,666 6 4	8,279 8 9	5,031 14 2
5. Dak Bungalow and Serai receipts	1,912 12 5	1,144 12 6	2,288 6 6
6. Registration	781 4 0	790 8 0	.....
7. Income Tax	182 11 6	208 1 0	161 15 6
8. Miscellaneous	.....	4 0 0	87 8 0
9. Contribution from the Quetta revenues towards cost of Police	1,776 0 0	.....	.....
Total	1,07,346 6 2	1,30,854 9 8	1,08,406 7 6

G. GAISFORD, *Major*,
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta and Pishin.

Statement H.

Statement of Civil Suits decided in the Courts in the Quetta-Pishin District during the year 1891-92.

Court.	Original Suits.							
	Total number of cases disposed of.	Cases *ex parte*.	Number of cases contested.	Filed owing to non-appearance of parties, compromised or withdrawn.	Average duration of cases.	Subject matter of cases.	Execution of decree.	Appeals.
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin.	11	...	11	...	86	58,623 0 7	6	73
Assistant Political Agent, Quetta.	44	4	33	7	36	77,385 5 5	9	40
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta.	54	4	36	14	25	19,964 4 4	49	2
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin.	236	20	131	85	16	38,536 4 0	136	...
Native Assistant, Khojak	557	51	254	252	14	26,589 5 0	329	...
Treasury Officer, Quetta	282	77	154	51	15	45,736 10 8	148	...
Munsiff, Quetta	3,135	268	2,270	597	14	132,102 0 0	1,912	...
Tahsildar, Quetta	24	...	22	2	17	1,702 4 8	6	...
Tahsildar, Pishin	220	10	50	160	9	4,513 14 9	53	...
Naib Tahsildar, Quetta	1	...	...	1	6	50 0 0	...	...
Naib Tahsildar, Pishin	30	1	12	17	8	395 8 9	...	...
Cantonment Magistrate and Small Cause Court Judge, Quetta.	297	19	147	131	11	11,554 7 0	147	...
Total	4,991	454	3,120	1,317	...	416,953 1 2	2,795	115

G. GAISFORD, *Major*,
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta and Pishin.

Statement I.

Statement of Criminal Cases decided by the Courts in the Quetta-Pishin District during the year 1891-92.

Court.	Original Cases.						Miscellaneous Cases.				
	Total number of cases disposed of.	Warrant cases.	Summons cases.	Number of persons under trial.	Cases other than warrant or summons cases.	Average duration of cases.	Cognizable by police.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Appeals.	Jirga.
Major G. Gaisford, Deputy Commissioner.	27	24	3	...	...	99	...	...	...	56	27
Assistant Political Agent, Quetta.	143	75	68	150	...	4	...	13	13	2	...
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta.	1,320	188	180	1,509	952	1 5/12	101	302	403	...	...
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin.	189	64	125	533	...	3	59	22	81	...	...
Tahsildar, Quetta . .	56	2	54	181	...	2	...	173	173	...	...
Tahsildar, Pishin . .	53	25	28	101	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Naib Tahsildar, Quetta .	1	...	1	9	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
Naib Tahsildar, Pishin .	2	1	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Treasury Officer, Quetta .	112	37	75	205	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Native Assistant, Khojak	155	29	69	537	57	2	19	64	83	11	2
Munsiff, Quetta . .	111	16	95	196	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Cantonment Magistrate, Quetta.	1,074	42	1,032	1,426	...	5	35	129	164	...	...
Total .	3,243	503	1,731	4,849	1,009	...	214	703	917	69	29

G. GAISFORD, *Major*,
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin.

Statement J.

Statement showing the operations of the Registration Department in the Quetta-Pishin District for the year 1891-92.

Station.	Documents registered.			Total collections inclusive of copying fees.	Total expenditure inclusive of that paid out of copying fees.				Remarks.
		Optional.			Fees to Sub-Registrars.		Fees to Copyists.		
	Compulsory.	Relating to immoveable property.	Others.		Deducted from the receipts before the amount being credited into Treasury.	Drawn from Treasury in 1891-92.	Deducted from the receipts before the amount being credited into Treasury.	Drawn from Treasury in 1891-92.	
				R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Quetta town . .	280	231	102	*1,020 8 0	...	400 0 0	...	79 2 0	* Includes R48-8 for 1890-91 credited into the Treasury during 1891-92.
Cantonment . .	...	...	20	24 8 0	...	...	...	1 13 0	
Registrar's office .	4	...	...	16 0 0	...	...	...	...	
Total .	284	231	122	1,061 0 0	...	400 0 0	...	80 15 0	

G. GAISFORD, *Major*,
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin.

Statement K.

Annual Report of the Quetta Municipality for the year 1891-92.

Heads of Receipt.	Budget Estimate of 1891-92.	Revised Estimate of 1891-92.	Actuals of 1891-92.	Increase over the revised Estimate.	Decrease over the revised Estimate.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
(A)—Municipal Taxes—					
1. Octroi	60,000 0 0	58,005 0 0	58,005 0 0	...	...
2. Assessed Taxes—					
(*e.g.*, Conservancy Cess, Licenses on Trades, etc, in the following details):—					
Arrear collections for the previous year	...	...	...	...	...
Collections for the current year	10,650 0 0	10,500 0 0	10,055 0 0	...	445 0 0
Penalties	400 0 0	400 0 0	499 4 0	99 4 0	...
3. Tax on houses and lands	...	...	...	...	...
4. Tax on vehicles	400 0 0	400 0 0	...	...	400 0 0
5. Tax on animals	100 0 0	50 0 0	18 0 0	...	32 0 0
6. Tolls, etc.	...	...	...	...	...
7. Water-rate	...	...	...	...	...
8. Beef slaughter fees	160 0 0	160 0 0	160 0 0	...	...
9. Mutton slaughter fees	1,600 0 0	1,330 0 0	1,330 1 0	0 1 0	...
Carried over					

Heads of Receipt.	Budget Estimate of 1891-92.	Revised Estimate of 1891-92.	Actuals of 1891-92.	Increase over the revised Estimate.	Decrease over the revised Estimate.
	R a. p	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p	R a. p.
(A)—General Establisment*—					
1. (Office establishment, Inspection, Honorary Magistrate's establishment, etc.)	1,638 0 0	1,638 0 0	1,572 0 0	.....	66 0 0
2. Collection of Municipal Taxes (establishment, purchase of account-books and paper, money boxes, repair to outpost, etc.)	1,600 0 0	1,514 10 0	2,301 10 6	787 .0 6	.....
(B)—Public Safety—					
1. Fire (establishment, purchase of fire-engine buckets, repairs, etc.)	20 0 0	20 0 0	52 0 0	32 0 0	.....
2. Lighting (establishment, purchase of lamps and oil, repairs, etc.)	2,000 0 0	1,967 4 0	1,899 7 0	.....	67 13 0
3. Police (establishment, purchase of clothing, lanterns, etc, repairs to outposts, etc.)	11,320 0 0	11,320 0 0	11,205 3 2	.....	114 12 10
(C)—Public Health—					
1. Buildings and other works (erection of slaughter-houses, latrines, etc.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Repairs (to market, dispensary, etc.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Maintenance of medical institutions (dispensary establishment, purchase of medicines, etc.)	2,640 0 0	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	.....	.....
Carried over					

Annual Report of the Quetta Municipality for the year 1891-92—continued.

Heads of Receipt.	Budget Estimate of 1891-92.	Revised Estimate of 1891-92.	Actuals of 1891-92.	Increase over the revised Estimate.	Decrease over the revised Estimate.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Brought forward .					
(B)—Miscellaneous Receipts—					
1. Realisations under special Acts	...	...	...	...	...
2. Proceeds of lands, etc. .	600 0 0	600 0 0	491 2 6	...	108 13 6
3. Income derived from markets, etc., (rents, fees, sale of refuse, etc.) . .	12,480 0 0	9,000 0 0	8,354 6 3	...	645 9 9
4. Conservancy and road-cleaning (fees, sale-proceeds of night-soil, street refuse, etc.)	100 0 0	150 0 0	595 8 0	445 8 0	...
5. Municipal fines . .	500 0 0	600 0 0	706 12 0	106 12 0	...
6. Sundries (rents of Municipal lands, Government grants, receipts from public gardens, etc.) .	27,000 0 0	44,555 0 0	47,205 3 3	2,650 3 3	...
7. Contribution from Railway authorities . . .	1,640 0 0	1,640 0 0	1,600 0 0	...	40 0 0
8. Contribution from Quetta Revenues towards the maintenance of the Sandeman School . .	2,400 0 0	2,400 0 0	2,400 0 0	...	...
9. Contribution from the proprietors of Chakla . .	895 0 0	895 0 0	895 0 0	...	...
10. School fees . . .	800 0 0	800 0 0	710 12 0	...	89 4 0

Heads of Receipt.	Budget Estimate of 1891-92.	Revised Estimate of 1891-92.	Actuals of 1891-92.	Increase over the revised Estimate.	Decrease over the revised Estimate.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Brought forward .					
4. Vaccination (establishment)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Water-works (establishment, repairs) . .	3,670 0 0	3,452 12 4	2,952 14 4	.....	499 14 0
6. Road-watering (establishment, purchase of water-carts, repairs, etc.)	3,500 0 0	2,500 0 0	2,688 3 8	188 3 8	.....
7. Road-cleaning (establishment, purchase and repair of dust-bins, etc.) . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8. Conservancy (establishment, repairs, purchase of carts, dry earth, land for burying night-soil, etc.) .	19,000 0 0	16,000 0 0	19,333 15 10	3,333 15 10	.....
Refunds, etc., of fines or over-assessments .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Remissions of cess .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9. Drainage-works (establishment, repairs) . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10. Other measures—					
(a) Markets and slaughter-houses (establishment, contingencies) . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(b) Public Garden (establishment, purchase of seeds, repair of well, purchase of bullocks, etc.) . . .	4,560 0 0	4,175 3 0	4,307 15 9	132 12 9	.....
11. Contributions to Lock Hospital	288 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
(D)—Public Instructions—					
Contributions to schools .	9,500 0 0	8,500 0 0	8,642 15 0	142 15 0	.....
Contribution to Sandeman Library . . .	240 0 0	240 0 0	240 0 0	.....	.....
(E)—Public Convenience—					
1. Public works (establishment)† . . .	1,638 0 0	1,780 8 0	1,768 0 0	.....	12 8 0

(C)—DEBT—										(a) New works	19,000 0 0	45,154 8 7	45,838 5 3	.....	1,316 8 4
1. Loans	...	...	...	...	...					(b) Repairs	7,000 0 0	6,472 15 5	5,927 3 8	.....	545 11 9
2. Deposits (contractors' salaries unpaid, etc.)	500 0 0	590 0 0	63 15 4	...	436 0 8					2. Survey of land	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Advances	131 0 0	131 0 0	72 0 0	...	59 0 0					3. Other charges (printing, rewards, etc.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
										4. Contributions	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
										(F)—MISCELLANEOUS—					
										1. Contribution to Cantonment	29,000 0 0	27,900 0 0	26,585 10 0	.....	1,314 6 0
										2. Miscellaneous expenses	3,300 0 0	3,303 12 8	3,943 13 1	640 0 5	.....
										(G)—DEBT—					
										1. Loans (instalment payable during the year)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
										Interest { Last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
										Interest { Current year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
										2. Deposits (salaries attached, contractors, etc.)	500 0 0	500 0 0	388 15 3	.....	111 0 9
										4. Advances (on account of departmental works, etc.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
										Closing Balance—					
										Deposits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
										Actual Municipal balance	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL RECEIPTS	1,20,356 0 0	1,32,116 0 0	1,33,162 0 4	3,301 12 3	2,255 11 11					TOTAL EXPENDITURE	1,20,414 0 0	1,39,439 10 0	1,40,648 4 6	5,257 0 2	4,048 5 8
Opening Balance	10,501 8 11	10,501 8 11	10,501 8 11	.....	.....					Closing Balance	10,443 8 11	3,177 14 11	3,015 4 9	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL	1,30,857 8 11	1,42,617 8 11	1,43,663 9 3	.....	.....					GRAND TOTAL	1,30,857 8 11	1,42,617 8 11	1,43,663 9 3	.....	.....
										MEMORANDUM OF LIABILITIES AND CLAIMS—					
										Liabilities	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
										Balance of loans	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
										Deposits to be adjusted	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
										Claims	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
										Advances recoverable	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
										Net amount of debt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* It must be clearly understood that under this head only such establishments are to be shown as cannot be properly shown under any of the other heads. Wherever there is a special establishment for a particular purpose only, it should be shown under the head to which that purpose belongs, and not under the head of General Establishments.

† If the Public Works Establishment be employed partly upon works connected with any of the other heads, the share of the charges debitable to these heads should be shown under those heads and not under (E).

G. GAISFORD, *Major*,
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin.

APPENDIX V.

No. 2888, dated Loralai, the 28th May 1892.

From—Lieutenant A. H. McMahon, Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali,
To—The Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

I have the honour to submit herewith, for your information, the Administration Report of the Thal-Chotiali Agency for the year 1891-92.

Administration Report of the Thal-Chotiali Agency for the year 1891-92.

1.—Area and Limits of the Agency.

The present area of the Agency, as calculated by the Executive Engineer, Loralai Division, amounts to 14,300 square miles. It has been decided to include the Barkhan Tahsil in this Agency from the 1st of April 1892, and the area of the Agency will thus be increased to 16,100 square miles,—an area more than three times the size of the principality of Wales.

The limits of the Agency during the year 1891-92 are the same as those at the close of the year 1890-91. These, as above said, will be extended from the 1st April 1892 by the addition of the Barkhan Tahsil to this Agency.

2.—Administrative Staff.

Major C. E. Yate, C.S.I., C.M.G., held charge of the District as Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali, and Political Agent, Loralai and Railway District, during the year, with the exception of one month and twenty-eight days, during which time he was absent on leave, *i. e.* from 24th September 1891 to 24th November 1891. Captain H. M. Temple, Political Agent, Kalat and Bolan, held charge of the district during that period.

Lieutenant F. G. Beville, Staff Corps, proceeded on leave from 2nd January to 1st March 1892, and, with this exception, was Assistant Political Agent throughout the year.

Rai Bahadur Hitturam, C.I.E., and Kazi Jelaluddin Khan held charge of the Sub-divisions of Sibi and Duki during the year, with exception of short periods of absence on leave and special duty.

Appendix A shows the movements of the Political Agent during the year.

In Appindix B is given a list of the Gazetted Officers of this Agency showing the pay and allowance of each.

3.—Revenue.

The Budget estimate and the actual receipts and expenditure for the year 1891-92 are given in Appendix C.

Appendix D shows a comparative statement of the revenues for the years 1890-91 and 1891-92.

A. Receipts.

The total income of the district was estimated at ₹2,27,945, the actual receipts were ₹2,90,314-12-4, representing an increase of ₹62,369-12-4 on the estimate, and an increase of ₹61,536-12-2 on receipts of 1890-91. The following statement shows the receipts of land revenue in each tahsil :—

Tahsils.	1891-91.		1891-92.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds. srs. ch.	R. a. p.	Mds. srs. ch.	R. a. p.	Mds. srs. ch.	R. a. p.	Mds. srs. ch.	R. a. p.
Sibi	29,716 36 10	68,739 11 1	37,496 6 10	1,04,255 3 9	7,779 10 0	35,515 8 8	.....	.....
Shahrig	22,995 16 7	38,905 2 5	21,359 12 9	36,193 0 11	.....	.....	1,636 3 14	2,712 1 6
Thal-Chotiali (Duki)	42,494 2 7	68,919 8 11	56,437 17 10	94,403 5 11	13,943 15 3	25,483 13 0	.....	.....
	95,206 15 8	1,76,564 6 5	115,292 36 16	2,34,851 10 7	21,722 25 3	60,999 5 8	1,636 3 14	2,712 1 6

Net increase.

Mds.	srs.	ch.	R	a.	p.
20,086	21	5	58,287	4	2

(*a*) *Land Revenue.*

With the exception of Shahrig, the receipts at all tahsils show a marked increase on the actual receipts of 1890-91 and the estimated receipts of 1891-92. This increase is due to the extension of cultivation throughout the district. The ample rainfall during the winter had led to expectations of a magnificent rabi harvest, but the damage done by hail and the prevalence of "Surkhi" disease, prevented the harvest, in most parts of the district, being nearly as good as it would otherwise have been. The kharif crops were terribly damaged by locusts, which devastated the whole district. Under the circumstances this increase of income is a very remarkable one when the calamities affecting the crops which accrued are taken into consideration. It will be seen that the quantity of revenue in kind did not so much exceed that of last year as the cash equivalent for this quantity did. This is due to the fact of the high rates prevailing during the year which caused the revenue grain to fetch a large sum. The decrease in the revenue receipts of the Shahrig Tahsil is due to the grievous damage done to both the rabbi andkharif crops of that tahsil by locusts.

(*b*) *Excise.*

The estimated revenue under this head was R20,270, the actual receipts were R25,546-2-0, showing an increase on the estimate of R5,276-2-0. These receipts show an increase of R1,530-10-0, over the actual receipts of the preceding year. This is partly due to the impetus given to the sale of liquor and drugs by the large working parties engaged on the Bolan-Mushkaf line, and at Mudgorge and other places on the Harnai line.

(*c*) *Salt and Khar.*

The actual receipts, *i.e.* R5,857-15-6, under this head show an increase of R3,857-15-6 on the estimate, and an increase of R405-3-0 as against the year before. This is due to the enhanced rates levied on Kalat salt.

(*d*) *Stamps.*

The estimated income under this head was R12,755-0-0. The actual receipts amounted to R14,503-7-0, showing an increase on the estimate of R1,748-7-0, and an increase on the receipts of last year of R325-8-0. This is due to the large sale of non-judicial and court-fee stamps caused by the numerous contracts taken up by contractors on the railway line and attendant litigation.

(*e*) *Law and Justice.*

R9,200-0-0 were shown as the estimated receipts of the year. The actual receipts were R7,422-4-3. A decrease of R1,777-11-9 on the estimate, and an increase of R456-14-2 on the receipts of last year. This increase calls for no remark.

(*f*) *Miscellaneous.*

Actual receipts show a decrease on the estimate, but an increase of R574-4-10 on the receipts of last year.

B. EXPENDITURE.

In Appendix E. the expenditure of the Agency is shown as R4,19,786-4-2 against the estimate of R4,19,728-12-0, *i.e.* a difference of R57-8-2. This actual expenditure shows a decrease of R44,698-1-9 on the expenditure of 1890-91. This is due to a number of tribal levies hitherto paid by this Agency having been transferred to the Zhob Agency. The pay of all office establishments in the Agency was also consolidated during the year under review, whereby a large reduction in expenditure was effected.

4.—POLICE.

Appendix F shows the strength of the Police on 1st April 1892. There is a decrease of 1 jemadar, 1 duffadar, and 26 sowars as against the strength shown on 1st April 1891. The above formed the "Umrani" service who have now been struck off the Police establishment and brought on to the levy establishment,—*vide* letter No. 510, dated 14th August 1891, of Revenue Commissioner.

Appendices G and H show the working of the thanas and the return of serious crime These returns show a falling off in the working of the police in several thanas.

The percentage of convictions in cases admitted has fallen from 52·20, per cent. to 34·71 per cent., and of persons convicted to those arrested from 55·57 to 47·46. This is party due to the fact that very large numbers of Hazaras, Peshawaris and others have been employed in work on the railway line. These are responsible for much of the crime committed in the year, and in their case detection and conviction is always a matter of considerable difficulty.

Statement H shows that seven murders were committed in the year, 16 men were arrested, of which 5 were convicted and 11 tried by jirga. It is satisfactory to note that the percentage of stolen property recovered during the year has increased from R23-4-3 per cent. of the year before to R48-2-2 per cent.

It is also satisfactory to note, in contrast to the apparent falling off in the working of the police as shown in the above figures, that the police did most excellent service during the recent cholera epidemic and were highly spoken of. The grant of good conduct pay to the police force during the year has given general satisfaction.

5.—Judicial and Magisterial.

In Appendix I are given statements showing the judicial work of the various officers in this Agency during the year.

These, as against those of 1890-91, show an increase of 66 original civil suits, 76 execution-of-decree cases, 155 original criminal cases, and 11 criminal appeals, civil appeals remaining the same. The total number of civil and criminal original and appeal cases for the year being 2,587, as against 2,279 of last year. The slight increase in civil suits is due to natural causes and the inevitable increase of litigation which attends the settlement of a country and advancing prosperity. The increase in original criminal cases is probably due to the presence of the large number of men of bad charcater from other districts working on the railway in the district during the year.

Appendix J shows the distribution of cases among the natives of India and Baluchistan.

6.—Public Works.

The following new works were completed during the year under report:—

(1) A house for the Extra Assistant Commissioner at Loralai.
(2) A dead-house to the Loralai dispensary.
(3) An hospital and an Hospital Assistant's house at Ziarat.
(4) A house for the Extra Assistant Commissioner at Ziarat.
(5) A levy post at Gati Bridge.
(6) A levy post at Hasri.
(7) A granary and grinding mill in the Sibi jail.

(*a*) *Communications.*

The completion of the Lower Torkhan bridge on the Harnai Loralai Road removed the only remaining formidable obstacle to wheel traffic between those places.

(*b*) *Water supply.*

The water-supply at Ziarat has been improved this year. An artesian boring was put down at Lehri at the cost of Sardar Sohrabkhan, but with unsatisfactory results.

A scheme of water-supply by means of iron pipes from Nari to Sibi is under construction by the Military Department, and it is proposed to connect it by pipes to the Sibi civil station, in order that it may be used there when not required for military purposes.

7.—Dâk Bungalows.

The dâk bungalows and rest-houses maintained in the district by the Civil Department during the year are the same as those shown in last year's report, with the exception of the Gundakindaff bungalow, which has been handed over to the Public Works Department, and Nari, which was erroneously omitted from the list shown last year. The cost of their maintenance was R-4,70 7-10-6.

8.—Municipal.

The accounts of the Sibi Municipality for the year show an opening balance of R28,037-10-6, and a closing balance of R23,177-5-0. The expenditure during the year amounted to R26,727-4-9, as against R25,572-6-4 last year, while the income amounted to R21,868-15-3, as against R30,878-9-8 last year. This increase of expenditure is due to a large sum being spent on raising the Kurk-Khaojak Road.

The comparative decrease in the income of the municipality as shown by the above figures can be satisfactorily explained. A sum of R9,026-10-2 which remained unexpended in metalling road, etc., was re-credited to the municipal fund in last year's accounts. The actual receipts of the year 1890-91 were only R21,8511-5-6, and there is therefore an increase of income this year of R16-15-9.

9.—Loralai Town Fund.

This fund became an "Excluded Local Fund" from 1st May 1891. The first year's accounts show a closing balance of R7,909-8-6.

10.—Taccavi Advances.

The sum of R3,800 was advanced to cultivators during the year as Taccavi advances,—*vide* Appendix K.

11.—Public Health.

The district was visited during the year by an epidemic of cholera which is more fully described below.

Small-pox prevailed in the Sinjawi Illaqua, and also appeared in the villages of Chandias and Machis in the Sibi Sub-district.

Intermittent fever was very prevalent in the Thal Illaqua and especially so at Loralai during the autumn.

With these exceptions the general health of the district was good throughout the year.

(a) *Cholera.*

Cholera first broke out at Sibi on the 25th July 1891, and gradually spread along the whole North-Western State Railway line, being especially virulent at Mudgorge, where a large number of coolies employed by the Railway Department were collected. The cause of the outbreak was chiefly due to the defective sanitary and conservancy arrangements maintained amongst the large number of men collected together on the railway works. In order to prevent such occurrence in the future instructions have been issued by the Agent to the Governor-General and are already in force. The epidemic lasted up to 29th August 1891, and the total number of registered deaths in the district was 330, but many other deaths occurred of which no report was made and no record was kept. The total expenditure incurred on Sanitary establishment amounted to R658-3-4. Lieutenant Beville, Assistant Political Agent, displayed great energy and ability during this outbreak of cholera, and remained on the line throughout the epidemic. His indefatigable exertions during this period were worthy of much praise, and his services were acknowledged by the Agent to the Governor-General in his letter No. 5416, dated 19th August 1891.

Several members of the subordinate civil establishment did excellent work during this period, and their services were brought to the notice of the Agent to the Governor-General, acknowledged by him in his Nos. 6235 and 7065, dated 28th September and 7th November 1891, respectively.

Appendix L shows list of localities visited by cholera and the deaths at each place.

12.—Political.

Several events of very considerable political importance occurred during the year under review.

(a) *Marris and Khetrans.*

In December 1890 a serious affray took place between the Marris and Khetrans near the Barkhan Tahsil at Hazi Kot. A large number of Marris were collected there at the time, having come in to pay up their grazing-tax, and the origin of the actual affray, appears to have been a dispute over a foot-race, of which the prize amounted to only one rupee. The Khetrans have been for some time ill-disposed towards the Marris on account of the damage done to their crops by the Marri cattle, and the ill-feeling thus engendered between the tribes converted this paltry dispute into a serious affray. Sardar Mehrabkhan, the Khetran Chief, was much to blame on this occasion in having encouraged his men to attack the Marris instead of restraining them from doing so. The Khetrans followed the Marris, keeping up a fire at them as they retired towards the hills. On receiving re-inforcements, the Marris returned the fire, wounding 2 Khetrans. The Khetrans retreated, and that night killed 2 Marris residing in Barkhan.

The Political Agent proceeded to Barkhan to enquire into the matter, but the illness of Kazi Jelaluddin Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, the President of the Jirga assembled by him to decide the case, deferred its decision until 16th January 1892, when the matter was laid before a combined Jirga of Baluchistan and Punjab chiefs at Marunj. The jirga settlement, subsequently confirmed by the Agent to the Governor-General, laid down that both tribes should pay R600 as blood-money for each man killed, and corresponding compensation for each man wounded. The Khetrans, as being the aggressors, were to pay R600 in addition. The petition of the jirga that the additional fine usually levied by Government on both parties in such cases should, for certain reasons not be levied in this case, was supported by Major Yate, Political Agent, and approved of by the Agent to the Governor-General. This affray brought to notice the hitherto unsatisfactory relations between the Khetran and Marri tribes, and it was decided by the Agent to the Governor-General in his No. 1521, dated 18th March 1892, that the control of the Khetran tribe or, in other words, the Barkhan Tahsil should, for geographical reasons, be transferred from the Political Agent, Zhob, to the Political Agent, Thal-Chotiali, from 1st April 1892.

(*b*) *Lunis and Hamzazais.*

On the 6th July 1891 a dispute arose between the Lunis of this Agency and the Hamzazais of the Zhob Agency regarding the ownership of certain lands called Toda China and Tirkha China near the Anambar gap. This led to an affray between the two tribes, in which 1 man of the Hamzazais was killed and 6 wounded; and 16 Lunis were wounded. Security was taken from both tribes to prevent further hostilities until the dispute between them could be settled. It was arranged that the Political Agents of Thal-Chotiali and Zhob should meet at Anambar to enquire into and settle this matter, but the prolonged absence of the Political Agent, Zhob, on the Punjab border, and the fact that he had to accompany His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief through Zhob prevented any meeting taking place, and the matter had to be brought before the Sibi Jirga in March last for settlement. It was then decided that both tribes were in fault. The Lunis were ordered to pay R400 and the Hamzazais R600 as fine. The Lunis were also to pay R840 as blood-money to the Hamzazais. The question of ownership of the land in dispute was referred to arbitrators to be appointed by the parties themselves. This question has since been decided by assessors, and no further ground for dispute between these tribes appears to exist.

(*c*) *Marpanis and Lisianis.*

These two tribes living close to each other in the Duki Illaqua had a serious affray in March 1891. It arose by a Lisiani throwing a stone at a Marpani named Paindan as he was returning to his village. Paindan's shouts brought up men of both tribes to the spot, and a fight ensued in which Paindan was killed and two men on each side were wounded. Heavy security was taken from both tribes to prevent further violence until the case was settled, but while the case was still unsettled, one Moulahdad Marpani was murdered by the Lisianis. The matter was brought before the Sibi Jirga on 21st March 1892. It was decided that as the casualties on either side were the same, neither tribe was entitled to blood compensation. The Lisianis having broken the peace while under security were to forfeit half the amount of their security as fine. Fresh security of R5,000 was taken from each tribe.

(*d*) *Zarguns and Marris in the Kohlu Valley.*

In the beginning of 1891 Sardar Jalabkhan, brother of Dadakhan, chief of the Zargun tribe, presented a petition to Major Yate, C.S.I., C.M.G., Political Agent, Thal-Chotiali, complaining bitterly of the encroachments of the Marris upon the Zarguns in Kohlu, and petitioning that a thana be established in the Kohlu Valley to protect the Zarguns, on payment by the Zarguns of revenue on their lands to Government. Jalabkhan also applied personally to the Agent to the Governor-General and expressed the willingness of the Zarguns to become British subjects. The Political Agent, Thal-Chotiali, was asked to enquire into the circumstances of Kohlu, and sent Kazi Jalaluddin Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Duki, to Kohlu to make enquiries. The result of these enquiries with his own opinions on the subject, were communicated to the Agent to the Governor-General by Major Yate in his letter $\frac{172}{\text{F.C.}}$, dated 27th May 1891, in which he stated that the Kohlu Valley, at the time of British occupation of this country, appears to have been in the possession of the Zarguns, that the Marris have purchased

and acquired positions of the Valley, but their claims to the ownership of the Valley through conquest and through cession on part of the Zarguns have not been proved. Under the circumstances Major Yate asked that he should be authorised to proceed to Kohlu with a suitable escort, occupy the country, build a tahsil, and establish a combined levy force of Zarguns and Marris, and levy revenue on the lands of the Valley. This measure, he contended, was necessary in behalf of the Zarguns, and was advisable also as an administrative measure for geographical reasons, Kohlu forming an intervening wedge of country between the Barkhan and Thal-Chotiali Illaquas.

In December 1891 Sir Robert Sandeman, Agent to the Governor-General, authorised Major Yate to occupy Kohlu and to endeavour to arrive at some arrangement satisfactory to Marris and Zarguns regarding the rights of cultivation and grazing in the Valley. Major Yate proceeded to Kohlu on 31st December, accompanied by an escort of one company infantry and one troop cavalry, and completed his enquiries into the claims of both tribes. While there, the Bijrani Marris under their Muqaddin Mirzihan Khan showed an inclination to assume a somewhat defiant attitude and talked of resisting the British occupation of the Valley. A satisfactory settlement seemed more and more difficult, and with the consent of both parties the question was placed before a large Jirga of Beloóch and Punjab chiefs assembled a few days after at Masruej. After much discussion the following decision was arrived at and accepted by the Marri chiefs and approved of by Major Yate, *viz.* that the British Government should take possession of the Kohlu Valley and levy revenue on lands therein at the usual rate of one-sixth produce; that the original Sanad given to the Marris by Sir Robert Sandeman in 1878 be renewed as far as the present Marri country is concerned; that one-half of the revenue assessed on the land now belonging to the Marris in the Kohlu Valley be considered as a grant to the Marri chief and muqaddins, and be divided among them in shares to be afterwards decided; that Government should levy grazing tax within the limits of Kohlu, but only half the rates now in force in Baluchistan should be levied from the Marris; that additional tribal service amounting to ₹195 per mensem be given to the Marri tribe, and amounting to ₹130 per mensem be given to the Zarguns in Kohlu.

That revenue be levied in kind, and not in cash.

The above decision met with the approval of the Agent to the Governor-General, and its terms are now being carried out. The following Tahsil and Levy establishments have been sanctioned from 1st May 1892 in Revenue Commissioner's No. 833, dated 5th May 1892 :—

	₹	a.	p.
1 Naib Tahsildar	70	0	0
1 Patwari	25	0	0
1 Muharir	25	0	0

REVENUE LEVIES.

	₹	a.	p.
Allowance to 1st Ressaldar	50	0	0
Do. 2nd do.	30	0	0
Do. one Duffadar	5	0	0
1 Daffedar @	30	0	0
4 Sowars @ 20 each	80	0	0
1 Jemadar	50	0	0
4 Sowars @ 20 each	80	0	0
	445	0	0

The Kohlu Sub-tahsil will from 1st April form a portion of the Barkhan Tahsil, and its revenue will be credited to the Provincial revenues of Zhob.

13.—TRIBAL LEVIES.

A proposal for the redistribution of the levies in the district was submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General in April 1891 and met with his approval in the year under review. Sanction to its being carried out with effect from 1st August 1891 was accorded in the Revenue Commissioner's No. 510, dated 14th August 1891. The monthly cost of levies on the 1st April 1891 was ₹18,689; this amount was revised to ₹19,514, and it remained as such till the end of the year.

Zhob levies, costing ₹3,541, which were debited to the allotment of this Agency during the previous year, were transferred to the Zhob Agency, with effect from 1st April 1891.

Statements given in Appendices M and N show the Levy establishment as it stood before 1st August 1891 and that now existing.

14.—Jirgas.

The statement given in Appendix O. shows the number of cases decided by jirga at various places during the year. Sixty-six cases were settled at the annual jirga at Sibi in March 1892, including those specially alluded to in the above remarks under the heading of Political.

The jirga held at Marunj in January 1892 merits remark. This jirga was assembled by the Deputy Commissioners of Thal-Chotiali and Dera Ghazi Khan at Marunj near the border of both districts, and was composed of the leading chiefs and muqaddims of each district. A large number of very influential men were thus assembled, and no less than one hundred and fifty one cases, pending between the tribes named in the following statement, were satisfactorily settled :—

Against Marris	103
„ Bugtis	11
„ Lunis	2
„ Khetrans	3
Total against Baluchistan	119
Against Gurchanis	21
„ Buzdars	3
„ Legharis	6
„ Khosas	2
Total against Punjab	32
Grand Total	151

At this jirga several refugees who had hitherto found refuge in the Marri country and evaded justice were handed over by Sardar Khan Bux Khan, son of the Marri chief. This jirga was so successful in its results that it is proposed to hold yearly jirgas of the same nature in future.

15.—Serious Crimes.

The statement given in Appendix P shows a total number of 3 cases, or a decrease of 10 cases in comparison with the number of last year: of these one was a case of murder by the husband of his wife and her paramour caught in adultery. This was decided by tribal jirga, the accused and deceased being Lunis. The other two cases were decided by the Political Agent as Sessions Judge, and the accused in both cases were sentenced to death. One was an ordinary case of murder, and the other a case of ghaza, in which the Ghazi, named Bezar, a Hamzazi, attacked and wounded Mr. Gyford, a civil master armourer in the Loralai Bazaar. Mr. Gyford was in bad health at the time and died of his wounds a few days after.

16.—The Punjab Frontier.

Certain portions of the border line dividing the jurisdictions of the Punjab and Baluchistan governments have hitherto remained undefined. With a view to settle these doubtful portions, and also to decide the question of proprietary rights claimed by certain Gurchanis in land situated in the Sham Kulchas plain, it was arranged that the Political Agent, Thal-Chotiali, should meet Mr. Bruce, Commissioner of Derajat, and Mr. Younghusband, Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, at Marunj. The northern portion of the undefined border, *i. e.* that between the Khetrans and other tribes under the Zhob Agency and the Bazdars, Begharis and other tribes of the Derajat had already been settled in the same year by the Political Agent, Zhob, and Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan. On Major Yate's arrival at Marunj he was informed by Mr. Bruce that, owing to a communication received from Sir Robert Sandeman, he was not then inclined to discuss the question of the Punjab boundary until he had referred it to Government. This matter was accordingly deferred. The other question of ownership rights claimed by the gurchanis against the Bugtis in the Sham Kulchas plain was independently taken up by Major Yate and Mr. Younghusband and a full report of the enquiries made was submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General by Major Yate in his letter No. $\frac{50}{F. C.}$, dated 31st January 1892. Pending final statement, the Agent to the Governor-General ordered in his letter No. $\frac{335}{F. C.}$, dated 11th March 1892, that the few Gurchanis who have, for many years past, settled and cultivated in the Sham Kulchas

plain in company with Bugtis and under the protection of the Bugti chief were to be allowed to continue in the occupation of the land under dispute; but that fresh parties of Gurchanis should be prohibited from cultivating land in this disputed tract without the permission of the Political Agent, Thal-Chotiali. Those Gurchanis, however, who had already sown land in this plain were to be allowed to reap their crops at the coming harvest, but were to be prohibited from coming again without permission. To carry out this arrangement and prevent the possibility of disputes between these tribes, a small levy post under a jemadar of the Rind Section has been established at Kulchas.

17.—Forests.

Extensive additions have been made during the year to the forest area of the Agency. Measures have been taken as shown below to reserve tracts of forest at the following places.

(a) *Zargun.*

In June 1891 the Deputy Conservator of Forests accompanied by the Tahsildar, Shahrig, demarcated the boundaries proposed to be reserved on the north and east slopes of the Zargun, Range. His recommendations for reserving the above were approved of by the Agent to the Governor-General, but the boundaries were not then formally notified in consequence of certain enquiries remaining incompleted regarding the extent of Dumar grazing grounds and the number of their flocks. The Deputy Commissioner, however, explained in his No. $\frac{359}{F.\ C.}$ dated 25th July 1891, that the Dumars had ample grazing land for their wants, and that their interests were fully protected by the record of their right to graze over ½rd of the total area of the proposed reserved forest. It is anticipated that this area will shortly be duly notified as a reserved forest.

(b) *Gumbaz.*

In April 1891 the question of the Gumbaz grass rakh was again taken up, and the proposal to declare the grass rakh as a reserved forest met with the approval of the Agent to the Governor-General in his No. 2743, dated 29th April 1891.

The publication of the formal notification declaring this tract a reserved forest is, however, still in abeyance, pending the erection of pillars defining the boundaries of the area in question. These pillars are in course of erection.

(c) *Wam Kach.*

The boundaries of the Wam Kach forest were fixed in June 1891, and this tract was declared a reserved forest with effect from 1st October 1891 under Notification No. 4922, dated 28th July 1891.

(d) *Thalli.*

The question of reserving this forest was taken up during the year, and the Agent to the Governor-General approved of the recommendations made by Major Yate in his No. $\frac{212}{F.C.}$, dated 16th March 1892, for the formation of a reserved forest at Thalli consisting of 16,180 acres. This forest is likely to be shortly declared a State forest by formal notification in the *Gazette of India.*

(e) *Anambar.*

It is proposed to constitute a small forest reserve on Government land at Anambar. The question is under the consideration of the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Baluchistan.

(f) *Wanechi.*

The question of forming two small reserved forests, Khumak and Ghairgi in the Wanechi, country, is also under consideration.

Rupees 5,515-8-2 was credited to Government during the year 1891-92 on account of royalty, In addition to the above the Forest Department credited money direct to Government on this account of which the amount is unknown.

18.—Education.

The Anglo-Vernacular School at Sibi remains the only school in this district. The number of boys in the school is 83 against 63 last year, and the fees realized have increased from Rs. 78-12-0 to 89-7-6; only 10 boys of the country attended the school, as against 14 last year The expenditure was R857-6-8 as against Rs. 973-8-6, in the preceding year.

19.—Horse-Breeding Operations.

The number of Government stallions stationed in the district during the year varied from 7 to 11 horses, only one donkey stallion was employed in the district. The total number of mares covered during the year was 464, as against 392 of the preceding year.

It is satisfactory to note the manner in which Baluch horse-breeders are beginning to understand the importance of gelding young horses. No less than 132 horses were castrated by the Government salutri during the year under report as against 28 the year before and 9 in the year 1889-90.

20.—Fairs.

The 8th annual horse show was held at Sibi on 29th February 1892, and three following days.

The total number of stock was 1,284, as against 1,273 last year. The smallness of this increase is attributable to two facts,—(1) the sad and untimely end of Sir Robert Sandeman, which occurred just a month before the fair and cast a gloom over the whole country, and deprived the fair of the interest always shown in it by the Baluch chiefs; (2) the general drought and want of grass and fodder throughout the country prevented many horses being brought to the fair that would otherwise have come. Owing to these two causes it was not anticipated that the number of stock this year would equal that of last, and the increase, small as it is, is very satisfactory.

The judging committee have recorded their opinion that the noteworthy features of this year's show were as follows :—

(1) The general improvement in the young stock.

(2) The great development of gelding, eighty-five geldings were exhibited, as against 43 of last year, and these moreover of a very superior class.

The total number of animals purchased at the fair were 254 at a total cost of ₹46,776 8-0. The Army Remount Department purchased 40 young stock for European Cavalry and Artillery at an average cost of ₹315-14-0. Eighty-seven remounts were purchased for native cavalry at an average cost of ₹227-15-3. Seventy-eight remounts for the Zhob Levy Corps and 16 for the Quetta and Thal-Chotiali Police were purchased at an average cost of ₹126-5-4. It is a matter for regret that the Commissariat and Transport Department again disappointed the hopes of bullock-breeders this year. The excellence of the Baghnari breed is well known, and their bullocks are admirably adapted for Commissariat and Transport use. Last year the Transport officer was not authorised to purchase, but this year on 14th February the Assistant Commissary-General issued a notice to the effect that about 100 Army Transport bullocks would be purchased at the fair. This notice produced a grand show of bullocks at the fair, but another notice was issued on 25th February saying that none would be purchased. The disappointed breeders returned at once to their homes. On 3rd March the Commissary-General, Rawal Pindi, notified that 100 siege train bullocks were to be purchased, but it was then too late, and only 12 bullocks could be bought.

The total sum expended in prizes was ₹2,301, of which ₹1,000 was given by Government.

21.—Coal and Petroleum.

The coal mines in this district at Khost yielded during the year 10,368 tons 7 cwt. 1 qr. The petroleum wells at Khatran yielded 138,295 gallons. On the representations of the Geological Department the Government of India has decided to discontinue further operations at Khatran, and at the close of the year under review the boring plant, etc., were about to be removed. New borings are about to be commenced near the Chappar Rift.

A. H. McMAHON, *Lieut.*,
Political Agent and Dy. Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

Appendix A.

Movements of the Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali, during 1891-92.

Month and Date.	From	To	Month and Date.	From	To
1891.			1891.		
April 8th	Sibi	Harnai	Dec. 21st	Sibi	Torkhan.
„ 11th	Harnai	Torkhan		(To meet Agent, Governor-General, and back to Sibi.)	
„ 12th	Torkhan	Razghai	„ 22nd	Torkhan	Razghai.
„ 13th	Razghai	Sinjawi	„ 23rd	Razghai	Sinjawi.
„ 14th	Sinjawi	Juzarghat	„ 24th	Sinjawi	Baghao.
„ 15th	Juzarghat	Loralai	„ 25th	Baghao	Duki.
May 21st	Loralai	Juzarghat	„ 27th	Duki	Manki.
„ 22nd	Juzarghat	Sinjawi	„ 28th	Manki	Gumbaz.
„ 23rd	Sinjawi	Regora	„ 29th	Gumbaz	Hosri.
„ 24th	Regora	Pui	„ 30th	Hosri	Bala Daka.
„ 25th	Pui	Shak Mall	„ 31st	Bala Daka	Kohlu.
„ 26th	Shak Mall	Gurni	1892.		
„ 27th	Gurni	Spira Ragha	Jan. 2nd	Kohlu	Nikarah.
„ 29th	Spira Ragha	Mana	„ 3rd	Nikarah	Barkhan.
„ 30th	Mana	Zandra	„ 6th	Barkhan	Naharkot.
„ 31st	Zandra	Ziarat	„ 7th	Naharkot	Wassala.
June 2nd	Ziarat	Quetta	„ 8th	Wassala	Murunj.
„ 9th	Quetta	Mangi	„ 21st	Murunj	Kulchas.
„ 10th	Mangi	Ziarat	„ 23rd	Kulchas	Bhor.
Sept. 15th	Ziarat	Mangi	„ 24th	Bhor	Gandi Dab.
„ 16th	Mangi	Quetta	„ 25th	Gandi Dab	Vitakri.
„ 20th	Quetta	Harnai	„ 27th	Vitakri	Naharkot.
„ 25th	Harnai	Quetta	„ 28th	Naharkot	Barkhan.
Oct. 12th	Quetta	Shahrig	„ 30th	Barkhan	Nikarah.
„ 22nd	Shahrig	Quetta	„ 31st	Nikarah	Kohlu.
„ 30th	Quetta	Harnai	Feb. 6th	Kohlu	Oreazai.
Nov. 2nd	Harnai	Dilkuna		(Zargoon Village in Bala Daka.)	
„ 3rd	Dilkuna	Sinjawi	„ 7th	Kohlu,	
„ 4th	Sinjawi	Loralai		(The Eastern Targoon Village in Kohlu.)	
„ 6th	Loralai	Sinjawi	„ 9th	Bala Daka	For Kundi.
„ 7th	Sinjawi	Torkhan	„ 10th	For Kundi	Gaz.
„ 8th	Torkhan	Harnai (and thence to Quetta.)	„ 11th	Gaz	Misri Kashahr.
„ 14th	Quetta	Harnai	„ 12th	Misri Kashahr	Bazar Shahr.
„ 18th	Harnai	Sibi	„ 13th	Bazar Shahr	Sembar.
„ 24th	Sibi	Quetta	„ 14th	Sembar	Kundi.
„ 26th	Quetta	Harnai	„ 15th	Kundi	Spintangi.
„ 27th	Harnai	Torkhan		(And thence to Sibi.)	
„ 28th	Torkhan	Razghai	Mar. 25th	Sibi	Harnai.
„ 29th	Razghai	Sinjawi	„ 28th	Harnai	Torkhan.
„ 30th	Sinjawi	Loralai	„ 29th	Torkhan	Razghai.
Dec. 15th	Loralai	Sinjawi	„ 30th	Razghai	Smallan.
„ 16th	Sinjawi	Torkhan	„ 31st	Smallan	Loralai.
„ 17th	Torkhan	Sibi			
„ 18th	Sibi	Rindli			

A. H. McMAHON, *Lieut.*,
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

Appendix B.

List of Gazetted Officers for the year 1891-92.

No.	Name with designation.		Pay.	Pashtu or Local allowance.	Travelling allowance.	Total.	Remarks.
			R a. p.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	
1	Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner.	Major C. E. Yate C.S.I., C.M.G.	1,000 0 0	300 0 0	180 0 0	1,680 0 0	
		Acting allowance.	200 0 0				
	On one month and 28 days' privilege leave from 24th September 1891.						
2	Officiating do. Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner.	Captain Temple	325 12 0	...	150 0 0	650 0 0	
		Lieutenant F. G. Beville Pay.					
		Acting allowance.	174 4 0				

List of Gazetted Officers for the year 1891-92—contd.

No.	Name with designation.	Pay.	Pashtu or Local allowance.	Travelling allowance.	Total.	Remarks.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
	On two months' privilege leave from 2nd January 1892 to 1st March 1892.					
3	Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi. — R. B. Hittu Ram .	400 0 0	150 0 0	90 0 0	640 0 0	
	Privilege leave from forenoon of 12th October 1891 to forenoon of 25th November 1891.					
	Diwan Ganpat Rai, Officiating.					
4	Extra Assistant Commissioner, Duki. — Kazi Jelaluddin Khan .	300 0 0	...	90 0 0	390 0 0	
	Lala Tolaram, Officiating.					
	(Afternoon of 7th August 1891 to forenoon of 15th October 1891, in consequence of his deputation on special duty with Revenue Commissioner.)					
5	Tahsildar Sibi . . — Lala Tolaram . .	250 0 0	...	...	250 0 0	
6	Do. Shahrig . — Gulzar Khan . .	150 0 0	...	...	150 0 0	Three months' privilege leave.
	Kazi Muzaffar Khan, Officiating.					
7	Tahsildar Duki . . — Syed Hossein . .	150 0 0	...	...	150 0 0	
8	Munsiff . . . — Udho Das . . .	200 0 0	...	...	200 0 0	Posted as Munsiff, Quetta, from 12th January 1892.
	Chokhanand Officiating.					

A. H McMAHON, *Lieut.*,
Political Agent and Dy. Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

Appendix C.

Annual Report of Receipts and Expenditure of the Thal-Chotiali District for the year 1891-92.

Heads of Receipt.	Budget estimate of 1891-92.	Actuals of 1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Arrears	.....	.....	.....	.....
I.—Land Revenue—				
1. Sale of grain, Sibi	80,000 0 0	93,868 4 11	13,868 4 11	.....
2. Do. do. Shahrig	31,200 0 0	28,023 0 0	.....	3,177 0 0
3. Do. do. Thal-Chotiali	60,000 0 0	68,282 12 6	8,282 12 6	.....
4. Miscellaneous	9,315 0 0	44,677 9 2	35,362 9 2	.....
II.—Excise—				
1. Abkari, Sibi	8,000 0 0	11,575 0 0	3,575 0 0	.....
2. Do. Shahrig	5,000 0 0	5,945 2 0	945 2 0	.....
3. Do. Thal-Chotiali	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Sale of Drugs, Sibi	5,000 0 0	5,971 0 0	971 0 0	.....
5. Do. do. Shahrig	1,760 0 0	1,280 0 0	.....	480 0 0
6. Do. do. Thal-Chotiali	.....	.....	.....	.....
7. License fees, Sibi	270 0 0	370 0 0	100 0 0	.....
8. Do. do. Shahrig	240 0 0	405 0 0	165 0 0	.....
9. Do. do. Thal-Chotiali	.....	.....	.....	.....
10. Salt and Khar, Sibi	2,000 0 0	5,824 11 6	3,824 11 6	.....
Do. do. Shahrig	.....	33 4 0	33 4 0	.....
III.—Stamps—				
Sibi.				
1. Non-Judicial	550 0 0	1,138 0 0	588 0 0	.....
2. Court-fees	7,000 0 0	9,149 12 0	2,149 12 0	.....
3. Receipt	600 0 0	322 0 0	.....	278 0 0
4. Hundi papers	5 0 0	6 8 0	1 8 0	.....
5. Penalties under Stamp Act	100 0 0	142 8 0	42 8 0	.....
Shahrig.				
6. Non-Judicial	450 0 0	603 8 0	153 8 0	.....
7. Court-fees	3,600 0 0	2,690 11 0	.....	909 5 0
8. Receipt	300 0 0	378 0 0	78 0 0	.....
9. Hundi papers	.....	.....	.....	.....
10. Penalties under Stamp Act	150 0 0	72 8 0	.....	77 8 0

Heads of Expenditure.	Budget estimate of 1891-92.	Actuals of 1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
LOCAL.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
I.—Land Revenue—				
1. Tahsil establishment, Sibi	8,316 0 0	8,926 6 5	610 6 5	.....
2. Do. do., Shahrig	6,168 0 0	5,606 7 11	.....	561 8 1
3. Do. do., Thal-Chotiali.	5,184 0 0	4,341 12 0	.....	842 4 0
4. Carriage of revenue grain	.....	.....	.....	.....
Travelling allowance	1,000 0 0	833 4 3	.....	166 11 9
Inams	197 0 0	197 0 0	.....	.....
5. *Working of Flour Mills*—				
Establishment pay	2,352 9 0	2,316 3 11	.....	35 12 1
Do. Travelling allowance.	300 0 0	360 3 6	60 3 6	.....
Land Revenue contingencies	965 0 0	873 15 9	.....	91 0 3
II.—Stamps—				
Commission on Stamps.				
Sibi	146 0 0	167 7 3	21 7 3	.....
Shahrig	80 0 0	68 12 6	.....	11 3 6
Thal-Chotiali	43 12 0	.....	.....	43 12 0
III.—Law and Justice—				
1. Munsiff	2,100 0 0	2,387 15 3	287 15 3	.....
2. Do. establishment	1,272 0 0	1,094 2 6	.....	177 13 6
3. Jail charges	5,550 0 0	3,171 0 4	.....	2,378 15 8
4. Jail establishment pay	3,036 0 0	2,883 12 0	.....	152 4 0
5. Travelling allowance	250 0 0	272 0 3	22 0 3	.....
6. Clothing allowance	.....	130 0 0	130 0 0	.....
7. Law and Justice	.....	.....	.....	.....
Judicial contingencies	660 0 0	573 13 11	.....	86 2 1
IV.—Registration—				
1. Allowance to Tahsildars	40 0 0	43 1 4	3 1 4	.....

Annual Report of Receipts and Expenditure of the Thal-Chotiali District for the year 1891-92—contd.

Heads of Receipts.	Budget estimate of 1891-92.	Actuals of 1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Thal-Chotiali.				
11. Non-Judicial	.....	.....	.....	.....
12. Court-fees	.....	.....	.....	.....
13. Receipt	.....	.....	.....	.....
14. Hundi papers	.....	.....	.....	.....
15. Penalties under Stamp Act	.....	.....	.....	.....
IV.—Law and Justice—				
1. Fine and forfeitures, Sibi	3,900 0 0	2,872 9 6	.....	1,027 6 6
2. Do. do., Shahrig	4,300 0 0	1,529 15 7	.....	2,770 0 5
3. Do. do., Thal-Chotiali	1,000 0 0	3,019 11 2	2,019 11 2	.....
V.—Registration—				
Sibi	50 0 0	69 8 0	19 8 0	.....
Shahrig	60 0 0	27 0 0	.....	33 0 0
Thal-Chotiali	.....	.....	.....	.....
VI.—Miscellaneous—				
1. Cattle pound	2,580 0 0	700 7 8	.....	1,879 8 4
2. Sundries	515 0 0	1,336 5 4	821 5 4	.....
Carried over				

Heads of Expenditure.	Budget estimate of 1891-92.	Actuals of 1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
V.—Contingencies—				
1. Contingent charges	15,005 0 0	13,067 2 9	.....	1,937 13 3
VI.—Miscellaneous—				
1. Horse show	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	.....	.....
2. Charge on account of vagrants.	300 0 0	245 4 2	.....	54 11 10
3. Burial of paupers				
4. Keep of Govt. Stallions	3,392 0 0	4,662 11 10	1,270 11 10	.....
Total Local	57,356 12 0	53,222 9 10	2,405 13 10	6,540 0 0
IMPERIAL.				
I.—Administration—				
1. Deputy Commissioner	20,160 0 0	19,702 9 8	.....	457 6 4
2. Do. do., establishment pay.	9,702 0 0	9,081 6 4	.....	757 8 8
Travelling allowance	500 0 0	363 1 0		
3. Assistant Commissioner	9,000 0 0	7,611 0 6	.....	1,388 15 6
4. Do. do., establishment pay.	4,284 0 0	2,415 13 10	.....	2,071 2 8
Travelling allowance	500 0 0	296 15 6		
5. Extra Asst. Commr., Sibi	7,680 0 0	8,562 10 0	882 10 0	.....
6. Do. do., establishment pay.	4,608 0 0	4,421 5 8	.....	275 15 10
Travelling allowance	500 0 0	410 10 6		
7. Do. do., Duki	4,680 0 0	5,428 6 2	748 6 2	.....
8. Do. do., establishment.	.....	1,935 13 8 143 1 8	2,078 15 4	.....
9. Sub-Treasury establishment, Sibi.	2,016 0 0	1,969 13 1	.....	46 2 11
10. Do. do., Shahrig	1,428 0 0	1,428 0 0	.....	.....
11. Do. do., Loralai	1,428 0 0	1,542 7 3	114 7 3	.....
Travelling allowance	.....	121 7 6	121 7 6	.....
Carried over				

Brought forward	.....	.....	.....	.....	Brought forward	.....	.....	.....	.....			
					12. Police—	61,116 0 0	54,889 11 5	.....	6,226 4 7			
					(a) Establishment	2,530 0 0	2,563 5 4	33 5 4	.....			
					(b) Clothing allowance	240 0 0	240 0 0	.....	.....			
					(c) Equipment	4,200 0 0	3,312 6 3	.....	887 9 9			
					(d) Contingencies	3,000 0 0	1,403 0 6	.....	1,596 15 6			
					(e) Travelling allowance							
					II.—Levies—							
						R a. p.						
					1. Political Service and Frontier Service.	2,04,912 0 0	2,06,472 0 0	2,18,290 13 4	11,818 13 4	.....		
					2. Additional Levies at Kach.	1,560 0 0						
					3. Allowance paid to Marri Sardar in connection with Khattan Oil Works.		3,600 0 0	3,600 0 0	.....	.....		
					4. Postal Service		10,476 0 0	12,071 2 2	1,595 2 2	.....		
					5. Travelling allowance		.....	50 14 6	50 14 6	.....		
					III.—Buildings—							
					Maintenance of Dâk Bungalows		4,252 0 0	4,707 10 6	455 10 6	.....		
					Total Imperial		3,62,372 0 0	3,66,563 10 4	17,899 12 1	13,708 1 9		
GRAND TOTAL	2,27,945 0 0	2,90,314 12 4	73,001 8 7	10,681 12 3	GRAND TOTAL		4,19,728 12 0	4,19,786 4 2	20,305 9 11	20,248 1 9		

A. H. McMAHON, *Lieut.*,

Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

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Appendix D.

Comparative Statement of Thal-Chotiali District for 1890-91 and 1891-92.

District.	Harvest.	Kind of grain.	1890-91.			1891-92.			VARIATIONS.			
			Quantity.	Value.	Total.	Quantity.	Value.	Total.	Increase.		Decrease.	
									Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.
			Mds. s. ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	Mds. s. ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	Mds. s. ch.	R a. p.	Mds. s. ch.	R a. p.
Sibi	Rabi	Wheat	22,865 20 0	51,771 12 10	...	18,120 22 0	52,851 6 11	...	...	1,079 10 1	4,744 38 0	
		Barley	134 23 4	211 13 6	...	206 33 11	484 7 0	...	72 10 7	272 9 6		
		Mustard	125 20 0	415 11 6	...	1,473 12 0	4,880 5 0	...	1,347 32 0	4,464 9 6		
		Grass and Miscellaneous	...	3,329 3 5	...	...	3,684 11 6	...	...	355 8 1		
					55,728 9 3			61,900 14 5				
		Shali (rice)	...	...	...	88 30 0	155 4 6	...	88 30 0	155 4 6		
	Kharif	Maize	6,211 21 0	9,315 0 6	...	16,046 26 12	34,107 12 9	...	9,835 5 12	24,792 12 3		
		Pulse	207 28 0	571 2 9	...	1,198 32 11	3,244 0 3	...	991 4 11	2,672 13 6		
		Cotton	62 1 14	151 12 11	...	94 34 10	249 0 5	...	32 32 12	97 3 6		
		Moat	20 3 8	44 3 3	...	51 30 14	114 8 8	...	31 27 6	70 5 5		
		Bajri	86 0 0	102 2 0	...	176 24 8	441 8 6	...	90 24 8	339 6 6		
		Kirbi	...	164 1 9	...	...	903 14 7	...	...	739 12 10		
		Til	3 39 0	25 8 1	...	37 39 8	242 11 0	...	34 0 8	217 2 11		
					10,373 15 3			39,458 12 8				
					66,102 8 6			1,01,359 11 1				

Deduct Lumberdari Allowance.			1,901 13 3			2,902 12 1				1,000 14 10
			64,200 11 3			98,456 15 0				...
Add Grazing Tax			4,538 15 10			5,798 4 9		1,259 4 11		...
	29,716 36 10		68,739 11 1	37,496 6 10		1,04,255 3 9	12,524 8 0	36,516 7 6	4,744 38 0	1,000 14 10
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unclaimed property	...	796 14 6	...	...	942 12 4	...	...	145 13 10	...	...
Fines	...	5,606 15 4	...	...	2,872 9 6	...	...	...	...	2,734 5 10
Abkari and Muskrat	...	16,340 8 0	...	...	17,546 0 0	...	...	1,205 8 0	...	...
License Fees	...	270 0 0	...	...	370 0 0	...	...	100 0 0	...	...
Court Fees and other Stamps.	...	7,087 12 0	...	...	10,758 12 0	...	...	3,671 0 0	...	...
Salt	...	3,352 12 6	...	...	2,874 11 6	...	...	...	...	478 1 0
Khar	...	2,100 0 0	...	...	2,950 0 0	...	...	850 0 0	...	...
Cattle Pound	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Registration	...	67 8 0	...	...	69 8 0	...	...	2 0 0	...	...
			35,622 6 4			38,384 5 4	...			
TOTAL	29,716 36 10	...	1,04,362 1 5	37,496 6 10	...	1,42,639 9 1	...	42,490 13 4	...	4,213 5 8
Carried over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Comparative Statement of Thal-Chotiali District for 1890-91 and 1891-92—continued.

District.	Harvest.	Kind of grain.	1890-91.			1891-92.			VARIATIONS.			
			Quantity.	Value.	Total.	Quantity.	Value.	Total.	Increase.		Decrease.	
									Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.
			Mds. s. ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	Mds. s. ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	Mds. s. ch.	R a. p.	Mds. s. ch.	R a. p.
		Brought forward .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahrig (includes Kach, Kowas Quat and Sangan.	Rabi . .	Wheat . . .	7,590 21 14½	17,001 6 0	...	6,903 25 14	19,314 12 2	...	...	2,215 8 5	736 13 11	...
			*7,639 39 9	*17,099 3 9								
		Barley . . .	516 35 15	1,039 14 0	...	467 21 14	986 15 8	...	...	...	59 17 9	98 10 0
			*526 39 7	*1,085 9 8								
		Subz Khurda . .	...	438 0 7	...	...	80 7 0	...	...	...	...	370 10 2
				*451 1 2								
		Bhoosa . . .	7,893 35 0	2,779 6 10	...	7,327 31 5	2,057 14 2	...	...	...	548 0 1½	836 3 0
			*7,875 31 6½	2,894 1 2								
		Palizat . . .	...	122 8 5	...	...	28 3 4	...	...	...	...	94 12 9
				*123 0 1								
		Tobacco . . .	...	70 2 7	...	...	28 6 2	...	...	...	...	41 12 5
		Miscellaneous . .	...	802 7 4		...	...	...	...	...	...	808 13 0
				*808 13 0								
					22,253 13 9			22,496 10 6				
	Kharif .	Shallee rice . .	5,439 29 15	6,799 11 0	...	5,950 16 13	8,064 13 5		510 16 10½	1,264 11 8		
			*5,440 0 2½	*6,800 1 9								
		Jowari . . .	303 11 6½	362 12 2	...	133 7 9	289 0 10	...	...	...	158 33 14½	61 9 5
			*292 1 7¼	*350 10 3								

Sessamum Til	0 5 11½	0 15 3	...	...	...	...			0 5 11½	0 15 3	
Moong	103 0 6½	347 10 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	103 0 6½	347 10 7	
Maccai	1,078 2 14	2,178 11 6	...	549 3 14	1,235 7 5	...	...	...	528 39 0	943 7 3	
		*2,178 14 8									
Kangri	1 10 15	2 8 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 10 15	2 8 9	
China	38 4 6	76 3 5		27 25 4	34 8 8				10 19 4	41 10 9	
	*38 4 8										
Salez Kharda	...	8 1 4	...	...	17 1 5	...	...	4 0 10			
		*13 0 7									
			9,776 10 0			9,640 15 9					
			32,030 7 9	...	...	32,137 10 3					
Deduct. Lumberdari Allowance.	...	...	1,431 0 4	...	...	1,565 12 3				134 11 11	
			30,599 7 5	...	...	30,571 14 0					
Add Grazing Tax	...	...	8,034 2 1	...	...	5,621 2 11				2,412 15 2	
	22,964 38 7½	...	38,633 9 6	21,359 12 9	...	36,193 0 11	510 16 10½	3,484 4 11	2,146 20 8½	6,196 6 5	
	*22,995 16 7		*38,905 2 5								
Miscellaneous											
Abkari and Muskrat		6,685 0 0	...	...	7,225 2 0	...	...	540 2 0			
Fines		834 9 6	...	...	1,529 15 7	...	...	695 6 1			
Carried over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Comparative Statement of Thal-Chotiali District for 1890-91 and 1891-92—continued.

District.	Harvest.	Kind of grain.	1890-91. Quantity.	1890-91. Value.	1890-91. Total.	1891-92. Quantity.	1891-92. Value.	1891-92. Total.	Variations. Increase. Quantity.	Variations. Increase. Amount.	Variations. Decrease. Quantity.	Variations. Decrease. Amount.
			Mds. s. ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	Mds. s. ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	Mds. s. ch.	R a. p.	Mds. s. ch.	R a. p.
		Brought forward	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Court Fees and other Stamps.		4,593 3 0	...	...	3,744 11 0	...	...	...	...	848 8 0
		License Fees		230 9 0	...	...	405 0 0			255 0 0		
				150 0 0								
		Unclaimed		147 7 10	...	...	21 4 6	...	...	...	...	126 3 4
		Salt		...	...	...	33 4 0	...	...	33 4 0		
		Registration		70 8 0	...	...	27 0 0	...	...	...	...	37 8 0
				64 8 0								
					12,561 5 4			12,986 5 1				
					12,474 12 4							
		Total	22,964 38 7¾	...	51,194 14 10	21,359 12 9	...	49,179 6 0	...	5,008 1 0	...	7,208 9 9
			22,995 16 7		*51,379 14 9*							
Thal Chotiali.	Rabi	Wheat	20,756 28 8	39,527 6 7		19,975 38 0	52,924 1 4		...	13,396 10 9	780 30 8	
		Barley	2,820 12 8	6,337 10 10		8,168 3 0	18,379 3 11		5,347 30 8	12,041 9 1		
		Bhusa	15,956 23 8	7,615 9 10		27,994 25 0	11,964 0 3		2,038 1 8	4,348 6 5		
					53,480 11 3			83,267 5 6				
	Kharif	Jowari	2,395 24 10	2,904 13 0	...	73 30 0	165 15 0	...	...	...	2,321 34 10	2,738 14 0
		Bajri	39 35 5	51 15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	39 35 5	51 15 2

Rice	282 6 0	282 2 5	...	153 24 10	230 6 9	...	...	...	128 21 6	51 11 8
Maccai	233 32 0	292 4 0	...	66 13 0	149 3 8	...	...	...	167 19 0	143 0 4
Moong	5 0 0	10 0 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	10 0 1
China	4 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	3 0 0
Subz Khurda	...	1,348 14 4	...	...	1,430 14 5	...	...	82 0 1		
Samukha	...	...	...	5 4 0	2 8 10	...	5 4 0	2 8 10		
Miscellaneous	...	762 8 0	...	...	732 8 0	...	...	30 0 0		
Grazing Tax	...	12,633 7 1	...	...	12,465 0 0	...	...	...	...	168 7 1
			18,229 0 1			15,176 8 8				
			71,709 11 4	...	...	98,443 14 2				
Deduct Lumberdari Allowance.	...	...	2,790 2 5	...	...	4,040 8 3	...	...	...	1,250 5 10
	42,494 2 7		68,919 8 11	56,437 17 10		94,403 5 11	17,390 36 0	29,901 3 2	3,447 20 13	4,417 6 2
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fines	...	523 13 3	...	...	3,019 11 2	...	...	2,495 13 11	...	...
Abkari and Muskrat	...	180 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180 0 0
Unclaimed	...	...	...	...	372 4 6	...	...	372 4 6	...	...
License Fee	...	390 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	390 0 0
Court Fees and other Stamps.	...	2,497 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,497 0 0
Registration	...	7 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8 0
			3,598 5 3	...		3,391 15 8				
TOTAL	42,494 2 7	...	72,517 14 2	56,437 17 10	...	97,795 5 7	...	32,769 5 7	...	7,491 14 2
(Cattle pound receipts)	...	...	518 1 10	...	...	700 7 8	...	182 5 10	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	95,175 37 8¾	...	2,28,593 0 3	1,15,292 36 13	...	2,90,314 12 4	...	80,450 9 9	...	18,913 13 7
	*95,206 15 8		2,28,778 0 2							

Abstract.

	1890-91.		1891-92.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.
	Mds. s. ch.	R a. p.	Mds. s. ch.	R a. p.	Mds. s. ch.	R a. p.	Mds. s. ch.	R a. p.
Sibi	29,716 36 10	1,04,362 1 5	37,496 6 10	1,42,639 9 1	7,779 10 0	38,277 7 8		
Shahrig	22,964 38 7¾	51,194 14 10	21,359 12 9	49,179 6 0	.....	.....	1,636 3 14	2,200 8 9
	*22,995 16 7	51,379 14 9						
Thal-Chotiali	42,494 2 7	72,517 14 2	56,437 17 10	97,795 5 7	13,943 15 3	25,277 7 5		
(Cattle pound receipts)	.....	518 1 10	.....	700 7 8	.....	182 5 10		
GRAND TOTAL	95,175 37 8¾	2,28,593 0 3	1,15,292 36 13	2,90,314 12 4	21,722 25 3	63,737 4 11	1,636 3 14	2,200 8 9
	*95,206 15 8	2,28,778 0 2						

* These figures were subsequently revised by the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi, after the Admi istration Report for 1890-91 was submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General.

APPENDIX E.

Statement showing actual monthly drawings and real Expenditure of the Thal-Chotiali Agency for the year 1891-92.

Statement showing actual monthly drawings and real Expenditure

Month.	Salaries of Officers.	Travelling allowance of Officers.	Pay of Clerical Establishment.	Travelling allowance of Clerical Establishment.	Pay of Revenue Establishment.	Travelling allowance of Revenue Establishment.	Pay and Travelling allowance of Levies Establishment.	Pay of Police Force.	Travelling allowance of Police Force.	Pay of Munsiff's Establishment.	Travelling allowance of Munsiff's Establishment.
1891	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
April	3,350 0 0	600 0 0	1,763 5 6	15 12 9	1,597 5 2	77 4 0	21,667 1 2	4,572 3 4	...	306 0 0	4 9 6
May	2,750 0 0	585 10 0	1,148 0 0	17 0 0	1,210 13 9	95 0 6	18,565 0 0	4,315 12 1	6 5 0	306 0 0	4 12 0
June	2,750 0 0	510 0 0	1,711 2 7	...	1,301 2 0	23 12 0	18,498 2 0	5,461 12 1	52 10 6	306 0 0	...
July	2,924 3 1	553 14 0	1,310 1 2	184 4 0	1,441 6 8	79 2 0	19,116 7 8	4,453 14 5	...	306 0 0	5 11 6
August	2,850 0 0	510 0 0	1,201 4 9	170 8 9	2,102 15 1	134 10 0	19,521 7 11	4,294 2 9	264 0 0	290 0 0	36 5 0
September	2,838 11 4	489 10 10	1,991 3 10	86 13 2	1,453 4 1	30 10 9	19,814 0 0	4,319 8 3	100 12 6	298 0 0	48 15 6
October	1,350 0 0	341 10 0	1,290 6 5	44 12 0	1,826 0 0	88 15 3	19,814 7 2	4,799 4 4	....	278 0 6	9 7 6
November	1,800 0 0	510 0 0	1,337 5 1	86 6 6	1,664 4 9	103 3 0	19,311 14 8	4,339 2 11	23 8 0	284 2 0	10 0 6
December	6,400 0 0	481 9 0	1,515 14 4	119 10 0	1,632 6 2	58 6 0	19,534 11 0	4,726 10 6	79 4 6	265 0 0	17 0 0
1892.											
January	2,350 0 0	360 0 0	1,607 0 0	55 9 0	1,595 3 8	...	19,564 0 0	4,318 11 8	261 14 6	285 0 0	...
February	2,350 0 0	360 0 0	1,533 2 0	300 12 6	1,559 8 3	87 6 6	19,564 0 0	4,316 13 10	533 3 0	274 10 10	95 8 9
March	3,752 9 8	536 12 5	1,380 9 10	132 4 0	1,490 4 9	54 14 3	19,041 10 5	4,851 11 3 *120 0 0	81 6 6	283 4 5	14 10 0
TOTAL	35,465 8 1	5,839 2 3	17,854 7 6	1,213 12 8	18,874 10 4	833 4 3	2,340 12 14	54,889 11 5	1,403 0 6	3,482 1 9	272 0 3

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of the Thal-Chotiali Agency for the year 1891-92.

Pay and Travelling allowance of Sub-Treasury Establishment.	Pay of Mill Establishment.	Travelling allowance of Mill Establishment.	Pay and Clothing allowance of Jail Establishment.	Contingencies.	Inams.	Commission on Stamps.	Registration allowance to Tahsildar.	Keep of Government Stallions.	Clothing allowance of Police.	Equipment allowance.	Maintenance of Dák Bungalows.	Remarks.
R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R. a. p.
463 3 2	184 8 9	...	255 12 11	1,283 14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
326 0 0	196 0 0	...	263 0 0	1,400 12 1	...	...	...	...	2,530 0 0	240 0 0	...	
295 11 4	196 0 0	...	236 0 0	1,281 0 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
219 0 0	196 0 0	77 1 6	234 0 0	1,499 9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
876 8 5	196 0 0	11 7 0	255 12 9	1,920 7 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
504 0 0	196 0 0	...	242 7 8	287 13 6	197 0 0	236 3 9	43 1 4	...	13 5 4	...	...	
366 2 0	296 0 0	26 11 0	230 9 1	3,514 10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
369 0 0	146 0 0	31 4 0	237 4 8	1,156 9 10	...	...	...	4,662 11 6	...	...	4,707 10 6	
374 15 0	146 0 0	...	239 0 0	1,436 6 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
403 5 8	143 6 8	52 2 0	234 5 8	380 0 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
441 10 0	166 10 2	72 15 0	210 15 0	4,691 8 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
419 6 3	253 10 4	88 14 0	374 8 3	3,499 13 10	...	...	...	...	20 0 0	...	...	This is on account of allowance of Hospital Assistant.
6,061 11 10	2,376 3 11	360 3 6	3,013 12 0	22,243 11 2	197 0 0	236 3 9	43 1 4	4,662 11 10	2,563 5 4	240 0 0	4,707 10 6	= 4,19,786 4 2

A. H. McMAHON, *Lieut.*,
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

Appendix F.

Statement showing the strength of Police Force on 1st April 1892.

District.	Assistant District Superintendent.	Native Inspector.	Deputy Inspectors, 1st grade.	Deputy Inspectors, 2nd grade.	Deputy Inspectors, 3rd grade.	Sergeants, 1st grade.	Sergeants, 2nd grade.	Sergeants, 3rd grade.	Constables, 1st grade.	Constables, 2nd grade.	Duffadars.	Sowars.	Camel Sowars.	Farriers.	Bhisti.	Sweeper.	Total.	Remarks.
Thal-Chotiali .	1	1	2	2	2	8	11	23	105	85	5	26	2	2	1	1	277	The Umrani service of 1 jemadar, 1 duffadar, and 26 sowars, has been omitted in this year's statement. They are now brought upon Levy Service.
Total .	1	1	2	2	2	8	11	23	105	85	5	26	2	2	1	1	227	

A. H. McMAHON, *Lieut.*,
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

Appendix G.

Statement showing working of the Police Station, Sibi District and Railway, Harnai, Shahrig, Loralai and Duki for the year 1891-92.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Class.					Persons.					Property.				
Name of Station.	Reported.	Admitted.	Sent for trial.	Convicted.	Per cent. convicted to admitted.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Per cent. convicted to arrested.	Discharged.	Pending.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Per cent. recovered.	Compensation	Remarks.
Sibi District . .	74	74	44	23	31·08	97	42	43·29	30	25	7,922 2 9	6,534 7 0	82 7 9	...	
„ Railway . .	56	56	35	20	35·71	40	22	55	10	8	1,444 10 9	398 4 6	27 9 1	...	
Harnai . . .	20	20	9	8	40	18	11	61·11	7	...	1,471 4 9	122 0 0	8 4 8	...	Some other property has been recovered, but the cost is not known, hence not shown.
Shahrig . . .	172	172	91	60	34·88	231	111	48·05	107	13	6,396 5 0	2,696 7 0	42 2 6	...	
Loralai . . .	40	40	25	11	27·5	35	14	40	12	9	2,042 13 0	361 4 6	17 10 11	...	Ditto ditto.
Duki . . .	24	24	16	12	50	32	15	46·87	14	3	2,159 7 0	206 11 0	9 9 1	...	
Total .	386	386	220	134	34·71	453	215	47·46	180	58	21,436 11 3	10,319 2 0	48 2 2	...	

A. H. McMAHON, *Lieut.*,
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

Appendix H.

Statement showing Murder cases at the Police Stations, Sibi District and Railway, Harnai, Shahrig, Loralai, and Duki, for the year 1891-92.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Name of Station.	Cases					Persons					Remarks.
	Reported.	Admitted.	Sent for trial.	Convicted.	Per cent. convicted to admitted.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Per cent. convicted to arrested.	Discharged.	Pending.	
Sibi District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ Railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Harnai	1	1	1	1	100	3	3	100	...	...	This case was settled by Jirga.
Shahrig	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Loralai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Duki	6	6	4	2	33·33	13*	2	15·38	...	11	*Eleven men are handed over to Jirga for trial.
Total	7	7	5	3	42·85	16	5	31·25	...	11	

A. H. McMAHON, *Lieut.*,
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

Appendix I.

Statement of the Judicial work done by the various officers in the Thal-Chotiali District during 1891-92.

Office.	Civil Suit.		Execution of decree cases.	Criminal Cases.		Total.
	Original.	Appeal.		Original.	Appeal.	
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali	...	13	1	7	24	45
Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali	...	...	...	13	...	13
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi	55	12	35	168	14	284
Ditto ditto, Duki	85	...	19	43	1	148
Tahsildar, Sibi	129	...	64	132	...	325
Ditto, Shahrig	177	...	29	100	...	306
Munsiff, Sibi	743	...	320	102	...	1,165
Tahsildar, Duki	15	...	4	22	...	41
Naib Tahsildar, Sibi	9	...	...	5	...	14
Ditto, Shahrig	21	...	6	17	...	44
Ditto, Duki	4	...	...	2	...	6
Ditto, Sinjawi	118	...	29	49	...	196
Total	1,356	25	507	660	39	2,587

A. H. McMAHON, *Lieut.*,
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

Appendix J.

Statement showing the number of Criminal and Civil cases in the different Tahsils decided according to the nationality of the accused or litigants during 1891-92.

Names.		Criminal.			Civil.				
		Versus Natives of India.	*Versus* Natives of the country.	Total.	Between Natives of India only.	Between Natives of India and Natives of the country.	Between Natives of the country only.	Total.	Grand Total.
Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali	Original	4	3	7	...	...	...	...	7
	Appeals	17	7	24	9	...	4	13	37
Assistant Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali	Original	8	5	13	...	...	...	...	13
	Appeals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi	Original	116	52	168	41	7	7	55	223
	Appeals	10	4	14	12	...	...	12	26
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Duki	Original	28	15	43	65	11	9	85	128
	Appeals	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Tahsildar, Sibi		56	76	132	35	65	29	129	261
Ditto, Shahrig		53	47	100	107	48	22	177	277
Ditto, Duki		3	19	22	4	3	8	15	37
Munsiff, Sibi		15	87	102	615	71	57	743	845
Naib Tahsildar, Sinjawi		38	11	49	81	28	9	118	167
Ditto, Duki		1	1	2	...	1	3	4	6
Ditto, Sibi		2	3	5	...	7	2	9	14
Ditto, Shahrig		15	2	17	9	8	4	21	38
Total		367	332	699	978	249	154	1,381	2,080

A. H. McMAHON, *Lieut.*,
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

Appendix K.

Taccavi Advances granted to Zemindars of the Thal-Chotiali District during the year 1891-92.

Detail.	Amount.	Purpose.
	Rs	
Ghanikhan Shadozai of Jhalar of Duki Sub-District	700	Breaking up of new land for cultivation.
Amir Muhammad walad Boland Khan Shadozai	2,000	To make a new karez.
Wahab walad Zahto Khan Shadozai of Jhalar, Duki Sub-District.	400	To break up uncultivated land.
Malik Rasud walad Kanu Zemindar of Hosri	200	To increase water-supply of his karez.
Haji Wazir walad Nur Muhammed Ustrana in Shaher Bazar Khan, Duki Tahsil.	500	Ditto ditto and to repair two embankments on his land.
Total	3,800	

A. H. McMAHON, *Lieut.*,
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

Appendix L.

List of localities visited by Cholera and deaths at each place during 1891-92.

1	Kach	17
2	Mudgorge	85
3	Slip	22
4	Mangi	8
5	Dirgi	47
6	Khost	23
7	B. No. 211	10
8	Shahrig	14
9	Nasak	5
10	Harnai	...
11	Sanari	26
12	Tanduri	3
13	Babarkach	6
14	Dalujal	1
15	Nari	1
16	Sibi	21
17	Jhatpat	1
18	B. mile 180	3
19	Kurk	22
20	Khajak	1
21	Gulu Shaher	14
	TOTAL	330

A. H. McMAHON, *Lieut.*,
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

Appendix M.

Strength of Levies and Postal Service as it stood on 1st April 1891.

Particulars.	Amount. R a. p.	Remarks.
Additional Levies at Kach.		
Wahab Khan Thanadar	50 0 0	
Six Footmen at 10 each	60 0 0	
One Munshi	20 0 0	
Six Footmen at 10 each	60 0 0	
One Tracker		
Levy Service.		
Talli	565 0 0	
Mall	580 0 0	
Lehri	480 0 0	
Phubji	380 0 0	
Gundai	480 0 0	
Shahpur	455 0 0	
Ghoranari	455 0 0	
Tribal Service.		
Marri Tribal Levies Kahan	730 0 0	
Sibi	330 0 0	
Spintangi	765 0 0	
Quat	490 0 0	
Toong	315 0 0	
Gamboli	345 0 0	
Thal	285 0 0	
Shum	280 0 0	
Quat orderlies	280 0 0	
New Marri Service orderlies	320 0 0	
Pajja	225 0 0	
Bugtis	1,180 0 0	
Bugti Post	330 0 0	
Shambanis	100 0 0	
Mundakund	125 0 0	
Giranis	680 0 0	
Rends	275 0 0	

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Strength of Levies and Postal Service as it stood on 1st April 1891—continued.

Particulars.	Amount. R	a.	p.	Remarks.
Tribal Service—contd.				
Barazais	230	0	0	
Dombkis	190	0	0	
Khajaks	190	0	0	
Shadazais	580	0	0	
Umarzais of Duki	230	0	0	
Tarins of Thal-Chotiali	330	0	0	
Lunis	410	0	0	
Kakars	500	0	0	
Barozait of Sangan	280	0	0	
Kuchali	230	0	0	
Gundakindaff	760	0	0	
Narigorge	255	0	0	
Karamkhan Ka Kot	230	0	0	
Tribes in Harnai neighbourhood	450	0	0	
Panizai Kakar Levies Kach	360	0	0	
Spilgi	120	0	0	
Mangi	110	0	0	
Chunua	110	0	0	
Barozai Levies	430	0	0	
Dumar Levies	430	0	0	
Torkhan 42	.....			
Razghai 42	.....			
Juzarghat 42	126	0	0	
Two Munshis	75	0	0	
Sinjawi	280	0	0	
Letter Post.				
Postal Service between Loralai and Harnai	510	0	0	
Sinjawi-Duki-Gumbaz Dâk	243	0	0	
Parcel Post.				
Parcel Post beteeen Harnai and Bori	120	0	0	
* *Mangi Ziarat Line.*				* Entertainment sanctioned for six months in the year.
Letter Post	190	0	0	
Parcel Post	60	0	0	
TOTAL	18,689	0	0	

A. H. McMAHON, *Lieut.*,
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

Appendix N.

Strength of Levies and Postal Service as it stood on 31st March 1892.

Particulars.	Amount. R	a.	p.	Remarks.
Levies.				
Sibi	765	0	0	
Kurk	430	0	0	
Thalli	430	0	0	
Mall	585	0	0	
Lehri	480	0	0	
Phuleji	380	0	0	
Narigorge	217	8	0	
Tanduri	150	0	0	
Babarkach	350	0	0	
Gundakindaff	150	0	0	
Kuchali and Dalujal	240	0	0	
Spintangi	170	0	0	
Kouradaff	155	0	0	

Strength of Levies and Postal Service as it stood on 31st March 1892—contd.

Particulars.	Amount.			Remarks.
	R	a.	p.	
Levies—contd.				
Marri Chief's service	...			
Kahan	1,380	0	0	
Quat	472	8	0	
Toong	110	0	0	
Gamboli	155	0	0	
Bugti Chief's service	...			
Dera Bugti	1,065	0	0	
Sangsilla	120	0	0	
Heran	100	0	0	
Asreli	100	0	0	
Khajuri	122	0	0	
Kalchas	145	0	0	
Ghoranari	440	0	0	
Gundai	240	0	0	
Shahpur	440	0	0	
Sui	550	0	0	
Loti	103	0	0	
Rinds at Dera Bugti	405	0	0	
Shahrig	315	0	0	
Khost	100	0	0	
Nasik	148	0	0	
Harnai	372	0	0	
Sangan	105	0	0	
Torkhan	45	0	0	
Dilkuna	75	0	0	
Tiarat	405	0	0	
Sepira Ragka	115	0	0	
Zandra	215	0	0	
Kach	510	0	0	
Kach Railway Station	40	0	0	
Kach Kotal ditto	20	0	0	
Mudgorge ditto	20	0	0	
Mangi Thana	55	0	0	
Mangi Railway Station	35	0	0	
Dirgi ditto	80	0	0	
Murdar Kach	15	0	0	
Sumari Railway Station	50	0	0	
Duki Thana	775	0	0	
Duki Mill Thana	40	0	0	
Dabarkot	165	0	0	
Lakhi	310	0	0	
Ghati Pul	325	0	0	
Hosri	300	0	0	
Marri Tribal Service	645	0	0	
Sinjawi	280	0	0	
Rayghai	42	0	0	
Juzarghat	72	0	0	
Wani	40	0	0	
Chotir	90	0	0	
Loralai Thana	175	0	0	
Barkhan do.	682	0	0	
Giranis	680	0	0	
Umrani Service	600	0	0	
Letter Post.				
Harnai to Loralai	510	0	0	
Parcel Post.				
Harnai to Loralai	120	0	0	
Loralai-Duki-Gumbaz Dâk	243	0	0	
**Mangi to Ziarat.*				* Entertainment sanctioned for six months in the year.
Letter Post 190	...			
Parcel Post 60	250	0	0	
Total	19,514	0	0	

A. H. McMAHON, *Lieut.*,
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

Appendix O.

Statement showing the number and classification of Political cases of the Thal-Chotiali District settled in Jirgas held at different places throughout the Agency during the year 1891-92.

Names of Jirga Sittings.	Classification of Cases.							Total number of cases settled.
	Murder.	Robbery.	Abduction.	Adultery.	Land and revenue.	Betrothal and other woman claims.	Miscellaneous.	
Sibi . . .	9	11	1	3	16	7	19	66
Quetta . . .	2	...	2	3	...	...	...	7
Shahrig . .	Cases of miscellaneous nature between the tribes of this District							9
Duki . .	...	2	10	3	...	...	6	21
Sinjawai . .	1	1	2	...	...	8	6	18
Barkhan . .	Chiefly cattle theft cases between Marris and Khetrans settled by Political Agents, Jirga, January 1892.							39
Marunj . .	Cases of miscellaneous nature between Khetrans, Marris, and tribes under Punjab decided by joint jirga held by Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, and Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali, at Marunj, January 1892.							151
							Total .	311

A. H. McMAHON, *Lieut.*,
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

Appendix P.

List of serious Crimes committed in the Agency during the year 1891-92.

No.	Date.	Nature of offence.	Parties concerned.	Particulars.
1	July 1891	Theft and murder	Crown *versus* Gogra .	On the 9th July 1891, the house of Bharakhan Shadozai, one of the leading men of the village of Bazaar Shahr in Thal, was entered by burglars, and property to the value of ₹500 stolen. Gogra and two others were arrested on suspicion, but in absence of proof against them they were released. On the 19th July 1891, however, Bharakhan went over to Gogra's house with a view to elicit something further regarding his robbery, but shortly afterwards the alarm of murder of Bharakhan was raised, and it was found that he was lying dead on the floor with wounds inflicted by an axe and sword. Gogra was arrested on suspicion, but as he admitted his guilt, he was convicted and sentenced to death by the Sessions Court, Thal-Chotiali.
2	August 1891 .	Adultery and murder.	Crown *versus* Fazil Khan Luni.	On 12th August 1891, one Fazil Khan Luni discovering his wife in criminal intercourse with Madad Shah, killed both of them on the spot. The accused was arrested, and he pleaded guilty. The case, according to Baluch custom, was put up before the Jirga composed of chiefs of this district and of the district of Dera Ghazi Khan, which decided that the offence was committed under gross and sudden provocation, and the accused was let off with a fine of ₹100.
3	October 1891 .	Ghazi . .	Crown *versus* Bazar .	Mr. Gyford, Assistant Civil Master Armourer, was attacked and killed by a Ghazi named Bazar, son of Batan Hamzazai, on the 29th October 1891, at 6 P.M., in the Loralai Bazaar. The Ghazi was apprehended and tried by the Sessions Court, Thal-Chotiali, and having been found guilty, was sentenced to death. His body was burnt after death.

A. H. McMAHON, *Lieut.*,
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

APPENDIX VI.

No. 1778, dated Fort Sandeman, the 15th May 1892.

From—Captain I. MacIvor, I.S.C., Political Agent, Zhob,
To—The Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, Quetta.

I have the honour to forward, herewith, the Administration Report of the Zhob Agency for the year 1891-92.

Administration Report of the Zhob District for the year 1891-92.

PERSONNEL.

Captain I. MacIvor, Indian Staff Corps, held charge of the Agency throughout the year under review.

2. The post of the Assistant Political Agent, Zhob, was held by Lieutenant A. H. McMahon from the 1st April 1891 to the 18th January 1892, from which latter date he proceeded to England on three months' privilege leave. Application was made for another officer in his place, but no officer was available, and Captain MacIvor held charge of the office of the Assistant Political Agent, Zhob, in addition to his own duties up to the 18th March 1892, when Captain S. H. Godfrey, on return from England, was again posted to Zhob as Assistant Political Agent. The latter officer held the appointment when the year closed.

3. Khan Bahadur Hak Newaz Khan, the permanent incumbent, being on sick leave, the post of the 1st Extra Assistant Commissioner, Zhob, was held by Munshi Agha Jan Khan from the 1st April to 27th June 1891. The Khan Bahadur returned from leave on forenoon of the 28th June 1891, and held charge of the office of the 1st Extra Assistant Commissioner up to the end of the year.

The post of 2nd Extra Assistant Commissioner, Zhob, was held by Moulvi Abdul Rahim Khan throughout the year.

In Appendix A, attached to this report, is given a list of all the Gazetted Officers who were in the Agency during the year with the respective pay and allowances of each.

Appendix B shows the movements of the Political Agent during the year.

EXTENT AND LIMITS OF THE AGENCY.

4. There has been no change in the extent and limits of the Agency during the year under review.

The Political Agent and his Assistant, accompanied by the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, went along the border and mutually agreed upon a line of boundary between the tribes under the Punjab and those under Baluchistan from close to the Vihowa stream in the north to where the boundary joins the Thal-Chotiali Agency at the south of the Khetran country. A report, with a plan of the country and the proposed boundary, was submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General for sanction, but no orders had been received on the subject when the year closed.

The exact boundary north of the Vihowa is still undecided.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

5. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Forces in India, Sir Frederick (now Lord) Roberts, paid a visit to the district in the month of November 1891. He was accompanied by the Honourable Lieutenant-General Brackenbury, Military Member of Council, and Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., R.E., then Quarter Master General in India with their respective staffs. They were met by the Political Agent at Khajuri Kuch on the 10th November. The party, after visiting Spin, Gulkach, Domandi, and Zarmelan, arrived at Fort Sandeman on the 16th November and proceeded to Quetta *viâ* the Gwal Haiderzai-Hindubagh route on the 17th. The Honourable Lieutenant-General Brackenbury unfortunately met with an accident and broke his left arm. He was left behind at Fort Sandeman where he remained till the 7th December, and then went down to Hurnai *viâ* Murgha and Loralai on the 8th. The Political Agent accompanied the Commander-in-Chief and party throughout their stay in Zhob up to Quetta.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENTS AND THE DIVISION OF THE AGENCY INTO TAHSILS, etc.

6. There have been the following changes in the Civil establishments during the year.

Political Agent's Office.

The addition of an assistant record-keeper on ₹50 and a revenue mohurir on ₹45 per mensem. The pay of the Serishtadar has been raised from ₹100—5—125 to ₹130.

Assistant Political Agent's Office.

The following additions were sanctioned to the Assistant Political Agent's office establishment, and a separate office established for him:—

	₹	a.	p.
1 Head Clerk on	100	0	0
1 Accountant on	60	0	0
1 Record-keeper on	45	0	0
1 Khalasee on	13	8	0
1 Sweeper on	10	0	0
1 Bhisteé on	10	0	0

Musakhel Tahsil.

The Musakhel country formed a part of the Lower Zhob Tahsil hitherto, but when Durg and the Isot country were added, it was found impracticable to work it through the Tahsildar at Fort Sandeman. A separate Tahsil, with the usual establishment, was sanctioned during the year with its Head Quarters at Musakhel Bazaar. There being no accommodation at that place the sanctioned establishment has not been entertained up to its full strength as yet.

7. The Statement C attached to this report shows the sanctioned establishments as they stood on the 1st March 1892.

MAGISTERIAL AND JUDICIAL.

8. The following table shows the amount of regular work done by the different judicial officers in the Agency during the year:—

Courts.	Civil Suits.		Execution of decree cases.	Criminal Cases.		Total.
	Original.	Appeals.		Original.	Appeals.	
Political Agent, Zhob	...	1	...	16	5	22
Assistant Political Agent, Zhob	...	1	...	3	2	6
1st Extra Assistant Commissioner, Zhob	2	...	...	2	...	4
2nd Extra Assistant Commissioner, Zhob	81	...	21	109	...	211
Tahsildar, Borio	58	...	17	41	...	116
Ditto, Upper Zhob	43	...	6	31	...	80
Ditto, Lower Zhob	144	...	48	31	...	223
Ditto, Barkhan	26	...	...	15	...	41
Ditto, Musakhel	5	...	...	8	...	13
Naib Tahsildar, Bori	6	...	2	7	...	15
Do. do., Upper Zhob	4	...	1	6	...	11
Do. do., Lower Zhob	70	...	14	...	...	84
Do. do., Barkhan	10	...	...	8	...	18
Do. do., Musakhel	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	449	2	109	277	7	844

As explained in last year's report, this table does not show the whole judicial work of each officer, but only the cases tried under the regular Criminal Procedure and Civil Procedure Codes.

It does not include cases tried under the Punjab Frontier Regulations, nor the very numerous class of cases settled by arbitration and country custom through the good offices of the several courts.

9. In the following table these regular judicial cases are divided according as they occurred against or between natives of India, of the country, or mixed :—

Courts.	Criminal.			Civil.			Total.
	Versus Natives of India.	*Versus* Natives of the country.	Total.	Between Natives of India.	Between Natives of India and the Natives of the country.	Between Natives of the country.	
Political Agent, Zhob . .	2	14	16	...	...	...	...
Assistant Political Agent, Zhob .	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
First Extra Assistant Commissioner, Zhob	...	2	2	...	...	2	2
Second Extra Assistant Commissioner, Zhob . . .	14	95	109	46	28	7	81
Tahsildar, Bori . . .	7	34	41	5	16	37	58
Ditto, Upper Zhob . .	1	30	31	1	1	41	43
Ditto, Lower Zhob . .	24	7	31	116	19	9	144
Ditto, Barkhan . . .	7	8	15	2	...	24	26
Ditto, Musakhel . .	...	8	8	...	4	1	5
Naib Tahsildar, Bori . .	1	6	7	3	2	1	6
Do., do Upper Zhob .	...	6	6	...	...	4	4
Do., do Lower Zhob .	...	...	...	56	9	5	70
Do., do Barkhan . .	1	7	8	1	1	8	10
Total . .	57	220	277	230	80	139	449

It is necessary to explain that "natives of the country" does not mean only native inhabitants of the Zhob District, but includes Afghans, Waziris, Powindahs, etc., as distinguished from natives of India. This being a Frontier district and on the regular Powindah tract, a great deal of the crime and litigation is due to Afghans, Waziris, Powindahs, etc.

TACCAVI ADVANCES.

10. The balance outstanding on account of the Taccavi advances made to the cultivators in this district on the 31st March 1891, as noted in the previous year's report, was 4,675.

Fresh advances to the extent of 15,100 were made during the year, thus making a total of ₹19,775. Out of this ₹5,850 were recovered and credited to Government during the year, leaving a closing balance of 13,925 outstanding on the 31st March 1892.

11. A statement marked D, attached to this report, shows the names of the persons to whom the advances have been made, the recoveries made, and the balance due from each.

All these advances were made without interest, it being expected that the increase of revenue will much more than compensate for any loss of interest on the sums advanced.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

12. The general health throughout the district has been fair during the year. There was a little fever at Fort Sandeman itself in the hot weather, but it was very slight in comparison with what prevailed during last year. Cholera broke out in Upper Zhob in the month of September, and was chiefly confined to the country around Killa Saifulla Khan, though one or two cases occurred near Hindubagh. There were several seizures reported, about half of which proved fatal. The cholera was carried to Zhob by coolies from Mudgorge.

Influenza broke out in the winter in the Bori and Lower Zhob Tahsils and the Musakhel country, but it was of a mild type, and there were very few deaths reported from it.

13. There being no rains during the year, the water-supply at Fort Sandeman was much better in quality than it was in the previous year. Tanks were dug for the military and civil population, and they were well guarded against any pollution of the water.

The work of laying a pipe line from the Siliza springs into Fort Sandeman was commenced during the year, and was approaching completion when the year closed.

DISPENSARIES.

14. There was only one civil dispensary in the district at Fort Sandeman. The Assistant Surgeon in charge was transferred to the Punjab, and the Senior Medical Officer with the Troops

was appointed Civil Surgeon from the 1st April 1891. A building was constructed during the year and the dispensary removed from the Tahsil into it in the month of November 1891.

15. The following extract from the Civil Surgeon's report will show the nature of diseases that have prevailed during the year and been treated at the dispensary :—

"Most common diseases among patients attending the dispensary during the past year were in order named: malarial fever, dyspepsia, diseases of digestive system, diseases of respiratory system, diseases of the eye, rheumatic affection, dysentery, ulcers, skin disease and scurvy. The mortality has been small. The malarial fevers are of an irregular and remittent type, and are very debilitating. The ulcers partake of the indolent type, and are usually situated upon the extremities and are difficult to heal. They are commonly spoken of as Sind sores, and are very common among the Europeans of the station. The treatment which seemed of most value was mercurial lotion, dry powder of calomel, zinc, boracic, iodoform, rest position, a good diet, and general regard for the scorbutic elements so common in Baluchistan. The water and trying climate accounted in a great measure for many of the illnesses. Contracted scurvy was common and accounted for much of the dysentery. Eye disease was chiefly non-operative, and conjunctivitis was very common. The total absence of green agluring seen on sandy marl no doubt accounts for this. Respiratory diseases were common on account of much rain and snow during the earlier months of the year (1891); this also accounts for the rheumatic affection. The cystic tumour of breast and eye cases (as opposite) were the only cases operated on by me during my short term of office. There has been no epidemic disease at the station."

16. Sanction for the establishment of four more dispensaries at Barkhan, Hindubagh, Killa Saifulla Khan, and Musakhel Bazar was received during the year, but none of these has yet been established.

PUBLIC WORKS.

1.—Buildings.

Besides the buildings mentioned in paragraph 56 of last year's report, the following buildings were commenced and completed during the year under report :—

1. Assistant Political Agent's house and office.
2. Civil dispensary at Fort Sandeman.
3. Stables for the Political Clerks.
4. Stables for the telegraph line rider.
5. Zhob Levy Godown and Armoury.
6. Levy post at Kuchbina.
7. Zhob Levy Clerks' quarters.
8. Additions to Zhob Levy Lines.
9. Bazar drainage.
10. Public Works Department Divisional Office.
11. Public Works Department Clerks' quarters.
12. Fort, with rest-house at Mogal Kot.
13. Quarter-guard for the Cavalry.
14. Ditto Infantry.
15. Hospital Office for the Cavalry.
16. Rifle Ranges at Fort Sandeman.
17. Verandah for Artillery Lines.
18. Magazine Store.
19. Cantonment boundary pillars.
20. Stand for battery baggage mules.
21. Ditto Cavalry horses.
22. Four bungalows for married officers.
23. Rest-house at Lakaband.
24. Godown for the Tahsil.
25. Latrines for Bazar.
26. Sweepers' house.
27. Chukla in the Bazar.
28. Choongi Chabutra.
29. Levy Lines at Fort Sandeman.
30. Police Lines ditto.

2.—Communications.

18. The following roads were constructed during the year :—

(1) The Murgha-Gumal Road, which had been completed up to Miralikhel last year, was continued up to Khajuri Kuch.

(2) A pack road was constructed from Fort Sandeman to Shinghar.

The line for a road from Fort Sandeman to Hindubagh was surveyed during the year, but work on it had not been commenced when the year closed.

REVENUE.

19. The accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the Zhob revenues of the district are prepared monthly and submitted to the Comptroller, India Treasuries, through the Treasury Officer, Quetta, and the Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan for verification. These accounts for and up to the month of December 1891 have been verified by the Comptroller, but those from January to March have not. As it is necessary that the Administration Report be not delayed beyond the middle of May, and as the accounts from January to March will not be verified and returned for some time yet, the figures, as per the accounts of this office, have been given in the following report. It is possible these figures may not agree entirely with the final accounts of the year, as nothing is at present known of the debits on account of the cost of the stationery supplied to this office or the medicines, etc., supplied for the civil dispensary at Fort Sandeman, and any other similar charges which the Comptroller might raise against the revenues of the district in his accounts for March 1892.

Similarly, the figures given do not include the expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department on account of the civil works, and credits given by them on account of the rents recovered and credited during the year, as these figures are not available either. From this it will be seen that the figures given in this report show only the actual figures, as per the accounts of this office, without any adjustments made by the Comptroller on account of book transfers, etc., with the other departments.

20. The total receipts from all sources of revenue for the district during the year under report were estimated at R2,67,227, as per the revised estimate submitted with this office letter No. 3708, dated the 4th November 1891, and the total expenditure at R2,26,290. The year was thus anticipated to close with a balance of R40,937, which, when added to the opening balance of R66,516-8-1 on the 1st April 1891, would give a closing balance of R1,07,453-8-1 in hand on the 31st March 1892.

But the total actual receipts amounted to R3,34,707, or an increase of R67,480-6-7 over the revised estimates for the year.

21. The actual expenditure for the year, as per the books of this office, amounted to R2,13,767-12-10, showing a decrease of R12,522-3-2 over the estimated expenditure, and the year thus closed with a balance of R1,87,456-1-10.

Of course this is only the balance apart from the expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department. Out of this balance also the R25,000 in part refund of Government loan for Public Works has to be deducted, also a large portion of the expenditure on the Fort Sandeman water works.

A.—RECEIPTS.

I.—Land Revenue.

22. The total land revenue of the district was estimated at R2,40,000, whereas the actual receipts under this head have come to R3,03,415-12-5, showing an increase of R63,415-12-5 over the estimate.

At the time the revised estimates were under preparation, reports used to come in that the crops were being largely damaged by locusts and storms, and hence, to be on the safe side, the estimate under this head was put down at R2,40,000, and it was considered at that time that this would be scarcely realised. But the result has been very satisfactory and against all expectations, and great credit for this happy result is due to the Revenue officials of the district. Though not quite so much as anticipated, yet very great damage was caused by locusts and hailstorm throughout the district, and had this not happened, the land revenue for the year would have been very much greater. The fact that a grazing tax was levied for the first time in the Zhob and Musakhel districts accounts for a portion of increase.

II.—Stamps.

23. The receipts under this head were expected to be R4,316, but the actual figures have amounted to R7,266-4-0, or an increase of R2,950-4-0 over the original estimate. This is due to the increased sale of stamps, and it is expected that the receipts under this head will go on increasing gradually for some time yet.

III.—Excise.

24. The estimated receipts under this head were R17,540, whereas the actual receipts have amounted to R17,679-3-6, or an increase of R139-3-6, which is trifling and does not call for any special remarks.

IV.—Registration.

25. The actual receipts under this head have been R84, whereas the estimated amount was R80. The increase is trifling and calls for no remarks.

V.—Law and Justice.

26. The receipts under this head were estimated at R4,011. The actuals have come to R6,067-9-11, thus showing an increase of R2,056-9-11 over the figures of the revised estimate. The receipts under this head are also expected to continue increasing for some time yet, like those under Stamps.

VI.—Police.

27. The actual receipts under this head have amounted to R61-4-0 against R20 shown in the revised estimate. There has been an increase of R41-4-0 under this head.

VII.—Miscellaneous.

28. The receipts under this head were estimated at R1,260. The actual receipts have amounted to R133-4-9 only, or R1,126-11-3 less than the estimated figures. As the receipts from different sources were rightly credited to the proper sub-heads, there were no items which could be classed as Miscellaneous receipts and credited under the head, and hence the decrease in the receipts.

B.—EXPENDITURE.

I.—Refunds.

29. Nothing was provided for under this head in the revised budget of expenditure. The actual expenditure has, however, been R57-10 on account of refunds for the spoiled stamps.

II.—Land Revenue.

30. The expenditure under this head was estimated to be R41,480, whereas the actual expenditure has been R36,529-11-11, or R4,950-4-1 less than the estimated figures. The greater portion of the savings has been under the sub-head "Karawas," as very few care-takers were appointed over the crops during the year on account of the revenue having been assessed by "Tashkhis" at the wish of the people instead of "Batai."

III.—Stamps.

31. There has been a decrease of R26-13-9 in the estimated expenditure under this head. The actual expenditure was R123-2-3 against the estimate of R150. The decrease is trifling and does not call for an explanation.

IV.—Registration.

32. The actual expenditure under this head has been R27-12, against the estimate of R40. The decrease of R12-4 is trifling and calls for no remarks.

V.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—Criminal Courts.

33. The estimated expenditure under this head was R1,150, whereas the actual expenditure has been R125-6-8, or R1,024-9-4 less than the estimate.

The expenditure chargeable to the Criminal Court contingencies has been very small during the year, and hence the decrease in the estimated expenditure.

VI.—Law and Justice.—Jails.

34. There is no regular jail establishment sanctioned for this district. The sum of R3,500 provided for in the budget was for the feed, etc., of the prisoners, and the actual expenditure during the year on this account has been R3,451-14-11, or R48-1-1 below the estimate.

VII.—Police.

35. The estimated expenditure under this head was R44,380, but the actual expenditure has amounted to R44,801-5-4, showing an increase of R421-5-4. This is due to no provision having been made for the travelling allowance of the members of the force in the budget estimates.

VIII.—Medical.

36. The actual expenditure under this head has been R1,668-13-6 against the estimate of R1,800. The decrease of R131-2-6 calls for no special remarks.

IX.—Political.

37. The estimated expenditure under this head was R1,11,990, and the actual expenditure has amounted to R1,08,662-12-6, or R3,327-3-6 less than the estimate.

There has been some increase in the expenditure under several sub-heads and decrease in others under this head. The result has been the decrease of R3,327-3-6 in the total expenditure under this head.

X.—Miscellaneous.

38. The actual expenditure under this head has been R263-10-6 against the R1,000 provided for in the budget. There was very little expenditure during the year which could properly be charged to this head, and hence the decrease of R736-5-6.

XI.—Civil Works.

39. The budget allotment for civil works under civil officers for the year under report was R20,800. Out of this R20,000 was for civil works and R800 for planting trees on the station roads. The actual expenditure under these sub-heads has been R17,597-4-0 and R458-5-3, making a total of R18,055-9-3, or R2,744-6-9 below the estimate.

40. The statement marked E shows the works on which the sum of R17,597-4 was expended.

41. A statement marked F showing the original budget for the year under report, the revised budget, and actuals for the same with the increase and decrease under each head of account is also attached.

42. The statement marked G shows the actuals for the years 1890-91 and 1891-92 under each of the heads side by side for reference.

HORSE-BREEDING DEPARTMENT.

43. There was only one stallion in the district from April to December 1891 stationed at Barkhan.

He covered 46 mares during his stay in the district.

The total expenditure in connection with the feed and keep of the stallion during the year amounted to R463-5-11. Sanction was accorded by the General Superintendent, Horse-Breeding Department, for the construction of stables at Killa Saifulla Khan and Barkhan at a cost not exceeding R320. The stable at Killa Saifulla Khan was constructed during the year, but the one at Barkhan could not be constructed for want of a contractor or masons, etc., who could do the work. The usual annual returns required by the General Superintendent have been prepared and submitted to him.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH ARRANGEMENTS.

44. There has been no change in the arrangements of these departments and no new offices opened during the year.

The parcel arrangements for Fort Sandeman have been placed on a little better footing by the sanction by the Postal Department of four riding camels for the carriage of parcels between Loralai and Fort Sandeman, and a weekly parcel post is now regularly received at Fort Sandeman, which is satisfactory when compared with the former arrangements.

MILITARY.

45. The regular troops that were mentioned in paragraph 70 of last year's report as comprising the garrison of Fort Sandeman, were all relieved during the year, and the following are now stationed at Fort Sandeman:—

19th Punjab Infantry.
Head-Quarter Wing of the 5th Bombay Cavalry.
2 guns, No. 2 Derajat Mountain Battery.

The Fort Sandeman garrison also now furnishes the outposts at Naya Oho, Mir Ali Khel and Mogal Kot. The last two used to be furnished by the Punjab Frontier Force, but orders were received towards the latter part of the year that they should be furnished from Fort Sandeman.

46. The troops hitherto stationed at Kinga, Rankan and Rakhni were withdrawn during the year and the posts taken over by the Zhob Levy corps.

47. Drug was occupied as a military outpost during the year. At first it was held by a company of the 34th Pioneers from Fort Sandeman, who also built the post. After the completion of the post, the Pioneers were relieved by a company from one of the Punjab Frontier Force regiments at Dera Ghazi Khan. The post is still held by the Punjab troops.

48. When His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief visited Fort Sandeman, it was determined that Fort Sandeman should be permanently occupied by regular troops, and the building of four new quarters for married officers was sanctioned and the work quickly carried out. The garrison was very healthy during the year, and now that pure water has been brought to the station in pipes, it is expected that good health will continue.

POLITICAL CASES BETWEEN THE TRIBES OF THIS AND THE DERAJAT DISTRICTS.

49. The statement marked H, attached to this report, is a complete list of the cases pending from last year and those instituted during the year between the tribes of this district and those of the Dera Ghazi Khan and Dera Ismail Khan districts.

50. There were one hundred and forty-six cases in all, out of which 83 were against the tribes of the Dera Ghazi Khan, 43 against the tribes of Zhob districts, and 3 against the miscellaneous tribes as follows:—

Tribes of Dera Ghazi Khan.	
Bozdars	22
Gurchanis	21
Tibbi Lunds	6
Khosas	2
Kasranis	8
Legharis	23
Kotwanis	1
Tribes of Dera Ismail Khan.	
Waziris	41
Sheranis	2
Tribes of Zhob.	
Khetrans	11
Musakhels	1
Jaffirs, Isots, Kharsins, etc.	5
Miscellaneous.	
Miscellaneous tribes	3
TOTAL	146

This statement also gives the detailed particulars of each case and the action taken.

Most of the Dera Ghazi Khan cases were settled by Jirga at Fort Munro in the month of September 1891, where Captain MacIvor and the Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ghazi Khan were present.

Most of the Dera Ismail Khan cases were laid before a Jirga at Tonk by the Dera Ismail Khan authorities in the month of December 1891, but none of the Zhob officers could attend there on account of other pressing work requiring their presence in the district. Very few of the plaintiffs also could be present.

Political.

51. The chief political event of the year has been the advance made by His Highness the Amir's officials in this direction.

On the 31st January 1892, Saifulla Khan, Governor of Katawaz, and Munsur Khan, Governor of Mukur, with some hundred and twenty Sowars and Khassadars, arrived suddenly without warning at Gulkach, having marched from Katawaz down the Gumal river. The two governors quickly visited Wana, Spin, Girdao, and Saratoi, and then marched off *viâ* the Kundar and Kundil route through Tirwah to Mukur and Kabul, taking with them as many of the headmen of the Sulimankhel, Waziri and other tribes as they could induce to accompany them.

A small post was left by them at Gulkach on the north of the Gumal river, and this post was subsequently relieved by about fifty Khassadars under Yusaf Ali Khan, a brother of Munsur Khan.

52. In view of these proceedings it was decided to hasten the intended occupation of Gulkach on the south of the Gumal, and close upon a hundred of the Levy Corps were despatched and reached Gulkach on the 15th March, since which date they have remained there receiving and returning friendly visits with His Highness the Amir's men on the other side of the river.

53. During the year the celebrated outlaw, Dost Muhammad, visited Kabul and was well received by the Amir, who permitted him to return after presenting him with presents of some value. Both Dost Muhammad and Bangal, his son, also met the Amir's officials; who visited Gulkach on their return and assisted the latter on their march up the Kundil.

54. Some little excitement has been raised among the Kakar and other tribes in this part of the country owing to these proceedings, as they find it difficult to believe that the Amir is really on friendly terms with the British Government.

Conduct of the Tribes.

55. The conduct of the tribes in the Agency has been good throughout the year. The Bargha, Shiranis, Isots, Murgzans, Jaffirs and Kharsins were called upon to pay revenue for the first time, and their conduct throughout has been quite exemplary. Exceedingly little crime of any kind has occurred among these tribes, and not a single crime has been committed by them against any official or employé of the Government.

56. Regarding outside tribes the same account can scarcely be given as a considerable amount of crime has again to be recorded against the Waziris and certain sections of the Sulimankhels.

On the whole, however, considering the paucity of military or levy posts along the frontier of the Agency, it cannot be said that the record of crime has been much, as compared with other districts on the extreme frontier.

POLICE AND LEVIES.

57. Attached on Appendix I is Captain Godfrey's report upon the administration, etc., of the Police and Levies during the year.

58. Regular Thana registers were not fully kept up, but a commencement has been made in this direction and gradually more regularity will be observed. The number of police were increased owing to the separation of the Musakhel country with Drug, etc., into a separate tahsil, but the full number of police have not yet been recruited.

Serious Crime.

59. The number of cases of serious crime appears formidable, but a great number of these are regular cases of frontier raiding, committed by Waziris, Sulimankhels and others, and it is believed the district will compare favourably with other frontier districts in the matter of crime. It is to be noted that the district is very extensive, and trained detective police are few and far between, so the detection and apprehension of common thieves are matters of great difficulty. Cases due to tribal action or discontent are generally traced.

60. It is satisfactory to note that the cases of *ghazi*, or fanatical murder or attempt to murder, which were so prevalent during the latter portion of last year, are almost entirely absent this year. The only case of this nature occurred on the 30th March last, when about 9-30 P.M. a man fired at Mr. Tarleton, Public Works Department Overseer, when he was standing in the verandah of the road bungalow at Saradhaka, the bullet piercing his arm but doing little injury.

The culprit at once made off in the dark.

Fairly reliable evidence has since been forthcoming to show that the would-be-murderer was the notorious Gola Musakhel, who belongs now to Bungal Khan's gang and who occasionally comes into this country to commit crime. It will be remembered that this man was captured once, but managed to escape from military guard out of the Loralai Fort. A reward of R1,200 was at one time offered for his arrest, but even this large reward proved insufficient to induce any of his friends to capture him.

61. An important recovery of stolen property was effected on the 18th February by the laudable zeal and cleverness of one of the Levy sowars on the road between Loralai and Zhob near to Gidor Chah.

The sowar observed some thirteen to fifteen Afghans with twenty heavily-laden donkeys. His suspicion being raised by hearing two of the Afghans quarrelling over some property, the sowar at once went off to the levy postal thana at Gidarcha. Out of the three men who were then present at the thana he took two sowars to assist him. When approaching the supposed thieves all three sowars drew their swords and shouting behind as if there were a number of other men following them they dashed at the supposed thieves, who all made off in flight. They pursued the men to the hills and then at once returned, for fear their real number would be perceived, loaded up all the bundles on the donkeys and brought them to the thana. They then summoned all the people they could collect to guard the property until morning and sent in a report to Loralai.

On examination the bundles proved to contain the property stolen from different places between Loralai and Hurnai for the previous four or five months, including the personal kit of Major Yate, Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali, robbed from his house at Loralai, and Commissariat stores stolen from Hurnai.

Zhob Levy Corps.

62. Captain W. A. D. O'Mealy resigned the appointment of Commandant, Zhob Levy Corps, and made over charge on the 25th February at Hurnai to Captain W. W. Norman, of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, who was appointed to succeed to the command.

63. Captain Norman's report on the Corps is attached (Appendix J).

He has briefly given the leading facts concerning raising of the corps from the commencement to the close of the year under review.

64. Almost the complete number * of horses have been secured for the mounted branch, and the great majority of an excellent stamp; 364 sowars also have been recruited up to the 31st March 1892, leaving only 52 to complete the strength.

* Only 20 short.

65. Service in the dismounted branch has, however, not been popular among the tribesmen and recruiting has been a difficult matter.

A beginning has been made though, and it is expected tribesmen will, like sheep, follow the lead and recruiting be much brisker in the coming year.

66. It is satisfactory to observe that the sowars pay more attention than they did to their horses, and keep them in good condition.

67. Camel carriage for the corps has broken down, and it has been decided to resort to Yabu or pony carriage for the future.

The cause of the mortality among the camels would appear to be due, not as Captain Norman supposes, to the unsuitability of the country for camels, for camels are reared in Zhob, but to some peculiar disease among the camels during the year 1891-92. By some the mortality is attributed to the locusts which appeared in immense numbers throughout the Punjab and this district. They are said to have rendered trees and plants eaten by them poisonous for camels.

I. MacIVOR, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Zhob.

Statement A.

List of Gazetted Officers in the Zhob Agency during the year 1891-92.

No.	Rank.	Name.	Pay.	Fixed travelling allowance.	Local allowance.	Pashtu allowance.	Total.
			R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1	Political Agent	Captain I. MacIvor, I.S.C.	1,200 0 0	180 0 0	400 0 0	...	1,780 0 0
2	Assistant Political Agent	Lieutenant A. H. McMahon	866 10 8	150 0 0	...	100 0 0	1,116 10 8
3	Assistant Political Agent	Lieutenant F. H. Godfrey	500 0 0	150 0 0	...	...	650 0 0
4	First Extra Assistant Commissioner	Khan Bahadur Hak Newaz Khan	400 0 0	90 0 0	...	...	490 0 0
5	First Extra Assistant Commissioner	Munshi Agha Jan	210 0 0	90 0 0	...	...	300 0 0
6	Second Extra Assistant Commissioner	Moulvi Abdul Rahim Khan	300 0 0	90 0 0	...	...	390 0 0
7	Tahsildar, Bori	Lala Gelaram	150 0 0	...	...	...	150 0 0
8	Ditto, Barkhan	Munshi Amir Singh	150 0 0	...	...	...	150 0 0
9	Ditto, Lower Zhob	Lala Gobind Dass	150 0 0	...	...	...	150 0 0
10	Ditto, ditto	Do. Udhebhan	100 0 0	...	...	...	100 0 0
11	Ditto, Upper Zhob	Do. do.	100 0 0	...	...	...	100 0 0
12	Ditto, ditto	Munshi Aghajan	150 0 0	...	...	...	150 0 0

I. MACIVOR, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Zhob.

Statement B.

Movements of the Political Agent, Zhob, during the year 1891-92.

Date.	Name of Stage.
April, 1st	Bruni.
„ 2nd	Fort Sandeman.
„ 3rd to 30th	Halt.
May, 1st to 10th	Halt.
„ 11th	Kashmir Killi.
„ 12th	Attal-kach.
„ 13th	Toi Sar.
„ 14th	Halt.
„ 15th	Palasin.
„ 16th	Halt.
„ 17th	A few miles short of Drug.
„ 18th	Drug.
„ 19th to 21st	Halt.
„ 22nd	Gut.
„ 23rd	Palasin.
„ 24th	Toi Sar.
„ 25th	Fort Sandeman.
26th to 31st	Halt.
June, 1st to 4th	Halt.
„ 5th	Tangi.
„ 6th	Mani Khwah.
„ 7th	Shergulai.
„ 8th	Halt.
„ 9th	Zarghun Zawar.
„ 10th	Halt.
„ 11th	Shergulai.
„ 12th	Halt.
„ 13th	Karigar-Kach.
„ 14th	Shina Kuna.
„ 15th	Halt.
„ 16th	Shinghar.
17th to 22nd	Halt.
„ 23rd	Chachobi.
„ 24th	Gardaibagh.

Movements of the Political Agent, Zhob, during the year 1891-92—contd.

Date.	Name of Stage.
June, 25th	Kashmir Kar.
„ 26th	Zao-oba Sar.
„ 27th	Gut Sar.
„ 28th	Pezai Kuna.
„ 29th	Takhti-Suliman *vid* Pezai Kotal.
„ 30th	Pezai Kuna.
July, 1st	Shinghar.
„ 2nd to 31st	Halt.
August, 1st to 14th	Halt.
„ 15th	Karwanda.
„ 16th	Fort Sandeman.
„ 17th to 19th	Halt.
„ 20th	Attal Kach.
„ 21st	Toi Sar.
„ 22nd	Kach.
„ 23rd	Zebra.
„ 24th	Kaiwan.
„ 25th	Drug.
„ 26th	Halt.
„ 27th	Manka.
„ 28th	Luni River.
„ 29th	Gand.
„ 30th	Lounra.
„ 31st	Skandi.
September, 1st	Mohma.
„ 2nd	Rakhni.
„ 3rd	Fort Munro.
„ 4th to 9th	Halt.
„ 10th	Rakhni.
„ 11th	Rankan.
„ 12th	Kingri.
„ 13th	Saradhaka.
„ 14th	Mekhtar.
„ 15th	Tor.
„ 16th	Wahar.
„ 17th	Loralai.
„ 18th to 21st	Halt.
„ 22nd	Smalan bungalow.
„ 23rd	Torkhan.
„ 24th	Quetta.
„ 25th to 30th	Halt.
October, 1st to 8th	Halt.
„ 9th	Loralai.
„ 10th	Fort Sandeman.
„ 11th to 31st	Halt.
November, 1st to 3rd	Halt.
„ 4th	Abdul Huq's village in Haripal country.
„ 5th	Marched to Shinghar and back.
„ 6th	Safi.
„ 7th	Miralikhel.
„ 8th	Moghalkot.
„ 9th	Khajuri kach.
„ 10th	Halt.
„ 11th	Spin and down the Toi river to its junction with the Gumal.
„ 12th	Gul Kuch.
„ 13th	Domandi, Zamelan and back to Gul Kuch.
„ 14th	Miralikhel.
„ 15th	Fort Sandeman.
„ 16th and 17th	Halt.
„ 18th	Gwal Ismailzai.
„ 19th	Gwal Haiderzai.
„ 20th	Akhtarzai.
„ 21st	Kazzha.

Movements of the Political Agent, Zhob, during the year 1891-92—concld.

Date.	Name of Stage.
November, 22nd	Shina Khula.
„ 23rd	Wulgai.
„ 24th	Quetta.
„ 25th to 29th	Halt.
„ 30th	Khanozai.
December, 1st	Hindubagh.
„ 2nd	Kazzha.
„ 3rd	Ghaibizai.
„ 4th	Fort Sandeman.
„ 5th to 31st	Halt.
January, 1st and 2nd	Halt.
„ 3rd	Kjaobo and back.
„ 4th to 31st	Halt.
February, 1st to 29th	Halt.
March, 1st to 5th	Halt.
„ 6th	Bruni and back to Fort Sandeman.
„ 7th to 31st	Halt at Fort Sandeman.

I. MACIVOR, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Zhob.

Statement C.

Statement showing the establishments sanctioned for the several Offices in the Zhob District up to the 31st March 1892.

No.	Name of post.	Pay. R a. p.	Total. R a. p.
	Political Agent's Office.		
1.	Head Clerk, R160—220	205 0 0	
2.	Second Clerk, R125—150	143 12 0	
3.	Accountant	100 0 0	
4.	Record-keeper	70 0 0	
5.	Assistant Accountant	60 0 0	
6.	First Copyist	55 0 0	
7.	Assistant Record-keeper	50 0 0	
8.	Second Copyist	45 0 0	
9.	Serishtedar	130 0 0	
10.	Nazir	60 0 0	
11.	Mohafiz Daftar	50 0 0	
12.	Judicial Mohurir	45 0 0	
13.	Revenue Mohurir	45 0 0	
14.	Duftry	30 0 0	
15.	Jemadar	18 0 0	
16.	Four Orderlies, at R13-8 each	54 0 0	
17.	Two Peons, at R12 each	24 0 0	
18.	Two Khalasees, at R14 each	28 0 0	
19.	One Sweeper	10 0 0	
20.	One Bhistee	10 0 0	
			1,232 12 0
	Assistant Political Agent's Office.		
1.	Head Clerk	100 0 0	
2.	Accountant	60 0 0	
3.	Record-keeper	45 0 0	
4.	Serishtadar	70 0 0	
5.	Nazir	40 0 0	
6.	Two Peons, at R13-8 each	27 0 0	
7.	One Peon, at R12 each	12 0 0	
8.	Two Khalasees, at R13-8 each	27 0 0	
9.	One Sweeper	10 0 0	
10.	One Bhistee	10 0 0	
			401 0 0

Statement showing the establishments sanctioned for the several Offices in the Zhob District up to the 31st March 1892—contd.

No.	Name of post.	Pay. R a. p.	Total. R a. p.
	First Extra Assistant Commissioner's Office.		
1.	First Extra Assistant Commissioner, Zhob	400 0 0	
	Fixed Travelling allowance	90 0 0	
2.	Clerk	50 0 0	
3.	Peshkar	40 0 0	
4.	Mohurir	30 0 0	
5.	Nazir	25 0 0	
6.	One Peon	12 0 0	
			647 0 0
	Second Extra Assistant Commissioner's Office.		
1.	Second Extra Assistant Commissioner, Zhob	300 0 0	
	Fixed Travelling allowance	90 0 0	
2.	Peshkar	40 0 0	
3.	Mohurir	30 0 0	
4.	Nazir	25 0 0	
5.	Peon	12 0 0	
			497 0 0
	Bori Tahsil.		
1.	Tahsildar	150 0 0	
2.	Naib Tahsildar	70 0 0	
3.	Mohasib	50 0 0	
4.	Kanungo	40 0 0	
5.	Mohurir, Judicial	35 0 0	
6.	Three Patwaris, at R30 each	90 0 0	
7.	Three Patwaris, at R25 each	75 0 0	
8.	Jemadar	15 0 0	
9.	Four Peons, at R12 each	48 0 0	
10.	One Bhistee	12 0 0	
11.	One Sweeper	12 0 0	
			597 0 0
	Barkhan Tahsil.		
1.	Tahsildar	150 0 0	
2.	Naib Tahsildar	70 0 0	
3.	Mohasib	50 0 0	
4.	Kanungo	40 0 0	
5.	Mohurir, Judicial	35 0 0	
6.	Photedar	30 0 0	
7.	Three Patwaris, at R30 each	90 0 0	
8.	Three Patwaris, at R25 each	75 0 0	
9.	Jemadar	15 0 0	
10.	Four Peons, at R12 each	48 0 0	
11.	One Bhistee	12 0 0	
12.	One Sweeper	12 0 0	
			627 0 0
	Upper Zhob Tahsil.		
1.	Tahsildar	150 0 0	
2.	Naib Tahsildar	70 0 0	
3.	Mohasib	50 0 0	
4.	Kanungo	40 0 0	
5.	Mohurir, Judicial	35 0 0	
6.	Photedar	30 0 0	
7.	Three Patwaris, at R30 each	90 0 0	
8.	Three Patwaris, at R25 each	75 0 0	
9.	Jemadar	15 0 0	
10.	Four Peons, at R12 each	48 0 0	
11.	One Bhistee	12 0 0	
12.	One Sweeper	12 0 0	
			627 0 0

Statement showing the establishment sanctioned for the several Offices in the Zhob District up to the 31st March 1892—concld.

No.	Name of post.	Pay. R a. p.	Total. R a. p.
	Lower Zhob Tahsil.		
1.	Tahsildar	150 0 0	
2.	Naib Tahsildar	70 0 0	
3.	Treasurer	70 0 0	
4.	Mohasib	50 0 0	
5.	Siah Nawis	40 0 0	
6.	Kanungo	40 0 0	
7.	Mohurir, Judicial	35 0 0	
8.	Three Patwaris, at R30 each	90 0 0	
9.	Two Patwaris, at R25 each	75 0 0	
10.	Jemadar	15 0 0	
11.	Six Peons, at R12 each	72 0 0	
12.	One Sweeper	12 0 0	
13.	One Bhistee	12 0 0	
			731 0 0
	Musakhel Tahsil.		
1.	One Tahsildar	150 0 0	
2.	Naib Tahsildar	70 0 0	
3.	Mohasib	50 0 0	
4.	Accountant	50 0 0	
5.	Kanungo	40 0 0	
6.	Mohurir, Judicial	35 0 0	
7.	Photedar	35 0 0	
8.	Two Patwaris, at R30 each	60 0 0	
9.	Two Patwaris, at R25 each	50 0 0	
10.	Jemadar	15 0 0	
11.	Four Peons, at R12 each	48 0 0	
12.	One Sweeper	12 0 0	
13.	One Bhistee	12 0 0	
			627 0 0
	Grand Total	...	5,986 12 0

I. MacIVOR, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Zhob.

Statement D.

Statement showing the Tuccavi advances made and recovered in the district of Zhob in the year 1891-92.

Number.	Date.	Name.	Opening balance outstanding on 1st April 1891.	Advances made during the year 1891-92.	Total.	Recoveries made during the year 1891-92.			Balance outstanding on the 1st of April 1892.	Remarks.
						Date.	Amount.			
							Principal.	Interest.		
			R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
1	9th December 1887	Hazarat and Fazal	200 0 0	.....	200 0 0	12th June 1891	200 0 0	.....	.....	
2	21st November 1888	Ahmad Jan	200 0 0	.....	200 0 0	22nd July 1891	200 0 0	.....	.....	
3	17th July 1889	Painda Nasir	700 0 0	.....	700 0 0	26th June 1891	300 0 0	.....	400 0 0	
4	17th July 1888	Kabir Alizai	75 0 0	.....	75 0 0	23rd June 1891	75 0 0	.....	.....	
5	14th April 1890	General Ghulam Haider	1,000 0 0	.....	1,000 0 0	9th June 1891	1,000 0 0	.....	.....	
6	18th November 1890	Nadir Khan	2,000 0 0	.....	2,000 0 0	4th December 1891	600 0 0	.....	1,400 0 0	
7	23rd March 1891	Kadir Khan	500 0 0	.....	500 0 0	July 1892	75 0 0	.....	425 0 0	
8	13th April 1891	Baran Khan	.....	400 0 0	400 0 0	18th July 1891	100 0 0	.....	300 0 0	
9	21st April 1891	Said Khan	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	100 0 0	
10	26th May 1891	General Ghulam Haider	.....	3,900 0 0	3,900 0 0	26th January 1892	300 0 0	.....	3,600 0 0	
11	23rd June 1891	Sher Jan Khan	.....	2,200 0 0	2,200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	2,200 0 0	
12	15th October 1891	Shadu	.....	200 0 0	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	200 0 0	
13	2nd December 1891	Wir Hazar	.....	200 0 0	200 0 0	9th February 1892	200 0 0	.....	.....	
14	2nd December 1891	Haibatan	.....	400 0 0	400 0 0	6th February 1892	400 0 0	.....	.....	
15	2nd December 1891	Ghurat	.....	800 0 0	800 0 0	9th February 1892	800 0 0	.....	.....	
16	2nd December 1891	Rahim	.....	600 0 0	600 0 0	9th February 1892	600 0 0	.....	.....	
17	2nd December 1891	Nazir	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	9th February 1892	1,000 0 0	.....	.....	
18	25th February 1892	Alihan Hassani	.....	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	3,000 0 0	
19	2nd March 1892	Malik Sultan	.....	600 0 0	600 0 0	.....	.....	.....	600 0 0	
20	11th March 1892	Ghazni	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	100 0 0	
21	11th March 1892	Sirdar Gul Muhammad Khan	.....	500 0 0	500 0 0	.....	.....	.....	500 0 0	
22	11th March 1892	Saleh Muhammad	.....	300 0 0	300 0 0	.....	.....	.....	300 0 0	
23	29th March 1892	Baran	.....	400 0 0	400 0 0	.....	.....	.....	400 0 0	
24	30th March 1892	Malik Adni	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	100 0 0	
25	31st March 1892	Sanjar Khan	.....	300 0 0	300 0 0	.....	.....	.....	300 0 0	
		Total	4,675 0 0	15,100 0 0	19,775 0 0	.....	5,850 0 0	.....	13,925 0 0	

I. MacIvor, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Zhob.

Statement E.

Showing Public Works executed during the year 1891-92 and expenditure incurred on them.

No.	Name of Works.	Amount.		
		R	*a.*	*p.*
1.	Making a culvert on the road near the Agency garden	9	6	0
2.	Making road to and at Shinghur	1,875	2	0
3.	Construction of cow-houses and stables for Political Agent's clerks at Fort Sandeman	469	9	1
4.	Building a civil dispensary and Hospital Assistant's quarters at Fort Sandeman	2,695	0	11
5.	Making a road from cutchery to Bazar at Fort Sandeman	150	0	0
6.	Making a road to mills	153	5	9
7.	Constructing Police Lines at Fort Sandeman	2,709	6	4
8.	Improvements to Tahsil and Thana buildings at Fort Sandeman	2,004	13	11
9.	Making a road to Police Lines	65	9	9
10.	Making a road to Levy Lines	22	15	0
11.	Construction of compound wall to 2nd Extra Assistant Commissioner's bungalow	305	5	0
12.	Contribution for additions, &c., to the Residency Compound, Quetta	500	0	0
13.	Repairs to buildings at Killa Saifulla Khan	200	0	0
14.	Repairs to Political Agent's bungalow at Fort Sandeman	436	0	0
15.	Repairs to Political Agent's cutchery	244	0	0
16.	Repairs to Political Agent's clerks' quarters	1,106	0	0
17.	Repairs to Extra Assistant Commissioner's bungalow at Fort Sandeman	154	0	0
18.	Repairs to tahsil and thana buildings	546	15	0
19.	Additions to Political Agent's cutchery	500	0	0
20.	Political Agent's tent, godown and khalasis quarters	3,000	0	0
21.	Wire gauze screens for Political Agent's house	200	0	0
	Petty repairs to roads, etc.	196	7	9
	Miscellaneous expenditure incurred in connection with the Public Works	53	3	6
	TOTAL	17,597	4	0

I. MACIVOR, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Zhob.

Statement F.

Annual Report of Receipts and Expenditure of the Zhob Provincial Revenues for the year 1891-92.

Heads of Receipt.	Budget Estimate of 1891-92.	Revised Estimate of 1891-92.	Actuals of 1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
Arrears	...	...	...	...	...
I.—Land Revenue	2,06,650 0 0	2,40,000 0 0	3,03,415 12 5	...	...
Total	2,06,650 0 0	2,40,000 0 0	3,03,415 12 5	63,415 12 5	...
III.—Salt—					
Excise duty on salt	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Stamps—					
Sale of General Stamps—					
On-anna stamps for receipts and cheques.	400 0 0	610 0 0	912 0 0	...	...
Bills of exchange or hundies.	100 0 0	...	...	...	...
Other general stamps	750 0 0	770 0 0	1,181 2 0	...	...
Sale of court-fee stamps	1,800 0 0	2,736 0 0	4,987 10 0	...	...
Fines and penalties	60 0 0	200 0 0	185 8 0	...	...
Total	3,110 0 0	4,316 0 0	7,266 4 0	2,950 4 0	...

Heads of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate of 1891-92.	Revised Estimate of 1891-92.	Actuals of 1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
I.—Refunds and Drawbacks—					
Revenue Refunds—					
(1) Stamps	...	...	57 10 0	...	...
(2) Excise	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	57 10 0	57 10 0	...
II.—Assignments and Compensations—					
Quit-rent to the Khan of Kalat	...	...	...	...	...
III.—Land Revenue—					
1. Pay of Tahsildars, Naib-Tahsildar, Clerks, and others.	32,780 0 0	32,780 0 0	31,594 3 0	...	...
2. Pay of Clerks and other charges for survey and settlement work.	...	...	...	...	...
3. Lumbardari allowance	10,000 0 0	...	...	...	...
4. Other miscellaneous charges	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	1,621 3 0	...	...
5. Karawas	8,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	1,335 1 2	...	...
6. Miscellaneous	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	...	...
7. Travelling allowance to officers and establishments.	...	500 0 0	779 4 9	...	...
Total	53,980 0 0	41,480 0 0	36,529 11 11	...	4,950 4 1
VI.—Stamps—					
1. Charges for the sale of general stamps (discount).	...	...	56 9 0	...	...
2. Charges on sale of Court-fee stamps (discount).	150 0 0	150 0 0	66 9 3	...	...
Total	150 0 0	150 0 0	123 2 3	...	26 13 9

V.—EXCISE—						
License fees	100 0 0	240 0 0	360 0 0	...	...	
Abkari	7,200 0 0	12,800 0 0	12,800 0 0	...	...	
Farm of drugs	2,500 0 0	4,500 0 0	4,500 0 0	...	...	
Fines, fees and confiscations.	...	...	19 3 6	...	...	
TOTAL	9,800 0 0	17,540 0 0	17,679 3 6	139 3 6	...	
X.—REGISTRATION—						
Fees for registering documents.	...	57 0 0	70 0 0	...	...	
Fees for copies of registered documents.	...	23 0 0	14 0 0	...	...	
TOTAL	...	80 0 0	84 0 0	4 0 0	...	
XVI A.—LAW AND JUSTICE—COURTS OF LAW—						
Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property	3,000 0 0	4,011 0 0	201 1 2	...	...	
General fees, fines, and forfeitures.			5,850 10 9	...	...	
Miscellaneous			15 14 0	...	...	
TOTAL	3,000 0 0	4,011 0 0	6,067 9 11	2,056 9 11	...	

XI.—FOREST—					
1. Establishment	...	...	...	...	...
2. Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...
XII.—REGISTRATION—					
Remuneration to Sub-Registrars	...	30 0 0	22 12 0	...	...
Remuneration to copyists	...	10 0 0	5 0 0	...	...
Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	40 0 0	27 12 0	...	12 4 0
XIX.—LAW AND JUSTICE,—COURTS OF LAW—					
CIVIL AND SESSIONS COURTS—					
(1) Salaries of Gazetted Officers (Munsiff).	...	...	...	...	...
(2) Salaries of establishment	...	...	...	...	...
(3) Salaries of process-serving establishment.	...	...	...	...	...
(4) Miscellaneous contingencies	...	...	...	...	...
CRIMINAL COURTS—					
(1) Salaries of Gazetted Officers (Ex. Assist. Comr., Quetta-Pishin).	...	...	...	...	...
(2) Salaries of establishment	...	...	...	...	...
(3) Allowance to Cantonment Magistrate.	...	...	...	...	...
(4) Travelling allowances to officers	...	...	...	...	...
(5) Travelling allowances to establishment.	...	...	...	...	...
(6) Contingencies	950 0 0	950 0 0	119 10 2	...	...
REFUNDS OF JUDICIAL FINES—	200 0 0	200 0 0	5 12 6	...	...
TOTAL	1,150 0 0	1,150 0 0	125 6 8	...	1,024 9 4
XIX B.—LAW AND JUSTICE—JAILS—					
1. District Jail Establishment	...	...	...	...	...
2. Supplies and services	2,100 0 0	1,775 0 0	1,758 3 1	...	...
3. Hospital charges	100 0 0	16 0 0	15 10 11	...	...
4. Miscellaneous contingencies	500 0 0	195 0 0	191 3 9	...	...
5. Lock-ups contingencies	800 0 0	1,514 0 0	1,486 13 2	...	...
TOTAL	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0	3,451 14 11	...	48 1 1

Annual Report of Receipts and Expenditure of the Zhob Provincial Revenues for the year 1891-92—contd.

Heads of Receipt.	Budget Estimate of 1891-92.	Revised Estimate of 1891-92.	Actuals of 1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
XVIB.—Law and Justice—Jails—					
Hire of convicts	...	...	...	...	...
XVII.—Police—					
Contribution from Quetta Municipal Fund.	...	...	...	...	...
Fees, fines, and forfeitures (cattle pound receipts).	...	20 0 0	61 4 0	...	...
Total	...	20 0 0	61 4 0	41 4 0	...
XXV.—Miscellaneous—					
Other items	100 0 0	1,260 0 0	133 4 9	...	1,126 11 3

Heads of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate of 1891-92.	Revised Estimate of 1891-92.	Actuals of 1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
XX.—Police—					
1. Pay of Deputy Inspectors, Sergeants, Duffadars, Sowars, and Constables.	30,170 0 0	30,170 0 0	28,861 2 10	...	...
2. Travelling allowance and expenses.	...	...	2,110 3 11	...	...
3. Supplies and services	2,810 0 0	10,530 0 0	10,522 0 3	...	...
4. Contingencies	3,400 0 0	3,650 0 0	3,307 14 4	...	..
5. Cattle pound contingencies	...	...		...	...
Total	36,380 0 0	44,380 0 0	44,801 5 4	421 5 4	...
XXII.—Education—					
Grants-in-aid to vernacular school	...	...	...	...	...
XXIV.—Medical—					
1. Contribution towards dispensary.	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0	1,668 13 6	...	131 2 6
XXV.—Political—					
1. Salaries and allowances of Political Agent.	4,800 0 0	4,800 0 0	5,200 0 0	...	...
2. Salaries and allowances of Extra Assistant Commissioners (Zhob)	8,400 0 0	8,400 0 0	7,979 10 0	...	...
3. Salaries of establishment	20,990 0 0	20,990 0 0	19,719 7 6	...	...
4. Travelling allowance of establishment.	1,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	4,164 10 9	...	...
5. Travelling allowance of officers	2,160 0 0	2,160 0 0	2,284 14 10	...	...
6. Supplies and services	900 0 0	900 0 0	402 15 10	...	...
7. Contingencies	12,540 0 0	14,540 0 0	9,742 8 5	...	...
8. N.-W. Frontier charges (Levies)	49,600 0 0	49,600 0 0	52,244 11 8	...	...
9. Entertainment of Envoys and Chiefs.	3,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	3,323 13 6	...	...

| | | |

Statement G.

Annual Accounts of the Zhob Provincial Revenues for the year ending 31st March 1892.

Heads of Receipt.	Total. Actuals of 1890-91. R a. p.	Actuals of 1891-92. R a. p.
Arrears	.....	.....
I.—Land Revenue	2,09,531 12 6	3,03,415 12 5
Total	2,09,531 12 6	3,03,415 12 5
III.—Salt.—		
Excise duty on salt	.....	.....
IV.—Stamps—		
Sale of General Stamps—		
One-anna stamps for receipts and cheques	690 0 0	912 0 0
Bills of exchange or hundies	.....	.....
Other general stamps	449 4 0	1,181 2 0
Sale of court-fee stamps	3,008 4 0	4,987 10 0
Fines and penalties	.....	185 8 0
Total	4,147 8 0	7,266 4 0
V.—Excise—		
License fees	585 0 0	360 0 0
Abkari	12,165 0 0	12,800 0 0

Heads of Expenditure.	Total. Actuals of 1890-91. R a. p.	Actuals of 1891-92. R a. p.
I.—Refunds and Drawbacks—		
Revenue Refunds—		
(1) Stamps	.....	57 10 0
(2) Excise	.....	.....
Total	.....	57 10 0
III.—Land Revenue—		
1. Pay of Tahsildars, Naib-Tahsildars, Clerk and others.	24,468 7 1	31,594 3 0
2. Pay of Clerks and other charges for survey and settlement work.	.....	.....
3. Lumbardari allowance	.....	.....
4. Other Miscellaneous charges	2,211 11 11	1,621 3 0
5. Karawas		1,335 1 2
6. Miscellaneous	.....	1,200 0 0
7. Travelling allowance to Officers and establishment.	1,698 10 6	779 4 9
Total	28,378 13 6	36,529 11 11
VI.—Stamps—		
1. Charges for the sale of general stamps (discount).	26 7 9	56 9 0
2. Charges on sale of Court-fee stamps (discount).	39 13 9	66 9 3
Total	66 5 6	123 2 3

Farm of drugs	3,220	0	0	4,500	0	0	XII.—REGISTRATION—					
Fines, fees and confiscations	.....			19	3	6	Remuneration to Sub-Registrars	.....		22	12	0
TOTAL	15,960	0	0	17,679	3	6	Remuneration to copyists	.....		5	0	0
							Contingencies	.....		.....		
X.—REGISTRATION—							TOTAL	.....		27	12	0
Fees for registering documents	.....			70	0	0	XIX.—LAW AND JUSTICE—COURTS OF LAW—					
Fees for copies of registered documents	.....			14	0	0	*Criminal Courts*—					
TOTAL	.....			84	0	0	1. Contingencies	51	14	3	119	10	2
							2. Refunds of Judicial Fines	.....			5	12	6
XVI A.—LAW AND JUSTICE—COURTS OF LAW—							TOTAL	51	14	3	125	6	8
Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property.	.....			201	1	2	XIXB.—LAW AND JUSTICE—JAILS—					
General fees, fines and forfeitures	5,002	4	6	5,850	10	9	1. District Jail Establishment	.....			.....		
Miscellaneous	569	13	0	15	14	0	2. Supplies and services	2,141	8	3	1,758	3	1
TOTAL	5,572	1	6	6,067	9	11	3. Hospital charges				15	10	11
							4. Miscellaneous contingencies				191	3	9
XVI B.—LAW AND JUSTICE—JAILS—							5. Lock-ups contingencies				1,486	13	2
Hire of convicts	.....			.....			TOTAL	2,141	8	3	3,451	14	11
XVII.—POLICE—							XX.—POLICE—						
Fees, fines and forfeitures (cattle pound receipts).	.....			61	4	0	1. Pay of Deputy Inspectors, Sergeants, Duffadars, Sowars and Constables.	17,593	7	10	28,861	2	10
TOTAL	.....			61	4	0	2. Travelling allowances and expenses	98	9	6	2,110	3	11
							3. Supplies and services	3,863	15	9	19,522	0	3
							4. Contingencies				3,307	14	4
							5. Cattle pound contingencies	.....			.....		
							TOTAL	21,466	1	1	44,801	5	4
							XXIV.—MEDICAL—						
							1. Contribution towards dispensary	808	4	3	999	3	7
							2. Allowance to Civil Surgeon				669	9	11
							TOTAL	808	4	3	1,668	13	6

Annual Accounts of the Zhob Provincial Revenues for the year ending 31st March 1892—contd.

Heads of Receipt.	Total. Actuals of 1890-91.	Actuals of 1891-92.	Heads of Expenditure.	Total. Actuals of 1890-91.	Actuals of 1891-92.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
XXV—Miscellaneous—			XXV.—Political—		
Other Items	309 2 5	133 4 9	1. Salaries or allowances of Political Agent	5,693 8 9	5,200 0 0
			2. Do. do. of Extra Assistant Commissioners (Zhob).	10,740 10 2	7,979 10 0
Arboriculture	.....	.....	3. Salaries of establishment	13,464 9 10	19,719 7 6
			4. Travelling allowance of establishment	1,609 8 6	4,164 10 9
			5. Ditto of officers	.....	2,284 14 10
			6. Supplies and services	14,336 8 11	402 15 10
			7. Contingencies		9,742 8 5
			8. N. W. Frontier charges (Levies)	40,241 2 3	52,244 11 8
			9. Entertainment of Envoys and Chiefs	.....	3,323 13 6
			10. Allowance to Agent, Governor-General's Office	1,200 0 0	3,600 0 0
			Total	87,286 0 5	1,08,662 12 6
			Travelling allowance paid by Examiner, Public Works and Ry. Accounts.	63 3 0	.....
			XXXII.—Miscellaneous—		
			1. Donation for charitable purposes	34 0 6	99 12 0
			2. Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges		163 14 6
			Total	34 0 6	263 10 6
			XLV.—Civil Works—		
			1. In charge of Civil Officers	.....	17,597 4 0
			2. Arboriculture	.....	458 5 3
			Total	.....	18,055 9 3
Total Receipts	2,35,520 8 5	3,34,707 6 7	Total Expenditure	1,40,296 2 9	2,13,767 12 10
Closing balance	.....	.....	Closing balance	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL	.....	.....	GRAND TOTAL	.....	.....

Fort Sandeman:
The 15th May 1892.

I. MacIVOR, *Captain*,
Political Agent, Zhob.

Statement H.

List of Political cases between the tribes under the jurisdiction of the Derajat authorities and the Political Agent, Zhob, pending from the year 1890-91 and instituted during the year 1891-92, showing the action taken in each case.

No.	Name of Plaintiff or claimant.	Defendant.			Claim or offence and date.	Abstract of case, and the action taken.	How disposed of.
		Name.	Section.	Tribe.			
					Dera Ghazi Khan District *versus* Bozdars.		
1	Sardar Sanjar Khan Musakhel.	Hazi . . .	Musiani . .	Bozdar . .	Theft of a bullock valued at R25, 4th July 1889.	This case was brought up before a Jirga at Fort Munro in September 1891. Complainant's son, Jamal Khan, was present, and he agreed to abide by the statement of Shadi Khan Isani. Shadi Khan stated that Sanjar Khan had given up his claim by giving oath to Dowran Khan. Jirga decided that the case may be filed.	Filed.
2	Jalal Aziz and Hazi Khetrans.	Jitha, son of Pathan	Khosa, resident of Tuman	Bozdars . .	Three bullocks, 20th May 1889.	This case was brought up before the Jirga in September 1891. It appeared that the Khetrans had failed to send any Motibir to the Khosa Chief, and the plaintiffs had been unable to furnish any proof in support of their claim before the Jirga. Jirga ordered the claim to be dismissed and the case filed.	Filed.
3	Isa Khan Nasir .	Manga . .	Lund . . .	Bozdar. . .	Robbery of ornaments valued at R30, 5th March 1891.	The case was laid before the Jirga at Fort Munro in September 1891. The accused is still at large and has not as yet returned to the Bozdar Tumman. The complainant was not present, and the Bozdar Chief said he had not succeeded in securing the arrest of the accused. The Jirga decided that the case may be filed for the present and be taken up again when the complainant points out the whereabouts of the accused.	Pending.
4	Jafirs . . .	.....	Bozdars . .	.....	Dispute at Gurgoji in Drug Ilaka and grievous hurt to Jafirs.	The Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, has remitted the balance of R130 due in this case, and this has been paid to the complainants.	Filed.
5	Lalt Shah, son of Fakeer Shah Kharsin.	Gulshah, Ghulam Shah, Mir Shah, Amir Shah, Mihar Shah, Fakeer Shah, sons of Ali Shah, Kharsin.	Residents of Bhaglu-	in Bozdar hills	Claim for half share of lands and moveable property, 13th December 1890.	This case was laid before the Jirga in September 1891. It was decided that the land in dispute lies outside the limits of the Baluchistan Agency and the case should be struck off the register of the Zhob District and referred to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, for disposal.	Filed.

STATEMENT H,—*List of Political cases between the tribes under the jurisdiction of the Derajat authorities and the Political Agent, Zhob, pending from the year 1890-91 and instituted during the year 1891-92, showing the action taken in each case*—contd.

No.	Name of Plaintiff or claimant.	Defendant.			Claim or offence and date.	Abstract of case, and the action taken.	How disposed of.
		Name.	Section.	Tribe.			
					Dera Ghazi Khan District *versus* Bozdars—*contd.*		
6	Jalal Khan, son of Gulsher Musakhel.	Mehar Gul, Naho, and Hairo Bozdars, and Rahman and Samar Khetrans.	.....	.....	Theft of three camels and R70 spy money.	The case was laid before the Jirga at Fort Munro in September 1891. On enquiry it was found that the thieves are the five accused persons who confess the commission of the offence. The camels have already been restored. Jirga is of opinion that the five accused should pay R12 each on account of spy money and R6 for Government fine within two months. The Bozdar and the Khetran Chiefs have been made responsible for the recovery of the amount from the respective accused.	This award has been carried out and case filed.
7	Jafirs	Mitha	Bozdar	.....	Dispute between Jafirs and Bozdars.	The Jirga ordered that the complainants should point out any property they can of the accused within one month, and if he cannot do so, accused to be handed over to the Political Agent, Zhob.	Pending.
8	Amirshah Hasin	Sona	Chakrani	Bozdar	Claim for R240, 21st March 1891.	The case was brought up before the Jirga in September 1891. The plaintiff was not present, but the defendant Sona was present. The Tahsildar Barkhan stated that Amir Shah had said before him that he would settle the case with Sona Khan on oath. Jirga was of opinion that the Tahsildar, Barkhan, should be asked to report when the case was settled, otherwise the case to be brought before the next Jirga. It was decided that the case be struck off. Should the Political Agent, Zhob, hereafter consider that the complainant has a claim against the defendant, the case will be brought up again.	Pending.
9	Rahman and Gharib Jafirs.	Malang, son of Mir Khan.	Bozdar		Claim for possession of Dab Motar lands, 27th March 1891.	The case was brought up before the Jirga at Fort Munro in September 1891. The plaintiff was present. The defendant was represented by his brother Rahman. Jafirs stated that the land is divided in three parts— Gharib Khan and Rahman Khan . . . ½ Sahak Khan Jafir . . . . . ¼ Muhammad and Hakim . . . . . ¼	The parties have been unable to go to the Tahsildar Sangar as yet, and they have been ordered to go there on the 1st January 1892.

						and that Sahak Khan sold the cultivated portion of his land to Malang Khan, the defendant, but the Bozdars stated that they have been holding the possession of the whole land since forty years, and it is their property. Both parties have agreed to decide it by Shariat (Muhammadan Law). Jirja decided that the parties should attend before the Tahsildar, Sangar, in October 1891, who will send them together to Kazi Khuda Bux of Bughlani, and the parties will bring the Kazie's decision to the Tahsildar, who will forward it on to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan. If any party does not attend on the fixed date, his claim will be dismissed.	Pending.
10	Jafirs	Malang Khan, son of Mir Khan.	Bozdar		Raid against Jafirs, 27th March 1891.	The parties have since settled the case amicably amongst themselves.	Filed.
11	Ishak Khan Jafir of Drug.	Bozdars and Kasranis			Grazing cattle in Jafirs' lands, 2nd June 1891.	The plaintiff reported that the defendants graze their cattle on their (Jafirs) lands, and that they may be prohibited from doing so. The case was reported to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, and afterwards laid before the Jirga in September 1891. The Jirga marked a boundary line between the two tribes and case filed.	Filed.
12	Ghulam Muhammad, through his guardian Dildar, son of Haji Ladmani, residing in the Barkhan Tahsil.	Nasir, son of Khuda Bux, and Sahibdad, son of Usman.	Lahwani	Bozdars	Possession of hereditary property, 4th October 1891.	The plaintiff filed a petition that about five years ago his father died and left the following property: some land, twelve goats, and one pair of bullocks, two milch-cows and some other house hold property, which the defendants took possession of. The Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, was addressed on the subject. He has replied that the plaintiff himself made over the cattle, etc., to his cousin to take care of, and that if he has any claim he may be sent over to Dera Ghazi Khan for settlement. The plaintiff has been informed through the Tahsildar, Barkhan.	Pending.
13	Mir, son of Balil Huddian, residing in the Barkhan Tahsil.	Jalal	Ahmedani	Bozdar	Claim for R32, 9th September 1891.	The plaintiff stated that about four years ago the defendant gave him two bullocks to be sold. After some time one of the bullocks was killed by some wild animals and the other died a natural death. Whereupon one Habib instituted proceedings against him, saying that the bullocks were stolen property and that they belonged to him. The Tahsildar, Barkhan, who tried the case, gave a decree against the plaintiff for R32, which amount was recovered from him. The plaintiff said that as the bullocks were given to him by the defendant, the R32 may be recovered from him. The matter has been referred to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, but no reply has yet been received.	Pending.

STATEMENT H,—*List of Political cases between the tribes under the jurisdiction of the Derajat authorities, and the Political Agent, Zhob, pending from the year 1890-91 and instituted during the year 1891-92, showing the action taken in each case*—contd.

No.	Name of Plaintiff or claimant.	Defendant.			Claim or offence and date.	Abstract of case, and the action taken.	How disposed of.
		Name.	Section.	Tribe.			
				Dera Ghazi Khan District *versus* Bozdars—*contd.*			
14	Rahim, son of Haider, resident of Ochri in Barkhan.	Alla and Chakar	Shamalani	Bozdars	Claim for R186-8-0 on account of value of cattle sold.	The plaintiff stated that about eight months ago the defendant No. 1 on the security of defendant No. 2 purchased 19 goats, 22 sheep and 7 kids from him for R186-8-0, and promised to pay the amount within six months. The defendant No. 1 has not paid anything as yet, and has sold all these goats, etc., to defendant No. 2. He asked that he may be redressed. The case has been referred to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, but no reply has yet been received.	Pending.
15	Shah Ali, son of Walidad Marri, residing at Kingri.	Alman	Yanglain Bozdar		Claim for R10 as spy money, 26th August 1891.	The complainant stated that two of his bullocks were missing on the 29th June 1891. He appointed a spy on payment of R10, who traced the cattle to the house of the accused. He got back the bullocks, but the accused refused to refund the spy money. The case was brought up before the Jirga at Fort Munro in September 1891. Both parties were absent. The Bozdar Chief stated that the accused was living at Kingri, and the Jirga, ordered that the case may be made over to the Tahsildar, Barkhan, who will summon the parties and decide it. If the claim is proved, the Bozdar Chief to recover the amount from the accused; if not, the case to be dismissed.	The accused has gone back to his own Tumman from Kingri. The Deputy Commissioner asked to send him to the Tahsildar, Barkhan. Pending.
16	Lala, son of Dadu Sheikh, of Rakhni	Baluch Khan, son of Alam Khan.	Bozdar	.....	Claim for two cows in calf.	The plaintiff stated that before the arrival of the British in this country the defendant got the cousin of the plaintiff married and took R60. About three years ago his cousin died. The defendant returned the R60 and got the woman back with two cows on the condition that the woman shall not be married again, and that if she did so, the cows would be returned. The woman has since been married to another person, and he wishes the cows to be returned to him. The case has been referred to the Deputy Commissioner, Dehra Ghazi Khan.	Pending.
17	Daul, son of Ghulam Muhammad Lawani, residing in the Barkhan Tahsil.	Rahmatan, son of Azmat.	Lawani	Bozdar	Claim for a woman	The plaintiff stated that about nine years ago the defendant's father had betrothed his daugher to the plaintiff's brother, who in return, according to the custom of the country, gave R22 in cash and some clothes to the defendant's father. The plaintiff's	Pending.

						brother also continued giving clothes for his would-be wife for nine years, when he was murdered by Muhammadans and Musa of Banji. After his brother's death the plaintiff continued to give clothes up to now. The defendant now refused to give the girl in marriage, and plaintiff prays for redress. Case referred to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan.	
18	Douran, son of Rahim Khetran.	Usman, son of Azim		Bozdar	R25 debt	The plaintiff stated that two years and four months ago the defendant purchased R10 worth of grain from a shopkeeper on his security and promised to pay the amount within six months with interest at R0-8-0 per mensem. The defendant has not yet paid the amount, which, with interest, now amounts to R25. Case was referred to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, who has replied that the defendant denies the allegation made by the plaintiff. Plaintiff ordered to go to the Bozdar Chief with his proof.	
19	Ahmed Khan, Mir Muhammad Khan, and Doran, Jafirs of Drug.	Shikari Khan	Bozdar	...	Murder of four persons, forcible possession of land, claim for a girl and R14 in cash.	The complainants in this case charged the accused with the murder of four persons, forcible possession of lands, and claimed a girl and R14 in cash. The case was laid before a Jirga at Fort Munro in September 1891. Every claim with the exception of that for the girl was rejected. Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, requested to have the award of the Jirga carried out.	Pending.
20	Khan Duffadar Levies Bozar Musakhel.	Gaji	Namardi	Bozdar	Claim for R11 on account of half share of a horse.	The case was brought up before the Jirga in September 1891. Both parties were absent. Umaid Babak Khan on behalf of the plaintiff, and Mir Khan Mukaddam on behalf of the defendant, were present. Mir Khan admitted the claim to be correct, but said that the plaintiff owed some money to the defendant, which Umaid Babak Khan did not admit. Jirga decided that Mir Khan should send the defendant R11 to the Tahsildar, Musakhel, at Kingri, where the defendant should give oath to the plaintiff for his (defendant's) claim. In case the plaintiff admits the defendant's claim he will be paid R11 minus the amount due by him to the defendant. The defendant to appear at Kingri within one month, otherwise R11 to be cut from the pay of the Ghulamani Bozdars and paid to the plaintiff. In case the plaintiff fails to appear before the Tahsildar, he will have to accept whatever the defendant pays. The Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, has since written that he recovered R11 from the Bozdars and sent to this office by a remittance transfer receipt. This has however not been received, and a non-payment certificate has been called for from Quetta, on receipt of which a duplicate copy will be obtained.	Pending.

STATEMNET H,—*List of Political cases between the tribes under the jurisdiction of the Derajat authorities and the Political Agent, Zhob, pending from the year 1890-91 and instituted during the year 1891-92, showing the action taken in each case*—contd.

No.	Name of Plaintiff or Claimant.	Defendant.			Claim or offence and date.	Abstract of case and the action taken.	How disposed of.
		Name.	Section.	Tribe.			
				Dera Ghazi Khan District *versus* Bozdars—*concld.*			
21	Rahim Shah Kharsin.	Ahmed and Rahim, son of Haider.	Resident of Basti .	Bozdar . .	Claim for R800, or possession of Dharkhanwala lands, 26th August 1891.	The plaintiff stated that the defendant had sold this land to him for R800 and given a registered deed, but that he does not give possession of it to him. The case was brought before the Jirga in September 1891. The defendant was absent: at the request of the plaintiff it was decided that the Tahsildar, Sanghar, should summon the defendant and enquire into the case. If he gives the possession of the land so much the better; otherwise, the Tahsildar should send a report about the case which will then be taken up at the next Jirga.	Pending.
22	Sayad Hakim Shah Kharsin of Drug.	Ahman, son of Ahmedan.	Jalalani . .	Bozdar . .	Claim for R58 .	Plaintiff in this case states that R58 are due to him from defendants. Case referred to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, who has replied to say that the defendant denies the claim. The Tahsildar, Barkhan, informed to make further enquiries from the plaintiff.	Pending.
				Dera Ghazi Khan District *versus* Gurchanis.			
1	Babar Khan Jalalani.	Sher, Shahi Allu .	Sulemain Durkani .	Bozdar . .	Theft of a donkey valued at R35, 4th December 1890.	The case was again laid before the Jirga in September 1891. Complainant was unable to furnish any proof in support of his claim. He said that the case may be filed for the present. Jirga decided that the case may be filed and may be taken up again when the complainant files another complaint with sufficient proof.	Filed.
2	Raman Hakimani Khetran.	Gulzar, Ganda Goalagh.	Gurchani . . .		Theft of a bullock, 15th May 1890.	The case was laid before the Jirga in September 1891. After long discussion Jirga decided that Gulzar should state on oath that he knows nothing of the bullock. Gulzar refused to take oath, and said he would redress the complainant. Jirga decided that he should pay R20 on account of the bullock within one month, and also R5 as a fine. Gurchani Chief made responsible for the payment. The Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, has since remitted R20, which have been paid to the complainant. The fine has also been recovered and credited to Government by the Deputy Commissioner.	Filed.

3	Ismail Bel Khel	Bhagu	Alkani	Gurchani	Theft of three cows, 31st July 1890.	The case was brought up before the Jirga in September 1891. The accused was present. The Tahsildar, Barkhan, stated that the complainant had relinquished his claim.	Case filed.
4	Sher Khan Lullah Khetran.	Rahman	Durkani	Gurchani	Claim for three bullocks and R25-4, 28th September 1890.	The case was laid before the Jirga in September 1891. Jirga decided that the defendant's uncle should pay R60 to the plaintiff within three months. Both parties agreed to this. The amount has not yet been paid. The Deputy Commissioner has been addressed on the subject.	Pending.
5	Alladad, son of Fouja Jogiyani.	Bakshan, son of Bijar Khan.	.....	Gurchani	Theft of two bullocks, 18th September 1890.	The case was brought up before the Jirga in September 1891. The witnesses in the case not being present, the case was postponed till the next Jirga.	Pending.
6	Zarif Shah, son of Futteh Shah.	Musa Chhajra	Resident of Thal Hairo.	.....	Theft of two mares, 23rd September 1890.	The case was laid before a Jirga in September 1891. The Jirga decided that Latif, who was proved to be the real accused, should pay R480 within ten months and furnish security for payment, or in default be confined in the Political lock-up. If Latif cannot prove Hasil to be his accomplice, the case to be struck off the Dera Ghazi Khan list. If he proves Hasil to be his accomplice, Hasil to pay half of the above sum. Latif is a Khetran, and has returned to Mohna.	Latif accused has been given six months' time to pay R480. Pending.
7	Haji and Lall Linjain.	Sona and Paja	Alkani	Gurchanis	Theft of two bullocks, 11th December 1890.	The case was brought up before a Jirga at Chacha in September 1891. The complainant was not willing to give oath to the Motabirs of the village at the last Jirga, and has not appeared at the recent Jirga, even at Chacha. The Khetran Chief gave oath to Baja Alkani and Gulzar Ganda Goalagh before the Jirga. They stated on oath that the tracks did not enter their village, and nobody reported them. Jirga decided that the case may be filed.	Filed.
8	Ali Murad Khetran	Mangan	Phuldani	Gurchani	Theft of a mare, December 1890.	The case was brought up before a Jirga in September 1891. Jirga decided that the case may be filed. Should the complainant hereafter be able to discover any property belonging to the accused, he should apply to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, who will attach the property proved to belong to the accused.	Filed.
9	Hotak Nasir	Aziz, son of Sona	Alkani	Gurchani	Theft of two goats and one sheep, 17th March 1891.	The case was laid before the Jirga in September 1891 at Chacha. The complainant was not present, nor his witness appeared before the Jirga. The accused was present. Jirga could not tender any opinion in the absence of the complainant, and his witnesses who were summoned but did not attend. Jirga ordered that the complainant be warned to appear at the next Jirga, or his case would be dismissed.	Pending.

STATEMENT H,—*List of Political cases between the tribes under the jurisdiction of the Derajat authorities and the Political Agent, Zhob, pending from the year 1890-91 and instituted during the year 1891-92, showing the action taken in each case*—contd.

No.	Name of Plaintiff or Claimant.	Defendant.			Claim or offence and date.	Abstract of case, and the action taken.	How disposed of.
		Name.	Section.	Tribe.			
				Dera Ghazi Khan District *versus* Gurchanis.—*contd.*			
10	Dada Chacha Khetran.	Drihan Kalai and Sewa Gonda Goalagh.	.....	Gurchani . .	Theft of a bullock .	The case was brought up before a Jirga in September 1891. The complainant and Sewa Gonda Goalagh were present. According to the Baluch custom Sewa Gonda Goalagh was asked to state on oath. He stated that he saw Drihan and Zul Kalvis taking the bullock from Talang. Samand Alkani and Gonda Goalagh corroborate the statement of Sewa Khan. Drihan and Zal are not present. Jirga was of opinion that the case be postponed to the next Jirga. Ordered that the complainant be sent to the Leghari Chief who will have him redressed if the case is proved against the accused Kalvis.	The complainant was sent to the Leghari Chief who did not redress him. Case will be taken up at the next Jirga. Pending.
11	Jehan Khan Chacha	Shadu, son of Hasid	.....	Ghurchani . .	Claim for R69 on account of balance price of a mare.	The case was brought up before the Jirga in September 1891. It was found that R19 only were due by the defendant. Gurchani Chief ordered to recover this amount within two months.	Pending.
12	Dad, son of Mehra Chacha.	Mulguday . .	Shahwain . .	Gurchani . .	Claim for a bullock.	The complainant stated before the Jirga in September 1891 that the real thief was Drihan Kalai. Ordered that the complainant should be sent to the Leghari Chief, who will enquire into the case.	Pending.
13	Azmat Khetran .	Shadan, Ganda Goalagh.	.....	Gurchanis . .	Claim for two bullocks.	Case dismissed by the Jirga in September 1891 for want of proof.	Filed.
14	Karim, son of Raha Khetran.	Murai Khosa .	.....	.....	Claim for R46, balance price of a mare, 26th March 1891.	The case was laid before the Jirga in September 1891. The defendant being absent, the case postponed to the next Jirga.	Pending.
15	Dal Khan Sher Muhammad Mat.	Dinan Bhagoo Zehro and Shadoo Miran.	Alkani . .	Gurchani . .	Theft of a gun valued at R200.	The defendants denied the commission of the offence on oath. The complainant was satisfied and the case filed.	Filed.
16	Aziz, son of Lingani, resident of Barkhan.	Latif Lar and Radu, son of Jiurin Rotar.	.....	.....	Theft of two bullocks valued at R60 and R20 as spy money.	The case was brought up before the Jirga in September 1891. Latif was present, but Rodu was not. Latif denied the commission of the offence. The occurrence of the theft being reported to have been in the Barkhan ilaka, the Jirga was of opinion that the case be made over to the Tahsildar, Barkhan,	Pending.

17	Bahk Khan Leghari, resident of Khajuri.	Azad, Dadu Samdad.	Alkhani	Gurchani	Claim for Rs21 on account of spy money.	who should make full enquiries about the case and find out from the complainant whatever proof he has against Latif. If Rodu is found an abettor in the offence, or if it is proved that he joined in the commission of the offence, the Tahsildar should send the complainant to the Gurchani Chief, who will have him redressed if the claim is proved. Otherwise the case to be taken up at the next Jirga. Latif and Rodu stated that they had sold the cattle to Sheran Lashari of Muzaffargarh District. Warrant will be issued by the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan District, for the arrest of Sheran and the cattle.	Pending.
18	Sheran Waya of Rakhni.	Jano Ganda Gaolagh.	.....	.....	Claim for Rs6 out of Rs12 spy money.	The plaintiff said before the Jirga in September 1891 that the defendants stole his five donkeys about a year ago, which he had since recovered, but the amount of spy money was still due. The defendants were absent. Sardar Jahab Khan stated he knew nothing about the case. Jirga was of opinion that the case may be taken up at the next Jirga, when the plaintiff and defendant should be asked to appear.	Filed.
19	Alihan, son of Kalu Khan Issani.	Arzi and Ibrahim .	Alkani .	Gurchani .	Claim for one cow .	The case was brought up before the Jirga in September 1891. By the evidence of Mir Waga produced by the plaintiff the Gurchani Chief admitted that he would recover Rs6 on account of the spy money from the defendant within one month. Jirga was of opinion that the Gurchani Chief be requested to recover the Rs6 within one month for payment to the plaintiff. Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, has since sent Rs6, which have been paid to the plaintiff.	The complainant could not prove his claim for the spy money. Case filed.
20	Balo, son of Tajo Ladwani, resident of Basti Shadu Khan Issani.	Arzi, son of Sona .	Alkani .	Gurchani .	Claim for a cow valued at Rs30.	The case was laid before a Jirga at Chacha on 25th September 1891. The complainant was not present. The accused Arzi, who was present, admitted the claim to be right, but said that he had not got the original cow, that he had settled the case with the complainant, and that he would have him redressed within two months. Shadu Khan Issani, Mukaddum, verified the statement of Arzi, but added that no decison had been made about the spy money. Jirga was of opinion that the parties having settled the claim with each other the Tahsildar, Barkhan, should make enquiries about the claim for spy money. If the complainant states on oath that he paid the spy money, the accused should pay this to the complainant. The accused agreed to this. The case was brought up before the Jirga in September 1891. Both parties agreed to abide by the statement on oath of one Karam Ali Khetran. As Karam Ali was not present, case postponed to the next Jirga.	Pending.

STATEMENT H,—*List of Political cases between the tribes under the jurisdiction of the Derajat authorities and the Political Agent, Zhob, pending from the year 1890-91 and instituted during the year 1891-92, showing the action taken in each case*—contd.

No.	Name of Plaintiff or Claimant.	Defendant.			Claim or offence and date.	Abstract of case, and the action taken.	How disposed of.
		Name.	Section.	Tribe.			
				DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT *versus* GURCHANIS—*concld.*			
21	Alum Kha and Jano Musakhel.	Bhagoo Miroo Maddat.	Gurchani Bozdar Khetran.	...	Claim for three donkeys and R40 spy money.	The case was brought up before the Jirga in September 1891. It was proved that the complainants, who were not present, had relinquished their claim. Jirga decided that the case may be filed.	Filed.
				DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT *versus* TIBBI LUNDS.			
1	Gul Linijani	Mangha ...	Tibbi ...	Lunds ...	Claim for the decision of partnership of mares, 4th September 1888.	It was decided by the Jirga in March 1891 that the defendant should pay R150 to the complainant. The Tibbi Lund Chief stated before the Jirga in September 1891 that the defendant was a pauper and could not pay the full amount. He was directed to attach defendant's property and recover as much as possible, and report to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, by the 15th October 1891.	Pending.
2	Faizkhan Khetram Mirzani.	Nur, son of Gool Goali.	Tibbi ...	Lund ...	Claim for R72, 22nd October 1890.	The defendant in this case cannot be found, and it is not known where he is. Jirga decided that the plaintiff should try and find out his whereabouts before next Jirga. If found, the case will be taken up by the next Jirga.	Pending.
3	Sardar Mehrab Khan Tummandar Khetran.	Shahdad, son of Gaman.	Resident of Tibbi Lund.	...	Claim for ornaments and debts amounting to R110, 28th March 1891.	The case was laid before the Jirga in September 1891. Both parties being present agreed with each other and fixed the amount of the claim at R90, for which sum the defendant will serve the plaintiff at R5 per mensem cash besides food and clothes so long as the debt is not cleared off. Out of the R5, defendant will get R2 cash monthly, and the balance will be credited to his account in payment of the claim. Defendant to be sent to the Tahsildar, Barkhan, and the case filed.	Filed.
4	Shadu Chacha Khetran.	Mihan, son of Mobarik Khosa.	Resident of Tibbi Lund.	...	Claim for a mare for R160, 28th March 1891.	The defendant is in jail at Dera Ghazi Khan. Jirga decided that on the expiry of his term he should be sent to the Tahsildar, Barkhan, who will decide the case.	Pending.
5	Sardar Nurkhan, son of Khana Hasan.	Budhlia, caste Rind.	Resident of Tibbi Lund.	...	Claim for R14 on account of price of a bullock, 13th August 1891.	The case was laid before the Jirga in September 1891. The plaintiff was not present. The defendant was present and admitted the claim to be correct. He said he could not pay the amount in cash but would give cattle for the amount, which the	The Tahsildar, Barkhan, reports the plaintiff has been redressed. Case filed.

						Khetran Chief accepted. Jirga decided that either the plaintiff or some one else as his representative should go to the Tibbi Lund Chief, who will have the cattle, worth R14, given to him.	
6	Gulla, son of Jumman, shoe-maker of Tibbi Lund, resident of Barkhan.	Jumman, shoe-maker.	Tibbi Lund	...	Abduction of complainant's brother's widow, July 1891.	The complainant says the accused abducted his brother's widow about three months ago and claims recovery of the woman, or R160, as compensation. Case referred to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan.	Pending.

DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT *versus* KHOSAS.

1	Rahim Shah Kharsin	Gaman	Khosa	...	Claim for R79.	Case struck off the Zhob Register and sent to the Khosa Chief for decision.	Filed.
2	Gulshah Kharsin	Tambu	Khosa	...	Claim for R20 on account of camels.	The sum of R15 agreed at the Jirga held in March 1891 to be paid to the plaintiff has not yet been paid. Jirga ordered that the money may be paid within one month. This has not yet been paid. The Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, addressed on the subject.	Pending.

DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT *versus* KASRANIS.

1	Rahim Khan, son of Gulkhan Jafir.	Umar, son of Buksha	...	Kasrani	Claim for Tanga lands.	In accordance with the agreement arrived at the Jirga held in March 1891, the parties attended before Moulvi Futth Muhammed, who decided that the plaintiff had failed to prove his claim against the defendant, and consequently his case was dismissed. The Moulvi's decision was that the land was not in the possession of the defendant, but that it was in possession of Syud Gul Shah. If the plaintiff wished, he could file a separate suit against Syud Gul Shah.	Filed.
2	Isots	Naurang, son of Bakhash.	...	Kasrani	Grevious hurt, 18th April 1890.	The accused has not yet been arrested. Both parties being absent, Jirga decided that the case should be postponed to the next Jirga.	Pending.
3	Rahim Khan, son of Gul Khan, Jafir.	Dostu and Rahim, sons of Allahdad, Mela and Jalali.	...	Kasrani	Burning twelve huts of the complainant's, 25th November 1890.	The case is being enquired into by the Tahsildars, Musakhel and Fort Munro.	Pending.
4	Mehru Jagir	Bira	...	Kasrani	Claim for R70 on account of a rifle, 27th March 1891.	Defendant not having been found, case postponed to the next Jirga.	Pending.

STATEMENT H,—*List of Political cases between the tribes under the jurisdiction of the Derajat authorities and the Political Agent, Zhob, pending from the year 1890-91 and instituted during the year 1891-92, showing the action taken in each case*—contd.

No.	Name of Plaintiff or claimant.	Defendant.			Claim or offence and date.	Abstract of case, and the action taken.	How disposed of.
		Name	Section.	Tribe.			
				DERA GHAZI KHAN *versus* KASRANI—*contd.*			
5	Rahim Khan and Kaisir Jafir.	Umar Bukshan and Ahmed.		Kasranis .	Claim for a girl, 27th March 1891.	The case was brought up before a Jirga in September 1891. Jirga decided that Daulat and Gula Khan, Kasrani Mukkadams, should pay to the complainants ₹100, *i. e* 50 within three and 50 within six months. Nothing has yet been paid. Deputy Commissioner, Dera Gazi Khan, addressed to recover the amount.	Pending.
6	Dispute between	Isots and Kasranis	for Dub lands .	. . .	. . .	The Jirga decided that the case should be referred to Sharial, and that the parties should attend before the Tahsildar, Sangar, in November 1891.	The parties could not attend at Sangar in November 1891. They have been asked to attend on 15th April 1892. Pending.
7	Tola, son of Bukhtyar Mirzai.	Pandhai . .		Kasranis	Claim for Mussamat Jano, widow of Daulat, brother of the plaintiff.	The case was brought before the Jirga in September 1891. Both parties agreed to settle the case between themselves.	Filed.
8	Charagh Shah Kharsin.	Nur Khan, son of Shalim Khan.		Kasrani	Abduction of complainant's wife, 24th June 1891	This case was brought up before a Jirga at Drug in September 1891. Complainant was absent. It was ordered that the parties should attend at Manka. Sardar Bahadur Khan and Sardar Fazul Ali Khan stated that the parties attended at Manka, when the complainant gave up the claim. The case was again taken up at Fort Munro, where the parties did not attend. The complainant's son was present, and said that the woman was abducted on account of adultery. It was decided that, although the complainant had given up his claim, yet the case should be decided, so that other Kharsins may not keep any grudge in their minds. Ordered that the case should be taken up at the next Jirga and until then the complainant and his wife should remain in Government ilaka.	Pending.
				DERA GHAZI KHAN *versus* LEGHARIS.			
1	Fairy Jehanani Khetran.	Ghazan Samalani .	Resident of Leghari country .		Claim for two bullocks valued at	The case was brought up before the Jirga in September 1891. The Khetran Chief stated that the plaintiff had been ill and	The plaintiff has since given up his claim.

					R61-8, 10th February 1891.	unable to go to the Leghari Chief. Tummundar was directed to send him to the Leghari Chief. The plaintiff was willing to abide by the oath of the Motabir of the defendant's section. Jirga decided that the plaintiff should go within two months to Leghari Chief who will give oath to the Mukkadum of the defendant's section. If Mukkadum takes oath the claim to be dismissed, otherwise plaintiff to be redressed and the defendant punished.	Filed.
2	Umar Hasin Khetran.	Jalalahu	Ahmedani	Leghari	Theft of a cow, 20th March 1891.	The case was brought up before the Jirga in September 1891. Accused was ready to take oath, but complainant did not give him oath. With consultation of Alihan Khan Hasin and Haddi Khan Huddiani, Jirga decided that the complainant should appear before Haddi Khan within two months, who will have him redressed if the claim is proved in his favour; otherwise, case to be taken up at the next Jirga. Ordered that if the complainant does not appear before Haddi Khan within two months claim to be dismissed.	The complainant has given up his claim on the oath of the accused. Filed.
3	Mir Adam Khan, Resaldar.	Ali Muhammad	Aliani	Leghari	Claim for half share of Kachi lands.	The case is still pending	Pending.
4	Rahmatan, Nazir, Mitha and Ali Muhammad Shaik Rotar, Khetrans.	Muhammad Jalal Karam and Bagoo.	Huddiani	Legharis	Land dispute	Case pending the settlement of boundary between the Punjab and Baluchistan.	Pending.
5	Imam Bux, son of Naurang Mohma Khetran.	Umar	Huddiani	Leghari	Claim for R40	Plaintiff's claim proved to be a valid one. Leghari Chief stated before the Jirga that the defendant was a pauper and could not pay the amount at once. Both parties agreed that the Leghari Chief should send cattle worth R40 to Rakhni within two months to Rahmatan and Dadu, Khetrans, who should make the cattle over to the plaintiff. The Deputy Commissioner has since remitted R40 in cash, which have been paid to the plaintiff.	Filed.
6	Wazir Waga Khetran	Shahak	Nangri	Leghari	Claim for a mare	The Jirga in September 1891 decided that the Khetran Chief should send the plaintiff within two months to Leghari Chief, who will have him redressed. If plaintiff does not appear within two months before the Leghari Chief the Leghari Chief will send such amount to the Khetran Chief as may be proved on enquiry. The case has since been settled.	Filed.
7	Tagiya, son of Aladad Dom, Khetran.	Malang	Samalani	Leghari	Claim for a cow	Defendant admitted the claim to be correct. Jirga decided that the Leghari Chief should recover R28 within two months and remit the amount for payment to the plaintiff. This has not yet been done. Deputy Commissioner addressed on the subject.	Pending.

STATEMENT H,—*List of Political cases between the tribes under the jurisdiction of the Derajat authorities and the Political Agent, Zhob, pending from the year 1890-91 and instituted during the year 1891-92, showing the action taken in each case*—continued.

No.	Name of Plaintiff or claimant.	Defendant.			Claim or offence, and date.	Abstract of case, and the action taken.	How disposed of.
		Name.	Section.	Tribe.			
8	Dadu Dadwani Khetran.	Mitha	Shalmani	Leghari	Claim for R16 on account of price of goats.	Malang Khan stated before the Jirga that instalments had been fixed for the payment of the amount, and that the defendant was paying the instalments. Jirga was of opinion that the case may be filed. Ordered that the case may remain pending till the amount is paid in full.	Pending.
9	Dadu Dadwani Khetran.	Chakar	Shalmani	Leghari	Claim for R40 on account of goats.	Jirga decided that the defendant should pay within two months R36, at which sum the claim is fixed. Leghari Chief ordered to recover the amount within the time allowed, and in default to attach all defendant's property.	Pending.
10	Dadu Dadwani Khetran.	Shahak	Bulmani	Leghari	Claim for R52 on account of goats.	The Leghari Chief stated before the Jirga that the defendant was a pauper. Either the plaintiff should accept cattle in compensation or get the money by instalments. Plaintiff accepted the latter proposal, and it was decided that R26 be paid at the kharif and R26 at the rabi harvests. Leghari to recover the amount.	Pending.
11	Yakoob Dadwani Khetran.	Nek, Majawar of Sakhi Sarwar			Claim for R6, balance price of a mare.	The Leghari Chief stated the defendant had gone away somewhere. He was directed to send for him at the next Sakhi Sarwar Fair and settle the case. Plaintiff was ordered to attend there.	Pending.
12	Kamal Lohmu Khetran.	Danran	Bashemani	Leghari	Claim for one bullock, one cow and R6 spy money.	The Leghari and Khetran Chiefs decided the case before the Jirga as follows:—	Filed.
						If Haider Rahmani (spy) states on oath that Danran is the thief, the complainant should be redressed; otherwise, Haider should pay R6 back on account of spy money. Haider stated before the Jirga that Danran was not the thief, and he paid back the R6. Complainant then gave up his claim.	
13	Smailan Hasin	Dad Ali	Ahmedani	Leghari	Theft of a bullock and R5 as spy money.	After long discussion the Jirga settled that the complainant should go to the Leghari Chief within two months, who will have him redressed. The Barkhan Tahsildar asked to send the complainant to Leghari Chief.	Pending.

14	Dostu, son of Lashkari Khan Batwani, resident of Barkhan.	Fakir	Gandsur	Leghari	Claim for R60, compensation for adultery, 9th September 1891.	About four years ago the defendant committed adultery with the plaintiff's wife. The case was referred to arbitrators who decided that the defendant should pay the plaintiff R160 in cash and should give one sword and a woman in marriage. The plaintiff has received all but R60: case referred to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan.	Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, has replied that the plaintiff has been redressed. Tahsildar Barkhan asked to enquire from the plaintiff. Pending.
15	Sheran, son of Rustam.	Homan Bacha and Fajoo.	Kaloi and Fort Munro Thana	Legharis Levis.	Claim for a cow and a bullock, 20th November 1891.	One cow and a bullock were stolen from the complainant's house in November 1891. The tracks of the animals were traced to the Thana at Fort Munro. The complainant suspects the accused Levies of having committed the theft. Matter referred to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan.	Pending.
16	Suleman, son of Kala Mirasi.	Gool Dhan and Sooba.	Ahmedani	Leghari	Theft of a mare. R40 on account of spy money, January 1889.	About the month of January 1889 the complainant's mare was stolen from Mohwa. On payment of R40 as spy money he has got the mare traced to the defendant. Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, addressed on the subject.	Pending.
17	Sheran, son of Umar Mohma Khetran.	Karmoo	Zanglani	Leghari	Theft of two cows, and a calf.	The complainant's two cows and a calf were stolen in January 1892, and their tracks were traced to the house of the accused. On enquiry from him the accused admitted the commission of the offence and returned one cow and the calf. He said the other cow had died. The complainant claims compensation for the cow reported to be dead. Case referred to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan.	Pending.
18	Nuran, son of Sakee Dom.	Futteh Khan, Gullun Khan, Mitha, Khan and Baluch Khan, Mukkadams.	.....		Theft of a bullock valued at R40, 21st May 1891.	The case was brought up before the Jirga in September 1891. Futteh Khan, Mukaddam, said that really a bullock belonging to the complainant went astray at Choti Bala, but it went back into the Khetran country with Khetrani's other cattle. As the tracks of the bullock were not taken out of Choti, where the bullock was lost, Jirga decided that if the Mukaddams of Choti Bala could prove within two months that the original bullock was in the Khetran country, so much the better; otherwise, the Leghari Chief should recover R30, the price of the bullock, and remit for the redress of the complainant. Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, has since remitted R30, which have been paid to the complainant.	Filed.
19	Feroz Shah, son of Inayet, Said Bukhari.	Aziz and Rahim		Legharis	Claim for four camels valued at 285 and R8 spy money.	The case was brought up before the Jirga in September 1891. The complainant was absent, nor was any proof brought forward before the Jirga on his behalf. Jirga decided that the Tahsildar, Barkhan, should send the complainant to the Leghari Chief within three months, who will have the complainant redressed if the claim be proved.	Pending.

STATEMENT H,—*List of Political cases between the tribes under the jurisdiction of the Derajat authorities and the Political Agent, Zhob, pending from the year 1890-91, and instituted during the year 1891-92, showing the action taken in each case*—contd.

No.	Name of Plaintiff or claimant.	Defendant.			Claim or offence and date.	Abstract of case, and the action taken.	How disposed of.
		Name.	Section.	Tribe.			
			Dera Ghazi Khan *versus* Legharis—concld.				
20	Sondayar, son of Sona Waga.	Hasan, son of Ghulam Hosain.		Leghari	Claim for ₹20 on account of spy money.	The case was brought up before the Jirga in September 1891. The complainant was present, and the accused was not. The complainant was asked to state on oath the amount he had paid as spy money. He said he had paid ₹12. Jirgah decided that the Leghari Chief should recover this amount plus ₹6 as fine from the accused. Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, has since sent the ₹12 to the office, which amount has been paid to the complainant.	Filed.
21	Khaidar, son of Yaru Jamalani, resident of Bagha.	Miran . . .		Leghari	Claim for a mare valued at ₹180, 15th August 1891.	The case brought before the Jirga in September 1891. From the enquiries made it appeared that the tracks of the mare, disappeared at Jogdin in the Leghari country. The Leghari Chief said that a search had been made in his ilaka, but no trace of the mare was found. He promised to make a further search. Jirga decided that the complainant should try to find out the trace of the mare, and the Leghari Chief should also have a thorough search made in his ilaka. If no trace is found within one year, the case may be brought up before the Jirga again.	Filed. Pending.
22	Gullan Khan Liharyai.	Mashak, son of Bahal.	Ahmedani . .	Leghari . .	Theft of a mare, 9th September 1891. . .	The case was brought up before the Jirga in September 1891, when the complainant was present, but the accused was not. Jirga decided that the complainant should go within three months to the Leghari Chief, who will enquire into the case, and will have the complainant redressed if the claim were proved.	The Leghari Chief has been unable to settle the case, which has been postponed to next Jirga. Pending.
23	Wazdal Kasmani Khetran.	Chakar . .	Bashermani . .	Leghari . .	Claim for two camels, 26th August 1891.	The case was brought up before the Jirga in September 1891. Both parties were absent. From the enquiries made, it appeared that the defendant was living at Chappar Dhaka. Jirga decided that the Tahsildar, Barkhan, should summon the defendant and have the plaintiff redressed if the claim were proved.	Pending.

DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT *versus* HOTWANIS.

1	Allādad, son of Fonj Ali.	Jana and Bahadur	.....	Hotwanis . .	Claim for a sword and a strap, September 1890.	The complainant in this case states that the defendants stole two of his bullocks in September 1890, and took them away to their country. After some time the complainant in return robbed the defendant's bullocks, but while he was on his way back the defendants overtook him at Fort Munro and got back their bullocks. They also took away from him by force his sword and strap, for the recovery of which he now prays. The bullock case has since been settled by themselves. Matter referred to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan.	Pending.

DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT *versus* KHETRANS.

1	Miskan, son of Shah Hussain Alkani.	Khuda Bux, son of Malguzar Durkani.	Resident of Raukan.		Abduction of claimant's wife, 23rd November 1890.	The Jirga held in March 1891 decided that the accused should pay R300 in cash and R200 worth of cattle to the complainant. The case was again brought up before the Jirga in September 1891. The complainant has since died. The Gurchani Chief stated that he had received R320 in cash and cattle worth R180 were still due. He said the complainant's son was now living in the Khetran country. Jirga decided that the cattle should be made over to the Tahsildar, Barkhan, who will give them to the complainant's son if living in the Khetran country; otherwise, the Bozdar Chief will send him to the Tahsildar. This to be done within one month.	The complainant has since been redressed. Case filed.
2	Paliya, son of Shera Chanderia.	Said Khan . .	Chakani . .	Khetran . .	Theft of two cows, 5th December 1890.	The case was brought up before the Jirga in September 1891. It appeared that the complainant had not appeared before the Tahsildar, Barkhan, as ordered at the last Jirga. Jirga was willing to dismiss the case, but gave one more chance to the complainant, who should appear before the Barkhan Tahsildar within one month. If he fails to carry out this order, his claim will be dismissed and case filed.	Pending.
3	Gama Jiyani Khosa	Yar Khan Huddiani.	Resident of Rakni .	..... .	Claim for a cow valued at R40 and R6 as spy money, 8th September 1890.	From enquiry before the Jirga in September 1891 it appeared that Yar Khan was a spy. He said he had seen the cow of the features mentioned by complainant with Haibatan Huddiani, and that the latter had sold the cow to Khamisa Khetran of Dab, and that he had himself taken R6 as spy money. Dewa Mukaddam verified the statement of Yar Khan. Haibatan was absent. Jirga was of opinion that the Leghari Chief should send Haibatan to the Tahsildar, Barkhan, within two months. The Tahsildar should take the cow from Khamisa and send it to the Nawab, who will have it verified by the complainant. If he identifies it as his, the complainant to be redressed for the cow and the spy money; otherwise, claim to be dismissed, and in case of dismissal of the case the spy money to be returned to the complainant.	

STATEMENT, H—*List of Political cases between the tribes under the jurisdiction of the Derajat authorities and the Political Agent, Zhob, pending from the year 1890-91 and instituted during the year 1891-92, showing the action taken in each case*—contd.

No.	Name of Plaintiff or claimant.	Defendant.			Claim or offence and date.	Abstract of case, and the action taken.	How disposed of.
		Name.	Section.	Tribe.			
				Dera Ghazi Khan *versus* Khetrans.			
4	Gulshah Kharsin	Dowran Khan	Chacha	Khetran	Claim for R15 debt	Both parties being residents of this district, case struck off the Dera Ghazi Khan register.	Filed.
5	Post at Bematta	.....	.....	.....	.....	According to the boundary line proposed between the Punjab and the Baluchistan, Bematta will be within the Punjab limits.	Filed.
6	Horan Khan Kalai	Umar	Dadwani	Khetran	Attempt to murder the complainant and claim for R66 debt, dated 13th July 1892.	The case having occurred in this district, it was struck off the register of the Dera Ghazi Khan District.	Filed.
7	Mitha Khan Bozdar	Sahak Khan, servant of Kadir Bux.	.....	Khetran	Claim for R60 debt, dated 26th August 1891.	Both the Bozdar and Khetran Chiefs stated before the Jirga in September 1891 that the parties had mutually agreed that the defendant should pay R60 within six months, which the plaintiff will recover himself. Jirga decided that the case be filed. The plaintiff can file another suit if money is not paid to him after six months.	Filed.
8	Sona Khan, Ghulamani Bozdar.	Koura, son of Hassan Mirasi.	Resident of Mohma	Khetran	Abduction of complainant's wife, dated 28th July 1891.	The Jirga of September 1891 decided that the accused should pay R300 to the complainant. This has since been done and the case filed.	Filed.
9	Haibatan, son of Shah Beg Huddiani.	Mitha	.....	Khetran	Theft of two bullocks and R4 as spy money, 7th May 1891.	From enquiry before the Jirga in September 1891, it appeared that the complainant had been redressed for one bullock and R3 spy money, but still had a claim for one bullock and R1 spy money. The Leghari and Khetran Chiefs had verbally agreed to settle this case by giving oath to the accused. It appeared that the tracks had entered the house of the accused and the bullock was with him. The complainant valued the bullock at R40 on oath. Jirga decided that the accused should either return the original bullock and R1 or pay R41 within two months. The Barkhan Tahsildar to have the decision carried out. Both parties agreed to this.	Filed. Pending.

10	Doda, son of Hotan Khosa	Pir Bux and Ghazi Khosas.	Resident of Barkhan Illaka.	...	Claim for a girl named Jaggi, betrothed to the son of plaintiff, 26th May 1891.	The case was brought up before the Jirga in September 1891. Both parties were present. It appeared that the betrothal was contingent on payment of R160 by the plaintiff. The plaintiff did not pay the money, and the defendant did not give the girl. The Girga decided that the claim be dismissed.	Filed.
11	Hema Ram and Chander Bhan, Hindus.	...			Highway robbery of property valued at R53-2-6, 29th October 1891.	Case filed for want of proof against the Khetrans.	Filed.

DERA GHAZI KHAN *versus* MUSAKHELS.

1	Sadar Muhammad Khan and Darwesh Muhammad, Bozdars.	Sher Lohazai	Musakhel	...	Injury to a camel, 13th February 1891.	The Jirga held in September 1891 found the accused guilty of the offence, and ordered that the accused should pay R26 to the complainant by way of compensation for the injury, within two months. This amount has been recovered and remitted to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan.	Filed.

DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT *versus* JAGIRS, ISOTS AND KHARSINS.

1	Massu, son of Umar, caste Lund.	Jaffir		Isots	Theft of two camels valued at R200, 27th March 1891.	The case was brought up before the Jirga in September 1891. The complainant being absent, case was again postponed to the next Jirga.	Pending.
2	Rahim Khan, Rustomzai Bozdar.	Sanjar and Kachar.	Isots	...	Claim for R103 debt, 26th March 1891.	The case was brought up before the Jirga in September 1891. Both parties were absent. The Mukaddams of the tribe of the defendant admitted the claim to be correct, but said that a part of the amount had been paid. They could not say how much had been paid and what was the balance due: Jirga ordered that the plaintiff should appear before the Tahsildar, Musakhel, within two months, who will make enquiries and have the plaintiff redressed for the amount which may be proved still due.	The Tahsildar, Musakhel, reports the plaintiff has been redressed. Filed.
3	Sahibdad Bozdar	Jamal Jafrani	Resident of	Drug	Murder of Kashmir Muhammad.	The case was brought up before the Jirga in September 1891. It appeared that the case was an old one, and the occurrence took place before the Sibi Settlement. Jirga decided that the case may be filed. The Bozdar Chief was made responsible for the good conduct of the complainant.	Filed.
4	Syad Muhammad Hasain Khan.	Gulzar and Gulachi Jira.	Jafirs	...	Claim for R65 debt, 2nd September 1891.	The case was brought up before the Jirga in September 1891. The defendants being absent, case was postponed to the next Jirga.	Pending.

STATEMENT H,—*List of Political cases between the tribes under the jurisdiction of the Derajat authorities and the Political Agent, Zhob, pending from the year 1890-91 and instituted during the year 1891-92 showing the action taken in each case*—contd.

No.	Name of Plaintiff or claimant.	Defendant.			Claim or offence and date.	Abstract of case and the action taken.	How disposed of.
		Name.	Section.	Tribe.			
				Dera Ghazi Khan *versus* Jagirs, Isots and Kharisins—*contd.*			
5	Abdul Rahman, son of Mir Khan Bozdar.	Ali, son of Musa of Drug.		Jafir . . .	Claim for a girl named Bukhtawar, betrothed to the son of the complainant.	The case was brought up before the Jirga in September 1891. Both parties were present. From enquiry it appeared that the plaintiff promised to give his daughter in betrothal to the defendant, who in return promised to pay R40 and give the daughter of his brother in betrothal to the plaintiff's son. In the meantime the brother of the defendant died, and he married the widow of his brother. The plaintiff urged the defendant to marry his daughter, which he refused. The plaintiff said that he returned R40 which he had received from the defendant for his daughter. The defendant then gave up his claim for the plaintiff's daughter, but promised to give his brother's daughter to plaintiff's son, as already agreed to. The defendant admitted the receipt of R40. Plaintiff's witnesses to the defendant's promise being absent, the Jirga decided that plaintiff should go to the Tahsildar, Musakhel, who should make enquiries into the case in the presence of Rahim Shah Kharsin, Kalu Khan Jafir, and Naurang Khan Bozdar, and settle the case on the majority of votes and report the decision within three months.	The parties have setted the case amongst themselves. Filed.
				Miscellaneous.			
1	Alam Khan and Jano, Mussakhels.	Bagho, Meru, Jara	Alkani Bozdar, Khetran.	...	Claim for three donkeys valued at R120 and R40 as spy money.	The Tahsildar, Barkhan, stated before the Jirga at Chacha in September 1891 that the complainants had told him they gave up their claim. The complainants were absent. Jirga decided case should be filed. Political Agent, Zhob, and the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, ordered that the Tahsildar should enquire from the complainants if they really give up the claim and report.	The Tahsildar has reported the complainants have given up their claim. Filed.
2	Hakim Khan Khudrani, Jafir of Drug.	Isots, Bozdars and Kasranis			Grazing cattle in Drug, Gurgoji and Karkan.	It has been decided that Drug, Gurgoi and Karkan are in the Zhob Agency, and Bozdars and Kasranis, etc., grazing cattle, within those limits are liable to pay Tirni.	Filed.
3	Dispute between Kasranis, Jafirs and Bozdars regarding Garkana lands in the hills.					Case pending settlement of boundary between the Punjab and Baluchistan.	Pending.

DERA ISMAIL KHAN DISTRICT *versus* WAZIRIS.

1	Futteh Khan Nasir	Shadam, Muhammad and Sandagar.	Abdul Rahman Khel.	Waziris	Theft of three camels, July 1890.	The case filed for want of proof against the accused	Filed.
2	Malik Sarwar Khan Sherani.	Dost Mir and Zaman.	Abdul Rahman, Khel.	Waziris	Theft of twenty-one cows and sixty sheep.	Case still under reference	Pending.
3	Malik Sarwar Khan Sherani.	Waziris	Names not	known	Theft of two mares, August 1890.	One of the mares has already been restored. The Deputy Commissioner had fixed R60 as compensation for the other which he has been asked to send to this office for payment to the complainant.	Pending.
4	Futteh Din and Allahdin.	Waziris	Names not	known	Murder of Futteh Din and theft of eight donkeys, 9th August 1890.	The case was laid before the Jirga in Tank in December 1891. No trace of offenders found. Case ordered to be filed.	Filed.
5	Surfraz Khan, Mehir Shah, Jehan Shah, and Muhammad Afzal, Nasirs.	10 Waziris	Names, etc.,	not known	Theft of nine camels, and wounding complainant No. 17, 27th September 1890.	This case was laid before the Jirga in Tank in January 1892. No trace of offenders having been found, case was ordered to be filed.	Filed.
6	Futteh Khan and Jehangir, Nasirs.	22 Waziris	Names, etc.,	not known	Theft of four camels and other property, all valued at R600, 25th August 1890.	The case was laid before a Jirga in Tank. Jirga found the Waziris guilty and fined them R300, to be paid as compensation for the camels, etc. The complainants have since been paid this sum, and the case filed.	Filed.
7	Jalal Khan, son of Taj Muhammad Khan, Kandahari.	20 Waziris	Names, etc.,	not known	Theft of one mare, six camels, and R10 cash, May 1891.	The accused were found guilty by a Jirga held at Tank in December 1891. They were sentenced to pay a fine of R360 to be disposed of as follows when recovered :—	Pending.
						Owner of six camels and cash . . . R 260 Owner of mare . . . . . 50 Government fine . . . . . 50 TOTAL . 360	
						Deputy Commissioner asked to recover the amount as soon as possible.	
8	Crown	Certain Waziris	Names not	known	Murder of Agya Ram, Telegraph Line Rider.	The case was brought up before the Jirga at Tank in December 1891. There was no proof against the Waziris. Case ordered to be filed. But it is firmly believed here that the murderer is a Waziri, and the case is still pending. In the same Jirga it was fonnd that some of the Waziris took false oaths in the case of cutting telegraph wire, and their oaths in this case are not considered sufficient.	Pending.

STATEMENT H,—*List of Political cases between the tribes under the jurisdiction of the Derajat authorities and the Political Agent, Zhob, pending from the year 1890-91 and instituted during the year 1891-92, showing the action taken in each case.*

No.	Name of Plaintiff or claimant.	Defendant.			Claim or offence and date.	Abstract of case, and the action taken.	How disposed of.
		Name.	Section.	Tribe.			
				Dera Ismail Khan District *versus* Waziris—contd.			
9	Muhammad Akram and Mir Jan.	12 Waziris	Names not	known	Robbery of twelve camels, 17th May 1891.	The case was laid before the Jirga in December 1891. The Waziri Maliks denied on oath their complicity in the offence. The enquiry, however, showed that the stolen animals were seen with Imam Shah and Shadkai Durwesh Khels. Jirga decided they should be fined R700, out of which R600 would be paid as compensation and R100 credited to Government as fine. Deputy Commissioner asked to recover the amount and remit it here.	Pending.
10	Crown	Madir Rodar and Mir Shah, with 17 others.	Waziris	.....	Carrying off Gela Ram Bunneah, 4th June 1891.	The case was laid before the Jirga in December 1891. The accused were found guilty and fined R250 which, if recoverable, will be disposed of as follows:— Compensation to Gelaram . . . . . R125; Political Agent, Zhob, in refund of rewards given by him . . . . . R125; Total . R250	Pending.
11	Juma, son of Awal Haripal.	Shahzad	Waziris	.....	Theft of a mare, September 1890.	The case was laid before a Jirga in December 1891 at Tank. The offence was proved against the accused. But as the occurrence was said to have taken place in January 1890 before the opening up of the Gumal, and as the mare had since died, the Deputy Commissioner held that compensation was not justly claimable, and ordered the case to be filed. Enquiries are being made by this office regarding the date of the occurrence.	Pending.
12	Hassan, son of Sobbat Shirani.	10 Waziris	Names, etc.,	not known	Highway robbery, six bullocks and one donkey loaded with barley, 15th May 1891.	The case was laid before the Jirga at Tank in December 1891. The accused in this case were not traced. Further enquiries about the accused are being made.	Pending.
13	Sheranis, residents of village Chachapai.	6 Waziris	Names not	known	Highway robbery, fourteen sheep and	The case was brought up before the Jirga in December 1891. The offenders were traced and fined R65. Out of this fine, if	Pending.

					two goats, 25th June 1891.	recovered, R15 will be credited to Government as fine and R50 paid as compensation. The Deputy Commissioner has been asked to recover the amount and remit it to this office.	
14	Imam Bux, Butcher	12 Waziris	Names, etc.,	not known	Robbery, sixty-one sheep and other property and cash worth R64-12, 7th July 1891.	The case was laid before the Jirga in December 1891. Fifty-five out of 61 sheep had already been restored, and the Jirga awarded R31-5 as compensation for the other articles, etc. This was considered sufficient as the accused denied having taken any cash from the complainant, and also considering they were wounded. Deputy Commissioner says this will be paid to complainant when he turns up.	Filed.
15	Sadik Rahim and Khoidad.	Waziris	Names, etc.,	not known	Theft of three mares, 21st June 1891.	The case was laid before the Jirga in Tank in December 1891. All the Waziri Maliks denied all knowledge of the offence. But it appeared that the stolen animals had been seen in possession of Babar Khan Saifaili Darwesh Khel. Jirga decided that the man should be fined R500. Out of this amount, if recovered, R400 will be paid as compensation for the mares and R100 credited to Government as fine. Deputy Commissioner asked to recover the amount and forward it to this office.	Pending.
16	Crown, through Public Works Department.	Waziris	Names, etc.,	not known	Theft of eleven camels, R49 in cash and R20 worth of property, 22nd July 1891.	Ten of the camels robbed in this case had been recovered by the troops who had followed the robbers. The eleventh camel was blinded by the robbers. The Jirga held in January 1891 at Tank decided that the accused should be fined R130 out of which R80 should be paid as compensation for the camel, and R50 credited to Government as fine. Deputy Commissioner has been asked to remit the whole amount of fine when recovered to this office to be paid to the complainants as compensation for the camel and other things.	Pending.
17	Mulla Mukam Nasir-ud-din and Ahmed, etc.	Waziris	Names, etc.,	not known	Burning of bhoosa, 10th July 1891.	This case was laid before the Jirga in December 1891 at Tank. No trace of offenders having been found, it was ordered that the case may be filed.	Filed.
18	Rozam Mandokhel	Waziris	Names, etc.,	not known	Theft of two cows and a calf, 2nd July 1891.	The case was laid before the Jirga at Tank in December 1891. The accused, Halim Khan, and Abdul Rahmankhel, stated that he found the animals straying and returned them to the owner. Deputy Commissioner fined the man R10. But the complainant says his animals have not been returned to him as alleged by the accused. The Deputy Commissioner has again been addressed on the subject.	Pending. Pending.
19	Crown, through Commandant, Zhob Levy Corps.	Waziris	Names, etc.,	not known	Theft of one rifle, one tent, and other miscellaneous articles, 9th February 1892.	The case was laid before the Tankjirga in December 1891. No clue to the offenders having been found, Jirga ordered the case to be filed.	Filed.

STATEMENT H,—*List of Political cases between the tribes under the jurisdiction of the Derajat authorities and the Political Agent, Zhob, pending from the year 1890-91 and instituted during the year 1891-92, showing the action taken in each case*—contd.

No.	Name of Plaintiff or claimant.	Defendant.			Claim or offence and date.	Abstract of case, and the action taken.	How disposed of.
		Name.	Section.	Tribe.			
				Dera Ismail Khan District *versus* Waziris—*contd.*			
20	Crown, through Officer Commanding Mir Ali Khel.	Umar Khan, Johar Khan, and Tilak Khan.	Shinge and Abdul Rahman Khel.	Waziris . .	Attempt at theft of rifles, 3rd August 1891.	This case was laid before the Jirga in December 1891 at Tank. Umar Khan had been killed in the attempt. The other two accused were fined R50 each, or in default to undergo six months' imprisonment. Jilak Khan has been arrested and is in jail, and the other, Jahar Khan is still at large: his sentence will commence from the date of arrest.	Filed.
21	Crown, through Executive Engineer, Zhob Division.	Shahzad Dhir .	Waziri . .	.....	Murder of a camelman, and theft of a camel, 16th February 1891.	This case was brought up before the Jirga at Tank in December 1891. There was no proof against the accused, and the case was filed.	Filed.
22	Crown, through the Assistant Superintendent, Telegraph, Quetta.	Madir and nineteen others.	Waziris . .	.....	Cutting up of two hundred yards telegraph wire, 5th June 1891.	The case was brought up before the Jirga at Tank in December 1891. The accused were found guilty and fined R50.	Filed.
23	Rahim Khan of Goshwi Kili.	Waziris . .	Names, etc.,	not known . .	Theft of twenty sheep, one sword, and some clothes.	The case was laid before the Jirga at Tank in December 1891. There being no proof against the Waziris, the case was ordered to be filed.	Filed.
24	Mr. Hampton, Sub-Divisional Officer, Mir Ali Khel.	Waziris . .	Names, etc.,	not known . .	Theft of a mare and a sheep, 28th September 1891.	The case was brought up before the Jirga at Tank in December 1891. The offence was proved against the accused who were fined R200. Out of this amount, if recovered, R150 to be paid to the complainant as compensation, and R50 credited to Government as fine. Deputy Commissioner asked to recover the amount and forward it to this office.	Pending.
25	Khani, son of Hossain Mandokhel.	Five Waziris .	Names, etc.,	not known . .	Theft of eighteen cows, 9th October 1891.	Thirteen of the eighteen cows were returned. Out of those one died on the road and twelve have been made over to the complainant. The accused stated that the theft was committed at Chanchan, which lies out of British territory. The Jirga decided that if the complainant swears the theft was committed within British territory, the accused should pay R50 as compensation and R25 as fine. The Deputy Commissioner ordered the above amounts to be recovered from the accused. Case is still under reference.	Pending.

26	Mobarik Khan, son of Muhammad Gul Khan Mandokhel.	Burkhurdar Mir Azul and Bari.	Waziris	.....	Claim for R200, August 1890.	The accused and their Maliks stated before the Jirga in December 1891 that the offence was committed beyond the limits of the British territory. The Jirga decided that if the complainant will swear the offence was committed within British territory, the Zullikhel Maliks will be held responsible. Case is still under reference.	Pending.
27	Crown, through Sheroo Sepoy.	Waziris	Names, etc.,	not known	Firing on Sheroo Sepoy, 7th February 1891.	The case was laid before the Jirga in December 1891. There being no proof against the accused, case was ordered to be filed.	Filed.
28	Crown, through Officer Commanding Mir Ali Khan.	Waziris	Names, etc.,	not known	Highway robbery, Mogulkot dâk, with R15 in cash and some clothes.	This case was proved against ten Waziris at the Tank Jirga Three of the accused were in custody. It was decided that each of the accused will be fined R100, or in default undergo one year's rigorous imprisonment. Orders were issued for the arrest of the other accused. R55 out of the fine to be paid as compensation, and balance credited to Government. Case is under reference.	Pending.
29	Malik Akram Mandokhel.	Amir Khan and 4 others.	Zallikhel	Waziris	Robbery of thirty-five donkeys and one horse.	Twenty-nine donkeys and one horse had already been recovered. The case was laid before the Jirga at Tank in December 1891. The accused were fined R40 to be paid for the remaining six donkeys, which were reported to have died. Deputy Commissioner asked to recover and remit the amount to this office.	Pending.
30	Muhammad Umar Khan Duffadar, Zhob Levy Corps.	Waziris	Names, etc.,	not known	Robbery of a rifle and a saddle, 28th December 1891.	The complainant and two sowars went on escort duty at Moghulkot on the 28th December 1891 with the grass-cutters. A number of Waziris attacked them, who wounded the complainant and took away his rifle and saddle. Case referred to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan.	Pending.
31	Crown, through Nizamali.	Zarihand, brother of Katan Shadkai and two others.	Zallikhel	Waziris	Theft of a rifle, 7th February 1891.	This case was laid before the Jirga at Tank in December 1891. One Shah Salim stood security for the accused, who was absent. He was given two months to produce him on pain of forfeiture of a third part of his bond money, *i.e.* R100.	Pending.
32	Mir Hazar Khan, Sultan Khel Malik.	Dhanni	Mahsud	Waziri	Theft of eight donkeys, 6th April 1891.	The case was laid before the Jirga at Tank in December 1891. No clue was found of the offender or the stolen animals in the Waziri hills. Case filed for want of proof.	Filed.
33	Crown, through Naib Tahsildar at Gulkuch.	Sahid Khan, Mian Wali, Kala Khan.	Gangikhel, Narrakhel, Abdul Rahman	Zallikhel and some Khel, Waziris.	Theft of ten sheep, 14th April 1891.	The case was laid before the Jirga at Tank in December 1891. The accused were found guilty and fined R70. Out of this amount, when recovered, R50 to be paid as compensation and R20 to be credited to Government as fine.	Pending.
34	Niaz Khan and Sher Shah Nasir.	Waziris	Names, etc.,	not known.	Theft of a camel worth R40, 15th May 1891.	The case was brought up before the Jirga at Tank in December 1891. The offenders could not be traced, and the case ordered to be filed.	Filed.

STATEMENT H,—*List of Political cases between the tribes under the jurisdiction of the Derajat authorities and the Political Agent, Zhob, pending from the year 1890-91 and instituted during the year 1891-92, showing the action taken in each case*—contd.

No.	Name of Plaintiff or claimant.	Defendant.			Claim or offence and date.	Abstract of case, and the action taken.	How disposed of.
		Name.	Section.	Tribe.			
				Dehra Ismail Khan District *versus* Waziris—*concld.*			
35	Jana Khan and others of Moghulkot.	1. Kulma Khan 2. Id Muhammad Dhor.	Waziris	.....	Theft of four mares, 21st July 1891.	The case was laid before the Jirga at Tank in December 1891. No proof was forthcoming against the accused, and the case was therefore ordered to be filed.	Filed.
36	Empress, through Karghu Khan, etc., Mahsuds.	Doutanis	.....	.....	Murder of Shahwali, and causing grievous hurt to Kargha Khan, 9th April 1891.	The case was laid before the Jirga at Tank in December 1891. It appeared that the case had been settled amicably by the parties concerned amongst themselves. Case ordered to be filed.	Filed.
37	Murtaza Khan and Sarfoolla Khan, Nasirs.	1. Shabbaz Khan 2. Kaka Khan 3. Khaki Khan 4. Sirki Khan and 5. Khan Khan	Abdul Rahman Khel. Shingli.	Waziris	Theft of eight camels and clothes, etc., 22nd May 1891.	The case was laid before the Jirga at Tank in December 1891. It appeared that the camels had been returned to the complainant. The accused were found guilty of the offence and fined R30, out of which R16 to be paid as compensation for the clothes and R14 credited to Government as fine.	Pending.
38	Gulak Khan, etc., Dotanis.	Mahsud	Waziris	.....	Theft of six flocks of sheep, 3rd December 1891.	The case has been settled by the parties themselves. Case ordered to be filed.	Filed.
39	Doman Khan Nasir Janji Khel.	1. Karam Khan 2. Mahizar Khan 3. Abdul Khan 4. Tangi Khan 5. Gulzada, etc.	Abul Rahman Khel	Waziris	Theft of nine camels, 19th May 1891.	The case was laid before the Jirga at Tank in December 1891. The complainant refused to take oath himself or to put the accused or their Maliks on oath. The Waziri Maliks agreed to pay R200 to complainant as compensation. The Deputy Commissioner ordered that the accused should be fined R300, which will, on realisation, be paid to the complainant.	Pending.
40	Luna Khan Dotani	Mangai Khan, Karam Khan, &c.	Abdul Rahman Khel.	Waziris	Kidnapping of six Dotanis, 19th May 1891.	The Jirga at Tank decided that the occurrence took place at Spin, which was beyond British limits, and ordered the case to be filed.	Filed.
41	Empress, through Karam Khan Dotani.	1 Badar Din, and 2 Mangai Khan.	Abdul Rahman Khel.	Waziris	Kidnapping of Mir Khan Dotani, 2nd February 1891.	TheJirga ordered that the case be filed, as it was a dispute on account of some debt which had since been settled.	Filed.

DERA ISMAIL KHAN DISTRICT *versus* LARGHA SHERANIS.

1	Bayak Mandokhel	Aziz, Jangi and Rahmdil.	Sheranis . .	. . . . .	Theft of four cows, October 1890.	The case was reported to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, who has replied that the accused have left their homes and that their present whereabouts are not known.	Pending.
2	Ali Jan and Salam	Sahibzad Awan and Husain.	Ubo Khel . .	Sheranis . .	Murder and theft of Rl,500 in cash.	The case was referred to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, who states that the deceased died a natural death, and was not poisoned, as stated by the complainant. The heirs of the deceased have been ordered to go to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, if they have any further claim.	Filed.

I. MACIVOR, *Captain*,
Political Agent, Zhob.

APPENDIX I.

Administration Report of the Zhob Police for the year ending 31st March 1892.

Preliminary.

The post of District Superintendent of Police during the year has been held by the undermentioned officers:—

Lieutenant McMahon, from the 1st April 1891 to the 18th January 1892.

Captain MacIvor, from the 19th January 1892 till 17th March 1892.

Captain Godfrey, from the 18th March to 31st March 1892.

Cognisable Cases.

Statement A.

2. The total number of cognisable cases reported in this office during the year under report is one hundred and ninety-two. None of these cases were transferred from other districts, and none were pending from the previous year.

Comparison by Statistics.

3. As no police statistics were compiled during the year 1890-91, no comparison can be made between the number of cases reported by the police in that year and the year under report, and no statistics can be given showing the offences in which the greatest difference can be seen between the years 1890-91 and 1891-92.

Months in which Crime has been most prevalent.

4. Crime was most prevalent during the month of May, that being the month in which the tribes are on the move towards the higher hills to escape the heat of the plains and find better pasturage for their flocks and herds in "Khorassan."

Cattle stealing seems to be most prevalent during the month of March, and owing to the close vicinity of the hills and passes of trans-border territory and the facility thus afforded for the escape of criminals, the capture of cattle-raiders is not easy.

Character of the People generally.

5. The character of Zhob Kakars and the inhabitants proper of Zhob is generally good; but the Suleman Khels and other frontier tribes lying outside the pale of British jurisdiction give a great deal of trouble. They are quarrelsome and turbulent by nature, and many of them are thieves and robbers by profession. The Peshawari and other vagrants who come here in search of employment add considerably to the sum total of yearly crime.

Infanticide.

6. No case of infanticide has occurred during the year under report.

Serious Offences.

7. The following is a list of the serious offences which have been committed during the year under report:—

(1.) One Agya Ram, Telegraph Line Rider, was murdered and his horse killed by some robbers on the 5th May 1891 between Safi and Mir Ali Khel. The robbers who took the man's rifle are believed to be Waziris. No clue of the murderers has been found.

(2.) A band of Waziris attacked a party of the Public Works Department camelmen between Mir Ali Khel and Mogul Kot on the 2nd May 1891. They carried off six camels and a horse belonging to a Sowar, who was with the camels and other property The case was laid before a Jirga at Tonk and the accused fined R360, which only allows something short of R50 per animal compensation.

(3.) A band of ten Waziris attacked a Ghirani on the 18th May 1891, and carried off six of his bullocks and one donkey laden with barley. The Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, was informed about the matter. The accused were not traced.

(4.) A Ghozai Ghazi attacked some policemen at Hindubagh on the 17th May 1891. He was arrested before he could do any mischief. He died in the Havalat while awaiting his trial.

(5.) One Gela Ram Hindu and a Haripal were attacked by Waziris on the 4th June between Mir Ali Khel and Safi. They carried off Gela Ram to Wana, where he effected his escape one night and came back to Mogul Kot with the assistance of certain Dotani Maliks. The case was laid before a Jirga at Tonk, who fined the accused R250.

(6.) A band of Waziris cut the telegraph wire between Mir Ali Khel and Safi on the 4th June. They were proved to be the same band that kidnapped Gela Ram. The Tonk Jirga fined them R50. It is to be noted that they denied the theft on oath.

(7.) A syce of the detachment of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry was murdered at Khan Muhamed Kot on the 10th June. No clue was found. There was some suspicion that the offender may have belonged to the post, but the tribe was fined R150, which was recovered and paid as compensation to the heirs of the deceased.

(8.) The mare of a Shirani while out grazing near Mir Ali Khel was taken away by some Waziris on the 22nd June 1891. No clue was found.

(9.) One Hemdad Mirzai was murdered by some one at Hayat Dabar in Upper Zhob on the 2nd June 1891. The offenders were not traced, but Jirga fined the neighbouring tribes R300, to be paid as compensation to the heirs of the deceased.

(10.) One of the Zhob Levy Corps Sowars stationed at Safi murdered one of his comrades and deserted with his rifle on the 4th July 1891. The murderer escaped to the Amir's territory.

(11.) A quarrel took place between some Hamzazais and Lunis at Anambar on the 7th July 1891, in which several persons were wounded. The case has since been settled.

(12.) One Imam Bux, butcher, was attacked by a band of Waziris between Mir Ali Khel and Mogul Kot on the 7th July 1891. They carried off sixty-one sheep and some other property. The Thanadar, Mogul Kot, and a party of troops gave chase and recovered fifty-five sheep. The case was laid before the Tonk Jirga, who awarded R31-5 as compensation for the other sheep and property.

(13.) A Ghazi ran into the Cavalry lines at Rankan on the 12th July 1891 and wounded a Duffedar of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry. The Ghazi was killed on the spot.

(14.) The same Ghazi had attempted to attack Lieutenant Tod, of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, on the 11th July. Lieutenant Tod rode off a short distance in order to load his revolver. Meanwhile the Ghazi made good his escape.

(15.) A band of thirty-six Waziris attacked a convoy of Public Works Department stores between Safi and Mir Ali Khel on the 22nd July 1891, and carried off eleven camels and some other property. A party of troops from Mir Ali Khel pursued them and recovered the camels, one of which had been blinded by the robbers. The Jirga at Tonk fined the accused R130.

(16.) On the 20th of August 1891 one Khizar, of the Shahzai tribe, killed one Gagi in Gwal Ismailzai. The police arrested the murderer, but he died in the lock-up before his trial.

(17.) On the 21st of August 1891 Bulanda and Gahi killed one Inam Ghahzai in the village of Gwal Ismailzai. The police succeeded in capturing the murderers, and they were made over to the Jirga, who sentenced Bulanda and Gahi to one year and to four months' labour respectively.

(18.) On the evening of the 9th of September 1891 a report was made in Bori Thana that one Rozai Ghilzai had been missing for twenty days. It was presumed that he had fallen a victim to the enmity of Musamat Zaro his wife, and Umar her paramour, residents of China. The case was sent up by the police for trial to the Sessions Court. The Judge made it over to the Jirga, and the Jirga sentenced them to seven years' imprisonment each.

(19.) Some Ghorezais killed a Ghorezai and a woman on the 12th September 1891. The case has been settled by the parties amongst themselves.

(20.) On the 12th of September 1891, Muhamad Amin, Muhamad Rasool and Hamid murdered one Dadoo on the ground that he had abducted Mussamut Khatoon Bibi, the daughter of the Muhamad Rasool referred to. The police succeeded in arresting the offenders, who were found guilty. They were afterwards released on security for good behaviour by the Jirga.

(21.) One Azim Khan charged Karm Dad, Shah Mir, and Munawar Shah with having put poison into his food with the intention of killing him and some of his friends and afterwards robbing them. The prisoners were discharged for want of conclusive evidence.

(22.) On the 22nd September 1891 one Karam was seized and robbed of clothes to the value of ₹4-6 by three Afghans near Haji Kot. The matter was investigated, but no clue found.

(23.) Fifteen Sulemankhels attacked the Zhob Levy Corps at the tower which was being built between Safi and Mir Ali Khel on the 29th September 1891. One of them was shot dead by the Levies. One Levy Sowar was also wounded. The other robbers, though chased, managed to escape.

(24.) A mare belonging to Mr. Goodman, Overseer, Public Works Department, was carried off by Waziris from Mir Ali Khel on the 29th September. The offence was proved against the Waziris before the Jirga at Tonk, who fined the accused ₹200.

(25.) Nine bullocks and nine cows, total eighteen head of cattle, were carried off by Waziris from Mya Abo on the 7th October. Thirteen of them were recovered by the Assistant Commissioner, Tank, and returned to Mogul Kot. One died on the road and twelve were made over to the owners. The Jirga fined the offenders ₹50.

(26.) Five Waziris attacked the Dâk Sowar between Mir Ali Khel and Mogul Kot on the 26th October 1891, and carried off the dâk, together with one Roza Khan and his daughter-in-law, who were afterwards released. The offence was proved and the Jirga ordered that each of the accused should pay a fine of ₹100, or suffer one year's rigorous imprisonment.

(27.) A quarrel took place between Alikhel Musakhels on the 19th August 1891 on some grazing question in which four men were severely wounded. Case settled by the parties amongst themselves. Both parties fined ₹100 each.

(28.) Sardar Saleh Khan Isot was murdered on the 31st October 1891 by one Said Khan. The accused was apprehended, tried by the Sessions Court, and sentenced to death. He was hanged on the 29th February 1892.

(29.) One Faiz Muhammad Popalzai murdered Sher Jan Khan Ghilzai on the 7th November 1891 and escaped towards Kandahar. He is believed to have gone to Kabul.

(30.) One Ram Chand Hindu of Vihewa was found murdered near Killa Saifulla on the 9th November 1891. No clue was found. The murderers are believed to be Mulla Kamran of Tirwah and Gola outlaw. The villagers were fined ₹180, which was paid as compensation to the heirs of the deceased.

(31.) Three Henry-Martini rifles were stolen from the tent of a 34th Pioneer Guard on the night of the 1st December. No clue of robbers was found.

(32.) The rifle of the Telegraph Line Rider was stolen from Mir Alikhel on the 2nd December 1891. No clue of the robber was found.

(33.) One Chiragh Din, a Public Works Department contractor, was found murdered near Mogul Kot on the 10th December 1891. No clue of the murderer was found.

(34.) A band of eighty Waziris attacked Dotani shepherds near Ghoza Manda on the 3rd December 1891: they carried off about fifteen hundred sheep, killed one and wounded five Dotanis. The case has been settled by the parties amongst themselves.

(35.) A fight took place between the Khetrans and Marris at Barkhan on the 13th December 1891, in which four Khetrans were killed, two Khetrans wounded, and two Marris killed. The case has since been settled by the Jirga of Baluchistan and Punjab Chiefs, and the decision confirmed by the Agent to the Governor-General.

(36.) Two of the Zhob Levy Corps Sowars deserted from Mogul Kot on the 15th December 1891 and carried off their rifles, etc., with them. These have since been recovered.

(37.) On the 19th December 1891 Nazarana Gahi Hamzazais killed Mussamut Zetoon, the mother of Saidoo Khan. The murderers were arrested by the police and made over to the Jirga to be tried politically. The result has not yet been notified to this office.

(38.) On the 15th December 1891 Gulsher Hamzazai was robbed after sunset of three loads of cloth and two bullocks belonging to one Hira Nand, shopkeeper of Mekhtar, while on his way to Cheli for trading purposes. No clue was obtained.

(39.) On the 20th of December 1891 one Malik Nurai with Tarkai on coming near the village of Kahar with his property worth ₹200 on two bullocks was robbed by six men. The police followed the tracks but returned without success.

(40.) On the 21st December 1891 one Muhammad Nur while proceeding to Hindubagh with his seven camels was set upon and robbed by three men. The police followed the tracks of the robbers for some distance, but failed to come up with them.

(41.) A bunniah was shot dead in the Mogul Kot Bazar on the 24th December 1891. Three Waziris are under arrest, and the case has not yet been settled.

(42.) Two Police Sergeants while coming to Fort Sandeman from Loralai were murdered between Shabozai and Marra Tangi on the night of the 26th December 1891. The Kharoti settlers in Thal-Chotiali were held accountable by the Sibi Jirga for this crime and have been punished by fine.

(43.) One of the Zhob Levy Corps parties while out with the grass-cutters was attacked by Waziris on the 28th December 1891. The robbers wounded the Duffedar in charge and carried off his rifle and saddle. Case under reference to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan.

(44.) A gang of coolies was attacked near Chapar Dhaka on the 25th December 189 . The robbers carried off property worth about R105. They were followed by Levies, but managed to escape.

(45.) One Mir Gul while carrying some goods worth about R500 for the Mekhtar shopkeeper was attacked and looted near Dirgi on the 16th December 1891. Case being enquired into.

(46.) Eight donkeys belonging to one Ghulam Hazara were carried off from near the Appozai village on the 27th December 1891. The man in charge of the donkeys was also wounded.

(47.) On the 27th December 1891 oneAbdul Sitar and Saifulla of Appozai were robbed of twelve donkeys worth R190 by four Sulemankhels while out grazing. The police went in pursuit and succeeded in recovering four donkeys, but the thieves managed to make off with the remainiug eight. Four men were arrested on suspicion of the above theft, but were released for want of sufficient evidence.

(48.) On the 27th December 1891 Changai Sherani was robbed of four bullocks, of the value of R105 while sleeping on the road at a distance of four miles from Fort Sandeman. No clue was obtained.

(49.) One Murad Kudezai was found murdered about sixteen miles from Loralai in the hills on the 27th January 1892. No clue was found.

(50.) One Dadah Dâk Sowar was murdered by three Nasirs on the road between Gidarchah and Barut Khel on the 24th January 1892. The body of the deceased was found on the 8th February 1892 buried under stones near Gidarchah. No clue was found.

(51.) One Lashkar Utman Khel was killed by some one at the village of Chalang on the 27th January 1892. Case proved against Marris before Sibi Jirga. They were fined R840.

(52.) One Mawal trader, resident of Ghorezai, was attacked and robbed of property worth about R167-8 on the 13th January 1892. Case is under enquiry.

(53.) Some Sulemankhels attacked a boy while looking after his donkeys near Wala on the 30th January 1892, and carried off all the donkeys. They were pursued, but managed to escape into the hills.

(54.) Some thieves broke into the shop of a bunniah at Murgha on the night of the 4th February 1892 and carried off property worth R350. No trace of robbers found.

(55.) A mule-driver was found murdered near Delhi on the 13th February 1892. Case is still under enquiry.

(56.) Two camels of one Juma Khan Sulemankhel were stolen from Mir Ali Khel on the 20th February 1892. They were, however, recovered on the 24th idem.

(57.) On the 25th February 1892, one Nur Muhammad while coming with his cooly from Babar to Fort Sandeman was robbed of one mule, one bullock, and two donkeys. The police succeeded in recovering all the animals, but not the offenders.

(58.) One Shahzad, Alizai, a Levy Sowar, while going home on leave from Fort Sandeman was attacked, wounded and looted of cash and property valued in all at R95 between Battazai and Ghorezai on the 13th March by four armed men, who are believed to be Bangul's followers.

(59.) On the night of the 30th March 1892, a shot was fired at Mr. Tarleton of the Public Works Department in the Sarra Dhaka Dâk bungalow about 10 P.M. As the Ramazan had commenced, the servants and levy sowars were busy cooking their food at some little distance from the bungalow. And, owing to this and the darkness of the night, the culprit escaped. The shot wounded Mr. Tarleton, but fortunately not severely. Captain Godfrey, District Superintendent of Police, went to Sarra Dhaka to institute enquiries, which are still proceeding.

Increase of Police.

8. On the 1st of January 1892, sanction was accorded for an increase to the strength of the Police Force to an extent shown by the following statement:—

1	Inspector.
1	Deputy Inspector.
1	Sergeant, 1st grade.
2	Sergeants, 2nd grade.
4	„ 3rd „
10	Constables, 1st „
10	„ 2nd „
12	„ 3rd „
6	Sweepers.
6	Bhistis.
1	Mochi.

The strength of the police is now, including bhishtis and sweepers, one hundred and ninety-five officers and men. The number of police sanctioned will be sufficient for present purposes.

The statement showing the distribution of the police is attached.

Conduct of the Force.

9. The conduct of the force as a whole has been good. The only serious case of misconduct worth recording was that of 2nd grade Sergeant, who threatened a boy with severe punishment for refusing to pay a debt owed to him by the boy's brother.

The Sergeant was forthwith dismissed the force.

Escape of Prisoners.

10. No prisoner escaped during the year.

Notice of Officers.

11. Gul Muhammad Khan joined the Zhob Agency as Inspector of Police on the 26th February 1892. He is an energetic officer, and will be of great service in improving the organisation and working of the Zhob Police.

Buildings.

12. In the month of February 1892, the police took over their new lines. Previously they had lived in the thana, in the Kachahri verandah, and elsewhere.

Miscellaneous.

13. The force, as a whole, has suffered somewhat on account of men being appointed as Deputy Inspectors and 1st grade Sergeants who had no previous knowledge of police work. Registers have been badly kept, or not kept at all. There was no regular system of work. There has been a great want of experienced Munshis.

Owing to the paucity of men during the earlier part of the year there were neither men available nor time to spare to train the recruits. This will be rectified gradually. Trained Munshis are being sent to the thanas, registers will be kept, the men will be regularly drilled every morning, and the thanadars will instruct the men under their command in the rudiments of their work.

Statement B.

14. Statement B. shows the cost of the force during the year.

Musakhel Thana.

15. Arrangements have been made to place a police thana in the Musakhel country at Musakhel bazar, and this thana, together with others, will be increased in strength on the completion of the enlistment of police up to the sanction. This has been difficult to do up to the present owing to men being unwilling to enter the lower grades of the police on account of the comparatively high prices of provisions that rule in the Zhob country.

Jails.

16. The number of meals supplied to the prisoners during the year 1891-92 was 40,356 against 22,248 in 1890-91.

The cost of feeding the prisoners in the Zhob jails was R0-2-9 per head per day in 1891-92 against R0-2-11 in 1890-91.

The total cost of jails during the year (under report) 1891-92 was R3,451-14-11 against R2,036-0-8 in 1890-91.

A statement marked J gives the details of expenditure of jails in the Zhob District.

A prisoner under sentence of death tried to escape on the morning of the 18th January 1892, but was promptly seized and secured before he got out of the thana.

Employment of Prisoners.

17. The prisoners have been employed in the political gardens, work on making and repairing chicks for Government tents, and similar work.

Health of Prisoners.

18. The health of the prisoners has been good.

Jail accommodation.

19. As there are no jail buildings in the district, the prisoners have to be kept in the lock-ups of the thanas, as was done during the previous year. There is barely sufficient room, as a rule, for the prisoners in the lock-ups, and it is sometimes necessary to house them in tents under double guards. More accommodation for prisoners is required.

Tribal Services.

Levy Services transferred from Thal-Chotiali.

20. The Levies chargeable to special allotment were transferred from Thal-Chotiali to Zhob Agency with effect from the 1st April 1891, as below :—

Postal service	256
Haji kot	268
Rakhni	202
Nahar Kakot	115
Baghao	115
Mithi khin	235
Isani Kakot	40
Sinjawi post	280
Zhob Kakars	910
Additional levies	1,200
Telegraph service	200
Supply establishment on Dera Ghazi Khan and Pishin Road	200
Wali Muhammad	60
Total	4,081

Re-transfer of Sinjawi Levies.

21. Out of these Services the Sinjawi Levies costing R280 per month were re-transferred to the Political Agent, Thal-Chotiali, under the sanction of the Revenue Commissioner's letter No. 513, dated the 14th August 1891. It was recommended by the Political Agent's office letter No. 378 F.C., dated the 25th July 1891, that R200 on account of the Supply collection Dera Ghazi Khan and Pishin Road establishment, together with R45 reduced from Frontier Road Levy Inspector's pay, should be employed in meeting cost of proposed mixed posts on Dera Ghazi Khan frontier. This is now shown under special allotment attached No. 8. Mixed Posts, Punjab Frontier. Eventually this was approved by the Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan under his letter No. 513, dated the 14th August 1891. These Levies have not yet, however, been entertained pending the instructions referred to in paragraph D of that letter.

Ghilzai Service.

22. It was sanctioned by the Agent to the Governor-General's telegram No. 239 of the 6th April 1891, on the authority of Government of India letter No. 110, dated 28th January 1891; that the allowance of Ghulam Hyder Khan, ex-Sipah Salar and Muhamed Shah should be drawn and disbursed through this Agency with effect from the 1st April and 1st February 1891, respectively. This has been done.

New proposals were submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General regarding the allowances to Ghilzai refugees under Political Agent's letter No. 2855 of the 11th August 1891. These proposals were sanctioned by the Agent to the Governor-General's letter No. 5858 of 8th September, as per (K) list attached. Sher Jan Khan Ghilzai, who was in receipt of R100 per mensem, was murdered by one Faiz Muhamed and left his family in great straits. The Political Agent recommended that the allowance should be continued to his brother Baz Muhamed, and this the Agent to the Governor-General sanctioned in his telegram No. 012, dated 12th January 1892, pending a final settlement.

Mogul Kot Levy Post.

23. Owing to the difficulty experienced in securing suitable men, other than Shiranis, for service in this important post, it was necessary for some time to employ only Shiranis. But this arrangement did not work well. The Shiranis are unaccustomed to regular work. They are badly armed, badly horsed, and badly disciplined; and efforts to improve them were of no avail. Eventually the Agent to the Governor-General, in his letter No. 87 F.C., dated the 29th January 1892, sanctioned the following re-arrangement:—

	R	a.	p.
1 Thanadar	60	0	0
1 Duffadar	30	0	0
9 First class Sowars at R25 each	225	0	0
9 Second grade Sowars at R20 each	180	0	0
Contingencies	5	0	0
	500	0	0

the Duffadar and six of the 1st grade Sowars being Giranis. The previous composition of this post was:—

	R	a.	p.
1 Thanadar at	60	0	0
2 Duffadars at R30 each	60	0	0
19 Sowars at R20 each	380	0	0
	500	0	0

all being Shiranis.

Distribution of Levies in Zhob.

24. Statements L and M, showing the sanction, the present strength, distribution, and cost of the Tribal Levies in the Zhob District chargeable to Zhob Provincial Revenues and special allotment are appended.

STUART H. GODFREY, *Captain,*

Assistant Political Agent and District Supdt. of Police, Zhob.

Statement A.

Return of cognisable offences showing result of Police operations, and prosecution of crime and recovery of property, during the year 1891-92.

Serial number.	Law under which punished.	Description of Offence.	Cases.						Persons.								Property.			Remarks.
			Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrate direct or by the Police, and including false accusation of cognisable crime.	Cases pending before the Court from previous year.	Number of cases decided.	Number of cases ending in conviction.	Number of cases pending at the close of year before the Magistrate or Session.	Number of cases committed.	Percentage of cases convicted to admitted.	Pending at the end of last year.	Arrested by Police or appearing under orders of Magistrate.	Finally convicted.	Percentage.	Acquitted or discharged.	Disposed of, *e.g.* died, transferred, admitted as approvers, etc.	Pending at the end of year.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
		Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.															R a. p.	R a. p.	R	
1	224	Other offences against public justice	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	
2	147, 148	Rioting or unlawful assembly	7	...	7	3	...	7	43	...	13	13	100	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	
		Total	8	...	8	4	...	8	50	...	14	14	100	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	
		Class II.—Serious Offences against the Person.																		
3	302, 396	Murder	23	...	17	5	6	23	22	...	13	6	46	...	1	6	196 0 0	60 0 0	31	
4	307	Attempt to murder	3	...	2	1	1	3	33	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	
5	304	Culpable homicide	4	...	4	3	...	4	75	...	4	3	75	1	...	...	.....	.....	...	
6	309	Attempt and abetment of suicide	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	.....	.....	...	
7	325, 326	Grievous hurt	11	...	9	5	2	11	45	...	17	9	53	4	...	4	.....	.....	...	
8	328	Administering stupefying drugs with intent to cause hurt	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	.....	.....	...	
9	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	2	...	2	1	...	2	50	...	8	5	62	3	...	...	.....	.....	...	
10	353	Criminal force to public servant or women, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	
11	363	Kidnapping or abduction	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	
		Total	47	...	38	16	9	47	34	...	48	25	52	12	1	10	196 0 0	60 0 0	31	

Return of cognisable offences showing result of Police operations, and prosecution of crime and recovery of property, during the year 1891-92—contd.

Serial number	Law under which punished	Description of Offence	Cases: Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrate direct or by the Police and including false accusation of cognisable crime	Cases: Cases pending before the Court from previous year	Cases: Number of cases decided	Cases: Number of cases ending in conviction	Cases: Number of cases pending at the close of year before the Magistrate or Session	Cases: Number of cases admitted	Persons: Percentage of cases convicted to admitted	Persons: Pending at the end of last year	Persons: Arrested by Police or appearing under orders of Magistrate	Persons: Finally convicted	Persons: Percentage	Persons: Acquitted or discharged	Persons: Disposed of, *e.g.* died, transferred, admitted as approvers, etc.	Persons: Pending at the end of year	Property: Stolen	Property: Recovered	Property: Percentage	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
		Class III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.															₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹	
12	394	Robbery with hurt by poisonous or stupefying drugs, etc.	5	...	4	...	1	5	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	365 0 0	100 0 0	27	
13	397 and 395	Dakaiti	2	...	2	1	...	2	50	...	5	5	100	...	...	...	125 8 0	.....	...	
14	392	Robbery	13	...	12	...	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,992 13 6	490 5 6	25	
15	454, 456, 457	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	31	...	27	7	4	31	23	...	18	12	66	4	...	2	2,242 0 0	155 0 0	7	
16	428	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	2	2	100	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	
		Total	52	...	46	9	6	52	17	...	29	19	66	8	...	2	4,725 5 6	745 5 6	16	
		Class IV.—Minor Offences against the Person. *Nil.*																		
		Class V.—Minor Offences against Property.																		
17	379, 380, 381	Theft	66	...	65	19	1	66	29	...	32	20	62	11	...	1	4,377 0 0	2,075 0 0	47	
18	406	Criminal breach of trust	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	2 0 0	0 13 0	41	
19	411	Receiving stolen property	13	...	13	8	...	13	61	...	15	8	53	7	...	...	123 11 2	114 7 2	92	
		Total	80	...	79	28	1	80	35	...	48	29	60	18	...	1	4,502 11 2	2,190 4 2	49	

		CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE.																				
20	289	Public and local nuisances	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	.....	.....	...			
21	Act V of 61, Section 29	Do. do.	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...			
22	Act XIV of 1866, Section 48	Post-Office Act	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	2	1	50	1	...	...	17 0 0	.....	...			
23	Act I of 1878, Sections 14 and 15	Opium Act	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	.....	.....	...			
24	Act 10 of 1882, Section 55	Vagrancy and bad character	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	.....	.....	...			
		TOTAL	5	...	5	3	...	5	60	...	5	3	60	2	...	...	17 0 0	.....	...			
		CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety or Justice	8	...	8	4	...	8	50	...	14	14	100	...	...	...	.....	.....	...			
		CLASS II.—Offences against the Person	47	...	38	16	9	47	34	...	48	25	52	12	1	10	196 0 0	60 0 0	31			
		CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property or against Property only	52	...	46	9	6	52	17	...	29	19	66	8	...	2	4,725 5 6	745 5 6	16			
		CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.	80	...	79	28	1	80	35	...	48	29	60	18	...	1	4,502 11 2	2,190 4 2	49			
		CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above	5	...	5	3	...	5	60	...	5	3	60	2	...	...	17 0 0	.....	...			
		GRAND TOTAL	192	...	176	60	16	192	31	...	144	90	63	40	1	13	9,441 0 8	2,995 9 8	32			

STUART H. GODFREY, *Captain,*
District Superintendent of Police, Zhob.

Statement B.

Statement showing the cost of Zhob District Police for the year 1891-92.

Name of Establishment.	April 1891.	May 1891.	June 1891.	July 1891.	August 1891.	September 1891.	October 1891.	November 1891.	December 1891.	January 1892.	February 1892.	March 1892.	Total.	Sanctioned cost.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Foot Police .	1,619 0 0	1,618 4 1	1,548 2 8	1,520 5 3	1,514 7 3	1,440 1 11	1,520 13 4	1,546 0 0	1,446 14 7	1,493 5 8	1,590 1 8	1,644 11 7	...	...
Supplementary .	...	...	...	...	...	129 0 0	150 10 8	24 0 0	...	...	60 0 0	105 0 0	18,970 14 8	22,071 0 0
Mounted Police .	774 0 0	831 11 10	833 0 0	815 14 11	816 0 0	816 0 0	844 0 0	844 0 0	814 6 3	816 0 0	844 0 0	860 0 0	...	...
Supplementary .	...	...	...	...	7 2 3	...	74 4 3	...	...	14 0 0	56 0 0	60 2 1	10,120 9 7	10,500 0 0
Total .	2,393 0 0	2,449 15 11	2,381 2 8	2,336 4 2	2,337 9 6	2,385 1 11	2,589 12 3	2,414 0 0	2,261 4 10	2,323 5 8	2,550 1 8	2,669 13 8	29,091 8 3	32,571 0 0

Statement C.

Statement showing the Equipment Grant of the Zhob District Police during the year 1891-92.

Sanctioned strength.	Establishment.	Annual grant at R8 each.
		R a. p.
2	Duffadars	16 0 0
7	First Grade Sowars	56 0 0
21	Second Grade Sowars	168 0 0
	Total .	240 0 0

Statement D.

Statement showing the annual Clothing Grant of the Zhob Police Force for the year 1891-92.

Establishment.	Annual grant at R10 each.
	R a. p.
One hundred and seventy-six men of the Zhob Police . . .	1,760 0 0
Total .	1,760 0 0

STUART H. GODFREY, *Captain,*
District Superintendent of Police, Zhob.

Statement E.

Statement showing the expenditure of Police Contingencies from 1st April 1891 up to 31st March 1892.

Particulars.	Reward to informers.	Reward for capture of offenders.	Repair and purchase of handcuffs.	Repair and purchase of furniture.	Stationery and printing.	Postage charges.	Service telegrams.	Purchase of books.	Hot and cold weather charges.	Tour charges.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Drawn from the Treasury from 1st April 1891 to 31st March 1892.	37 10 0	225 0 0	103 14 0	156 2 10	544 12 8	198 2 6	205 2 0	4 8 0	238 5 2	1,443 4 3	8,670 9 2	11,827 6 7
Allotment for the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,600 0 0
Balance .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	772 9 5

Detail of balance.

	R a. p.
Reward to informers	112 6 0
Reward for capture of offenders	135 0 0
Repair and purchase of handcuffs	6 2 0
Repair and purchase of furniture	143 13 2
Stationery and printing	105 3 4
Postage charges	1 13 6
Service telegrams	44 14 0
Purchase of books	95 8 0
Hot and cold weather charges	1 10 10
Tour charges	96 11 9
Miscellaneous	29 6 10
Total	772 9 5

STUART H. GODFREY, *Captain,*
District Superintendent of Police, Zhob.

Statement F.

Return for the year ending 31st March 1892 showing the Religion and the costs of the entire Force.

1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10	11
Religion or Caste.	Assistant Political Agent.	Inspector.	Deputy Inspector.	Sergeants.	Mounted Police.		Constables.	Mochi.	Sweepers.	Bhistis.	Remarks.
					Duffadars.	Sowars.					
Christians	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Muhammadans	...	1	4	17	1	23	44	...	...	...	
Brahmins	...	...	..	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	
Rajputs	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	...	..	...	
Hindus of other castes	...	...	1	6	...	...	11	...	...	...	
Sikhs	...	...	...	5	1	5	15	...	...	...	
Sweepers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
Bhistis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
Mochis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	1	1	5	31	2	28	80	...	2	3	
Wanting to complete sanctioned establishment	...	...	...	7	...	...	28	1	4	3	
Sanctioned establishment	1	1	5	38	2	28	108	1	6	6	

STUART H. GODFREY, *Captain,*
District Superintendent of Police, Zhob.

FORT SANDEMAN.

G.

Police Accounts.

	R	a.	p.
Pay of force for one year	29,091	8	3
Clothing grant	1,760	0	0
Equipment grant	240	0	0
Contingent grant	3,451	14	11
Total Cost of Police Force	34,543	7	2

STUART H. GODFREY, *Captain,*
District Superintendent of Police, Zhob.

H.

Police Fund Accounts.

	R	a.	p.
Receipts during the year 1891-92	18,060	5	4
Expenditure up to 31st March 1892	14,215	6	1
Balance	3,844	15	3

Detail of Funds.

	Chunda.			Clothing.			Equipment.			Deceased estate.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Receipts.	8,479	1	9	6,243	10	11	3,134	0	6	203	8	2
Expenditure	5,161	14	9	6,137	13	8.	2,763	15	6	151	10	2
Balance	3,317	3	0	105	13	3	370	1	0	51	14	0

STUART H. GODFREY, *Captain,*
District Superintendent of Police, Zhob.

Statement I.

Distribution of the Zhob District Police Force on the 31st March 1892.

No.	Name of Post.	District Superintendent of Police.	Inspector.	Deputy Inspector on ₹80.	Deputy Inspectors on ₹60.	Deputy Inspectors on ₹40.	First grade Sergeants on ₹25.	Second grade Sergeants on ₹18.	Third grade Sergeants on ₹15.	First grade Constables on ₹12.	Second grade Constables on ₹11.	Third grade Constables on ₹10.	Duffadars on ₹35.	First grade Sowars on ₹31.	Second grade Sowars on ₹28.	Sweepers.	Bhishtis.	Mochi.	Remarks.
	Strength according to existing sanctions	1	1	1	2	2	7	14	17	36	36	36	2	7	21	6	6	1	
1	District Superintendent's Police Office	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Fort Sandeman Thana	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	6	6	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	
3	Bori Thana	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	1	4	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	
4	Barkhan Thana	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Hindubagh Thana	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Saifulla Killa Chowki	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Mir Ali Khel post	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Musakhel Thana	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	Lines	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	6	1	2	2	7	21	1	1	...	
10	Magazine	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	Political Agent's Office guard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	Do. do. Horse guard	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	Orderlies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	Recruits at head-quarters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15	On privilege leave	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16	On sick leave	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17	Wanting	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	7	11	10	...	...	...	4	3	1	
	Total	1	1	1	2	2	7	14	17	36	36	36	2	7	21	6	6	1	

STUART H. GODFREY, *Captain,*
District Superintendent of Police, Zhob.

Statement J.

Statement showing the expenditure of Jail Contingencies from 1st April 1891 up to 31st March 1892.

Particulars.	Rations to prisoners.	Clothing and bedding.	Passage money of convicts.	Miscellaneous.	Contingent charges.	Lock-ups.	Hospital charges.	Total.	Remarks.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	
Drawn from the treasury from 1st April 1891 to 31st March 1892.	1,389 14 6	159 10 0	164 12 6	43 14 1	191 3 9	1,486 13 2	15 2 11	3,451 14 11	
Allotment for the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,500 0 0	
Balance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48 1 1	

Detail of balance.

	₹ a. p.
Rations to prisoners	10 1 6
Clothing and bedding	0 6 0
Passage money of convicts	0 3 6
Miscellaneous	6 1 11
Contingent charges	3 12 3
Lock-ups	27 2 10
Hospital charges	0 5 1
Total	48 1 1

STUART H. GODFREY, *Captain,*
Assistant Political Agent, Zhob.

Statement K.

Statement showing the allowances proposed for the Ghilzai Refugees.

Name of Tribe.	Names of Refugees.	Allowances formerly drawn.	Allowances recommended (*vide* this office letter No. 151-F. C., dated 3rd December 1890).	Allowances now proposed.	Remarks.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Hotaks	Muhamad Shah Khan	...	240 0 0	240 0 0	
Do.	Pir Muhamed Khan	...	...	...	
Do.	Gul Muhamed Khan	25 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	
Do.	Amir Muhamed Khan	...	...	25 0 0	
Do.	Muhamad Afzal Khan	...	50 0 0	50 0 0	
Do.	Muhamad Anwar Khan	...	50 0 0	40 0 0	
Tokhi	Ghulam Haider Khan, ex-Sipah Salar	240 0 0	240 0 0	240 0 0	
Do.	Ahmed Jan Khan	56 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	
Do.	Wali Muhamed Khan	100 0 0	125 0 0	100 0 0	
Taraki	Sher Jan Khan	56 0 0	125 0 0	100 0 0	
Do.	Ulas Khan	...	25 0 0	...	
Do.	Sher Ali Khan	56 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	
Do.	Wali Muhamed Khan	...	25 0 0	25 0 0	
Andari	Pir Muhamed Khan	56 0 0	75 0 0	75 0 0	
Do.	Yar Muhamed Khan	...	25 0 0	15 0 0	
Do.	Amin Khan	...	50 0 0	...	
Sulemankhel	Gul Shah Khan	56 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	
	Total	645 0 0	1,270 0 0	1,150 0 0	
	Detail of R1,150.				
Imperial Revenues		480 0 0			
Special allotment		610 0 0			
Ditto	Wali Muhamed's share of Ghulam Haider's allowance	60 0 0			
		1,150 0 0			

STUART H. GODFREY, *Captain,*
Assistant Political Agent and
District Superintendent of Police, Zhob.

L.

ZHOB PROVINCIAL REVENUES.

Statement showing Present Strength, Distribution and Cost of Levies in the Zhob District, chargeable to Zhob Provincial Revenues.

Particulars. (Name of Post and Strength.)	Salary per mensem.	Total.
25—Political—Charges on N. W. Frontier.		
Levies.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1—Bori—		
Loralai—		
2 Jemadars	100 0 0	
6 Duffadars	180 0 0	
13 Sowars	260 0 0	
Wahar—		
1 Jemadar	50 0 0	
1 Duffadar	30 0 0	
2 Sowars	40 0 0	
Marratangi—		
1 Duffadar	30 0 0	
1 Munshi	20 0 0	
4 Sowars	80 0 0	
Carried over	790 0 0	

Statement showing Present Strength, Distribution and Cost of Levies in the Zhob District, chargeable to Zhob Provincial Revenues—contd.

Particulars. (Name of Post and Strength.)	Salary per mensem.	Total.
LEVIES—*contd.*		
	R a. p.	*R a. p.*
Brought forward	790 0 0	
1—Bori—*contd.*		
Mekhtar—		
3 Sowars	60 0 0	
Chinjan—		
1 Jemadar	50 0 0	
2 Sowars	40 0 0	
Poi—		
1 Duffadar	30 0 0	
1 Sowar	20 0 0	
Sinjawi—		
1 Jemadar	50 0 0	
1 Duffadar	30 0 0	
4 Sowars	80 0 0	
		1,150 0 0
2—New Khetran—		
Kot Khan Muhammad—		
1 Jemadar	50 0 0	
2 Sowars	40 0 9	
1 Munshi	20 0 0	
Kingri—		
1 Duffadar	30 0 0	
6 Sowars	120 0 0	
Khajuri—		
1 Jemadar	50 0 0	
1 Duffadar	30 0 0	
7 Sowars	140 0 0	
1 Munshi	20 0 0	
Gandera—		
1 Duffadar	30 0 0	
2 Sowars	40 0 0	
Murgha—		
2 Jemadars	90 0 0	
Dob—		
1 Duffadar	30 0 0	
1 Munshi	30 0 0	
5 Sowars	100 0 0	
		820 0 0
3—Murgha Hindubagh Postal Levies.		
Murgha—		
4 Sowars	80 0 0	
		80 0 0
4—Drug—		
Drug—		
2 Duffadars	60 0 0	
1 Duffadar	25 0 0	
6 Footmen	60 0 0	
Zam—		
1 Duffadar	25 0 0	
Tub—		
1 Duffadar	15 0 0	
Kewan—		
1 Duffadar	30 0 0	
2 Duffadars	50 0 0	
4 Footmen	40 0 0	
		2,050 0 0
Carried over	305 0 0	

Statement showing Present Strength, Distribution and Cost of Levies in the Zhob District, chargeable to Zhob Provincial Revenues—concld.

PARTICULARS. (Name of Post and Strength.)	Salary per mensem.	TOTAL.
LEVIES—*contd.*	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Brought forward	305 0 0	2,050 0 0
4—DRUG—*contd.*		
Palosin—		
1 Duffadar	25 0 0	
5 Footmen	50 0 0	
Zmaries, etc., not yet entertained	130 0 0	
Lanaghor—		
1 Duffadar	25 0 0	
1 Munshi	30 0 0	
		565 0 0
5—CENTRAL AND UPPER ZHOB—		
Saifulla Killa—		
2 Duffadars	60 0 0	
8 Duffadars	200 0 0	
21 Sowars	420 0 0	
1 Munshi	30 0 0	
Shah Jehan Killa—		
1 Duffadar	25 0 0	
With Sardar Shingul Khan—		
6 Sowars	120 0 0	
Hindubagh—		
4 Duffadars	120 0 0	
1 Duffadar	25 0 0	
8 Sowars	160 0 0	
Gwal Ismailzai—		
1 Duffadar	25 0 0	
4 Sowars	80 0 0	
Gwal Haiderzai—		
1 Duffadar	25 0 0	
3 Sowars	60 0 0	
Allozai—		
1 Duffadar	25 0 0	
2 Sowars	40 0 0	
Ali Khel—		
1 Duffadar	25 0 0	
2 Sowars	40 0 0	
Kazzha—		
1 Duffadar	30 0 0	
3 Sowars	60 0 0	
Shina Khora—		
2 Sowars	40 0 0	
Baboo China—		
1 Jemadar	50 0 0	
1 Sowar	20 0 0	
1 Munshi	30 0 0	
Fort Sandeman—		
1 Duffadar	25 0 0	
6 Sowars	120 0 0	
Contingencies	23 5 4	
Savings	205 0 0	
		2,083 5 4
GRAND TOTAL	...	4,698 5 4

Statement M.

SPECIAL ALLOTMENT.

Statement showing Present Strength, Distribution and Cost of Levies in the Zhob District, chargeable to Special Allotment for Police and Levies.

Particulars. (Name of Post and Strength.)	Salary per mensem. R a. p.	Total. R a. p.
15.—Post Office—Postal Service.		
Loralai to Kingri—		
Loralai—		
3 Sowars	60 0 0	
Wahar—		
2 Sowars	40 0 0	
Tor—		
2 Sowars	36 0 0	
Mekhtar—		
2 Sowars	40 0 0	
Dob—		
2 Sowars	40 0 0	
1 Inspector	40 0 0	
		256 0 0
Total 15—Post Office	.....	256 0 0
25.—Political—Charges on N.-W. Frontier.		
1.—Khetran Service.—		
Haji-ka-kot—		
1 Jemadar	50 0 0	
1 Duffadar	30 0 0	
1 Munshi	25 0 0	
8 Sowars	160 0 0	
Contingencies	3 0 0	
		268 0 0
Rakhni—		
1 Jemadar	50 0 0	
1 Munshi	30 0 0	
6 Sowars	120 0 0	
Contingencies	2 0 0	
		202 0 0
Nahar-ka-kot—		
1 Duffadar	35 0 0	
1 Munshi	20 0 0	
3 Sowars	60 0 0	
		115 0 0
Baghao (stationed at Chapper Dhaka).		
1 Duffadar	35 0 0	
4 Sowars	80 0 0	
		115 0 0
Mithi Kua—		
1 Jemadar	50 0 0	
6 Sowars	120 0 0	
1 Duffadar	15 0 0	
5 Footmen	50 0 0	
		235 0 0
Isani-ka-kot—		
2 Sowars	40 0 0	
		40 0 0
Carried over	...	975 0 0

Statement showing Present Strength, Distribution and Cost of Levies in the Zhob District, chargeable to Special Allotment for Police and Levies—contd.

Particulars. (Name of Post and Strength.)	Salary per mensem.	Total.
	R a. p.	R a. p.
Brought forward .	...	975 0 0
2.—Zhob Kakars.		
Saifulla Killa—		
Sardar Shingul Khan	100 0 0	
Shahbaz Khan	100 0 0	
Mulla Mushtaq	100 0 0	
Said Khan	35 0 0	
Pir Mohamed	35 0 0	
Mohamed Nur	30 0 0	
Paya Khan	40 0 0	
1 Munshi	30 0 0	
Contingencies	2 0 0	
Loralai—		
Baran Khudezai	30 0 0	
Toi Sar—		
4 Footmen	40 0 0	
Gider Chah—		
1 Duffadar	25 0 0	
4 Sowars	80 0 0	
Wani—		
1 Duffadar	25 0 0	
4 Sowars	80 0 0	
Fort Sandeman Thana—		
1 Duffadar	25 0 0	
6 Sowars	120 0 0	
Contingencies	13 0 0	
		910 0 0
3.—Frontier Road Levies—		
Wahor—		
1 Sowar	20 0 0	
Marratangi (stationed now at China Barat Khel)—		
4 Sowars	80 0 0	
Zirrah—		
1 Duffadar	30 0 0	
5 Sowars	100 0 0	
Mekhtar—		
1 Duffadar	30 0 0	
1 Munshi	20 0 0	
1 Sowar	20 0 0	
Tor—		
1 Duffadar	30 0 0	
2 Sowars	40 0 0	
Murgha—		
1 Munshi	25 0 0	
8 Sowars	160 0 0	
Sara Daka—		
1 Duffadar	30 0 0	
2 Sowars	40 0 0	
Lakaband (Kishkai)—		
1 Duffadar	30 0 0	
1 Munshi	25 0 0	
7 Sowars	140 0 0	
Kot Khan Mohamed—		
1 Duffadar	30 0 0	
1 Munshi	30 0 0	
6 Sowars	120 0 0	
Gandera—		
2 Sowars	40 0 0	
Kundeli—		
2 Sowars	40 0 0	
1 Inspector	50 0 0	
1 Orderly Sowar	20 0	
Contingencies	5 0 0	
		1,155 0 0
Carried over .	...	3,040 0 0

Statement showing Present Strength, Distribution and Cost of Levies in the Zhob District, chargeable to Special Allotment for Police and Levies—contd.

Particulars. (Name of Post and Strength.)	Salary per mensem. R a. p.	Total. R a. p.
Brought forward	...	3,040 0 0
4.—Telegraph Service—		
Loralai—		
3 Sowars	60 0 0	
Mekhtar—		
3 Sowars	60 0 0	
Kingri—		
2 Sowars	40 0 0	
Kundeli—		
2 Sowars	40 0 0	
		200 0 0
5.—Ghilzai Service—		
Bori—		
Gul Mohamed	50 0 0	
Muhammad Afzal	50 0 0	
Muhammad Anwar	40 0 0	
Ahmad Jan	60 0 0	
Wali Muhammad Khan	100 0 0	
Sherjan Khan	100 0 0	
Sher Ali	60 0 0	
Wali Muhammad	25 0 0	
Pir Muhammad	75 0 0	
Fort Sandeman and Zhob—		
Gul Shah Khan	70 0 0	
Amir Muhammad	25 0 0	
Yar Muhammad	15 0 0	
		670 0 0
6.—Bargha Sherani Service—		
Posts not fixed yet—		
(*N.B.*—Service was distributed by R. I. Bruce, Esquire, C.I.E.)		
1 Jemadar, Hasan Khel	30 0 0	
1 Duffadar, do.	25 0 0	
9 Sowars, do.	180 0 0	
1 Sowar, Ubokhel	20 0 0	
1 Jemadar, Chuherkhel	30 0 0	
1 Sowar, do.	21 0 0	
1 Duffadar, Kapip	25 0 0	
1 Sowar, do.	20 0 0	
Allowances to Headmen of the different sections of the Sherani tribe	290 0 0	
		640 0 0
7.—Mandokhel Service—		
Fort Sandeman—		
Jemadar	50 0 0	
1 Jemadar	45 0 0	
1 Duffadar	35 0 0	
1 Duffadar	30 0 0	
4 Duffadars	100 0 0	
19 Sowars	380 0 0	
3 Munshis	90 0 0	
Mir Ali Khel—		
1 Duffadar	30 0 0	
1 Sowar	20 0 0	
Safi—		
1 Duffadar	25 0 0	
1 Sowar	20 0 0	
Bruj—		
1 Duffadar	25 0 0	
1 Sowar	20 0 0	
Carried over	870 0 0	4,550 0 0

Statement showing Present Strength, Distribution and Cost of Levies in the Zhob District, chargeable to Special Allotment for Police and Levies—concld.

Particulars. (Name of Post and Strength.)	Salary per mensem. R a. p.	Total. R a. p.
I.—Mandokhel Service,—contd.		
Babar—		
	870 0 0	4,550 0 0
1 Duffadar	30 0 0	
2 Duffadars	50 0 0	
6 Sowars	120 0 0	
Allowance to a Sowar	5 0 0	
Toisar—		
1 Duffadar	30 0 0	
Gowal Haiderzai—		
1 Duffadar	25 0 0	
4 Sowars	80 0 0	
1 Munshi	25 0 0	
Gowal Ismailzai—		
1 Duffadar	25 0 0	
4 Sowars	80 0 0	
Mina Bazar—		
1 Duffadar	25 0 0	
1 Munshi	25 0 0	
6 Sowars	120 0 0	
Lakaband—		
1 Sowar	20 0 0	
Kashmir Killa—		
1 Duffadar	30 0 0	
Allowance to a Sowar acting as Duffadar	10 0 0	
Contingencies	13 5 4	
Mogul Kot—		
1 Thanadar	60 0 0	
1 Duffadar	30 0 0	
9 First class Sowars at R25 each	225 0 0	
9 Second class Sowars at R20 each	180 0 0	
Contingencies	5 0 0	
		2,083 5 4
8.—Mixed Posts, Punjab Frontier—		
Levies not yet entertained	245 0 0	245 0 0
Total—25,—Political	...	6,878 5 4
GRAND TOTAL	...	7,134 5 4

APPENDIX J.

No. 333, dated the 12th May 1892.

From—Captain W. W. Norman, Commandant, Zhob Levy Corps,

To—The Political Agent, Zhob.

In accordance with your letter No. 1329 of 15th April 1892, I have the honour to submit, herewith, an Administration Report of the corps under my command.

I beg to request that this report may be accepted as a full report from the date of the formation of the corps up to 31st March 1892, and that the report submitted to you by Captain O'Mealy with this office letter No. 120, dated Camp Loralai, the 16th February 1892, may be cancelled.

I would beg to point out that the report I now send in is not one compiled solely by me, but is made up of extracts from the original report submitted by Captain O'Mealy.

Administration Report of the Zhob Levy Corps.

Object of raising.

In August 1889 Sir Robert Sandeman, K.C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, addressed a letter to the Government of India on the subject of raising a tribal levy to keep order in Zhob, to protect the country stretching from the Pishin to the Gomal, and to be a political aid to the Political Agent in charge of the country.

The Levies to be effective as a Military Contingent.

The above proposals of Sir Robert Sandeman were approved of, and were sanctioned by the Government of India in December 1889, and the services of an officer applied for for the post of commandant.

Appointment of Commandant.

Captain W. A. D. O. O'Mealy, 1st Punjab Cavalry, was appointed Commandant on 3rd February 1890, and shortly afterwards reported his arrival in Appozai.

Raising of the corps.

Up to April 1890, no orders had been received as to the raising of the corps, and practically no steps were taken to enlistment. On the 12th April 1890 a committee, of which Sir Robert Sandeman was president, and Captain MacIvor, Political Agent, Zhob, and Captain O'Mealy were members, assembled at Appozai to make proposals as to the raising of the corps. These proposals were submitted to the Government of India, but in June 1890, revised proposals were called for, which were finally approved of in September 1890, (see Appendix A).

The constitution of the corps was fixed as follows:—

Cavalry—	
Zhobis	1 squadron.
Ghilzais	1 do.
Brahuis and Biluch	1 do.
Mixed Pathans	1 do.
Total	4 squadrons.
Infantry—	
Zhobis	2 companies.
Ghilzais	1 company.
Atchakzais	1 do.
Mixed Pathans	1 do.
Total	5 companies.

Each squadron consists of 1 ressaidar, 2 jemadars, 1 kote duffadar, 8 duffadars, and 88 sowars, making a total of 100 sabres.

Each company consists of 1 subadar, 1 jemadar, 5 havildars, 5 naiks, 93 sepoys, making a total of 105 rifles.

The total strength of the corps is therefore 400 sabres and 525 rifles. The progress made in enlistment is shown in Appendix B.

Zhobi squadron.

Great difficulty has been experienced in raising this squadron owing to the fact that the Zhob Chiefs have not produced suitable men to fill the posts of native officers. As a last resource, in order to encourage men to enlist, Duffadar Durani Khan was, on the 18th February 1892, promoted to the post of 1st class jemadar. This man was not considered fit for promotion by

Captain O'Mealy, but there was no other man forthcoming. Durani Khan's sole claim to promotion lay in the fact that he had produced about forty recruits which were not of a satisfactory stamp. Until a really good man of influence is appointed to command this squadron, it is useless to hope that the strength will be completed, or that men of a good stamp will be enlisted. In this squadron there is a small section of Tokhi Ghilzais (see Ghilzai squadron).

Present Strength of Zhobi Squadron.

Particulars of Tribes.	Ressaidar.	Jemadar.	Kote Duffadar.	Duffadars.	Sowars.	Total.
Zhobis	...	1	1	1	44	47
Ghilzais	...	...	...	2	8	10
Miscellaneous tribes (chiefly Biluch)		...	...	...	27	27
Total	...	1	1	3	79	84

Ghilzai Squadron.

This squadron is composed of the Ghilzai refugees in Baluchistan. The men are chiefly of the Tokhi, Andar, Tarakhi and Hotak sections of the Ghilzai tribes, and are of a very good stamp indeed, but are impatient of discipline exercised over them by any native officer or non-commissioned officer not of their own particular section. Originally the Ghilzais were incorporated into a squadron, with a certain number of Pishin, Kakars, Kasis, etc.

It was considered advisable, however, to form them into a separate squadron. The leading Ghilzai refugees were assembled, and with the exception of the case of the promotion of Jemadar Amir Muhammad to Ressaidar, all the appointments for both native officers and non-commissioned officers were made in accordance with their recommendations.

Jemadar Amir Muhammad was promoted to Ressaidar, it being considered that he had a claim to such promotion on account of previous service in the corps; his promotion to the command of the squadron did not, however, give satisfaction, and within a few months a second assembly of the leading Ghilzai refugees took place and a fresh distribution of appointments was made. Ressaidar Amir Muhammad resigned his appointment, and Jemadar Ulms Khan Tarakhi was promoted to Ressaidar on 19th October 1891, with Yar Muhammad Andari, and Muhammad Usuf Andari as Jemadars.

On the departure of Ressaidar Amir Muhammad those Ghilzais who had been enlisted by him, and were of his section, applied for their discharge or transfer to another squadron; the latter request was granted, and they were transferred to the Zhobi squadron. It is hoped, however, that matters will be arranged, and that they will soon return to their proper squadron.

Present Strength of Squadron.

Particulars of Tribes.	Ressaidar.	Jemadars.	Kote Duffadar.	Duffadars.	Sowars.	Total.
Ghilzais	1	2	1	6	39	49
Other tribes	...	...	...	1	30	31
Total	1	2	1	7	69	80

Brahui and Biluch Squadron.

There has been no difficulty in raising this squadron. The very first enlistments made in the corps were from the Brahui and Biluch tribes, and the squadron was rapidly completed.

The Native officers are Ressaidar Usuf Khan, formerly in the 2nd Bombay Cavalry, Jemadar Hakim Khan, Barozai, and Jemadar Mitha Khan, Biluch. There is a very good feeling in this troop, and the men are of a good stamp.

Present Strength of Squadron.

Particulars of Tribes.	Ressaidar.	Jemadars.	Kote Duffadar.	Duffadars.	Sowars.	Total.
Biluch	1	1	1	8	72	83
Barozai	...	1	...	...	...	1
Other tribes	...	...	...	...	16	16
Total	1	2	1	8	88	100.

Miscellaneous Pathans squadron.

This squadron was originally composed of Ghilzais, Kasis and Pishin Kakars, under the command of Ressaidar Sherzaman Khan, Kasi, but on the formation of the Ghilzais into a separate squadron, the Kasis and Pishin Kakars were also formed into a separate squadron under Ressaidar Sherzaman Khan; this officer was, in October 1891, appointed Inspector of the Pishin Levies. On his departure Jemadar Abdul Samad Atchakzai was appointed Ressaidar, with Malik Omar Pishin Kakar, on 7th December 1891, and Abdul Gafar, Kakar, on 22nd February 1892, as Jemadars.

Next to the Ghilzais the men of this squadron are of the best physique.

Present Strength of Squadron.

Particulars of Tribes.	Ressaidar.	Jemadars.	Kote Duffadar.	Duffadars.	Sowars.	Total.
Miscellaneous tribes	1	2	1	7	89	100
Total	1	2	1	7	89	100

Infantry companies.

Great difficulty has been experienced in inducing men to enlist as infantry. They are willing enough to come as sowars. The reason of this inclination to serve in the cavalry and disinclination to serve in the infantry is very curious, for the men are not by any means good riders, and very few indeed have ever ridden before they joined the corps; and as to pay, a sepoy can manage to save about ₹5 a month out of his pay of ₹10, while, on the other hand, a sowar can seldom manage to save a single anna, and has besides very much harder work, in that he has to cut all his grass himself, in addition to his ordinary duty.

The constitution of the infantry has been fixed as follows:—

2	companies of Zhobis.
1	company of Atchakzais.
1	Ditto of Ghilzais.
1	Ditto of Miscellaneous Pathans.
Total 5	companies.

The first three companies are non-existent, there not being a single man enlisted as yet in any of them.

Ghilzais company.

The condition of the Ghilzais company is by no means satisfactory.

This company consists of eighty men, of which only ten are Ghilzais, and this number includes the two Native officers, Subadar Pir Mahammad Hotak and Jemadar Amir Mahammad Tokhi. The majority of the men in this company are north country Pathans, such as Eusafzais, Khattaks, etc., etc.

Present strength of Ghilzais company.

Particulars of Tribes.	Subadar.	Jemadar.	Havildar.	Naiks.	Sepoys.	Total.
Ghilzais	1	1	1	...	7	10
Other tribes	...	...	3	2	65	70
Total	1	1	4	2	72	80

Mixed Pathans company.

The mixed Pathans company is not in any better condition than the Ghilzais company, but it is hoped that the strength will be completed as soon as the spring harvest is over.

The Native officer in this company is Subadar Yaqube Khan, Musa Khel.

Present strength of company.

Particulars of Tribes.	Subadar.	Jemadar.	Havildar.	Naiks.	Sepoys.	Total.
Mixed tribes	1	...	1	...	30	32
Total	1	...	1	...	30	32

The cavalry are armed with the snider carbine and swords of the same pattern as supplied to the Native Mountain Batteries. The Native Officers and Kote Duffadars have swords and revolvers of Government pattern.

Arms.

The infantry are armed with snider rifles and bayonets.

Accoutrements. The cavalry wear the Mackenzie accoutrements, and the infantry belts, etc., of Government pattern.

Saddlery, etc. The saddlery is of a pattern devised by Captain O'Mealy.

Uniform. The cavalry wear a lungi and kammarband of corps pattern, and the infantry only a lungi.

Boots, pattis and posteens are also supplied, but up to the present no definite uniform has as yet been decided upon.

The transport sanctioned for the corps should consist of a hundred camels, but though this number was originally bought, only thirty now remain, the rest having died.

Transport.

It appears for some reason or other that this district is unsuited for camels. Application has been made to substitute pony and mule transport for camels.

The duties of the corps consist in supplying detachments for various posts, continual guards and escorts for various purposes, and for protecting revenue grain and bhusa.

The duties of the corps.

The out-posts at present supplied by the corps are :—

Names of Outposts.	Sabres.	Rifles.
Hindubagh	34	...
Gulkuch	73	15
Khushbina	16	10
Safi and six towers	19	30
Kingri	13	9
Rankan	3	4
Rakhni	12	7
Total	170	75

The duty at the above posts falls heavier on the cavalry than on infantry, as, in addition to supplying a certain proportion of the day and night sentries, the cavalry furnish all patrols daily from post to post and all escorts.

In addition to the above duties the sowars have to cut grass for their horses, take them to water twice a day in winter and three times a day in the hot weather, and groom their horses once a day. In spite of the really hard work that both men and horses have to perform, the latter are kept in remarkably good condition, especially at Gulkach.

Between Safi and Mir Ali Khel there are four towers, each garrisoned by four rifles. These men are almost all north country Pathans, and have been on duty in these towers for periods varying from six to eight months without any relief.

Owing to the low strength of the corps it has been found impossible to relieve the men on outpost duty, and for the same reason leave could be given only very sparingly. The men are, however, wonderfully cheerful, and are very willing to do all that is required of them.

Services performed. From 22nd September 1890, to 28th October 1890, the corps took part in the Zhob expedition. For strength of the Levy at the time see Appendix B.)

At Fort Sandeman in September 1890, Sowar Allah Bakhsh seized a Ghazi alive. In January 1891, Sowar Sherbat shot a Ghazi. In February 1891 Sowar Mazullah seized a Ghazi. At Hindubagh in July 1891, Sowar Shumsuddin seized a Ghazi. At Saratoi in November 1891, some thieves made an attack on a detachment, of seven sepoys, but were driven off with a loss of one of their number killed. Of the detachment, 1 sepoy was severely wounded, and 1 slightly so. Near Mir Ali Khel in January 1892, two sepoys came up with four thieves they were following up. One of the thieves was shot dead, and it is believed that one other was wounded : the thieves ran off leaving the cattle they were carrying off.

Very little training has been possible in the corps owing to the fact that there has been a constant demand on the services of every available man ; recruits are no sooner enlisted than they are sent off on outpost or other duty.

Training of the corps.

New Commandant.

Captain W. W. Norman, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, was appointed Commandant and took over the command of the corps at Hurnai on 20th February 1892, from Captain O'Mealy, whose services were replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

W. W. NORMAN, *Captain,*
Commandant, Zhob Levy Corps.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the Strength, Pay, etc., of the Zhob Levy Corps, as proposed in June 1890 and sanctioned in accordance with Government of India letter No. 1865-E. of 6th September 1890.

(A)—*Cavalry.*

No.	NAME OF APPOINTMENT.	Rate of Salary per mensem. R	a.	p.	TOTAL. R	a.	p.
1	Ressaldar @ R250 to R300	287	8	0	287	8	0
4	Ressaidars	100	0	0	400	0	0
4	Jemadars	70	0	0	280	0	0
4	Jemadars	60	0	0	240	0	0
4	Kote Duffadars	40	0	0	160	0	0
16	Duffadars	35	0	0	560	0	0
16	Duffadars	30	0	0	480	0	0
1	Farrier Major	35	0	0	35	0	0
4	Farriers	28	0	0	112	0	0
352	Sowars	25	0	0	8,800	0	0
8	Shutar Sowars	28	0	0	224	0	0
1	Salutri	40	0	0	40	0	0
1	Assistant Salutri	35	0	0	35	0	0
	Clothing allowance @ R10 per annum for 416 men	...			346	10	8
	Equipment allowance @ R7 per annum for 416 men	...			242	10	8
	TOTAL				12,242	13	4

(B)—*Infantry.*

1	Subadar Major @ R150 to 200	187	8	0	187	8	0
5	Subadars	80	0	0	400	0	0
5	Jemadars	40	0	0	200	0	0
25	Havildars	15	0	0	375	0	0
25	Naicks	13	0	0	325	0	0
465	Sepoys	10	0	0	4,650	0	0
	Clothing allowance for 526 men @ R10 per annum	...			438	5	4
	TOTAL				6,575	13	4

(C).

Followers.

1	Mistri @ R40	40	0	0	...		
1	Assistant Mistri @ R30	30	0	0	...		
1	Mochi @ R25	25	0	0	...		
3	Assistant Mochis @ R20	60	0	0	...		
8	Pahkalis @ R25	200	0	0	...		
8	Sweepers @ R10	80	0	0	...		
1	Tindal @ R15	15	0	0	...		
2	Khalasies @ R13	20	0	0	...		
1	Jemadar @ R25	25	0	0	...		
2	Duffadars @ R15	30	0	0	...		
24	Sarwans @ R11	264	0	0	795	0	0

Office.

1	Clerk @ R100	100	0	0	...		
1	Clerk @ R50	50	0	0	...		
1	Khalassie @ R14	14	0	0	...		
1	Khalassie @ R12	12	0	0	...		
	Contingencies	15	0	0	191	0	0

Contingencies.

	Contingencies	600	0	0	600	0	0

No.	Name of Appointment.	Rate of Salary per mensem.	Total.
	Allowance to Drill Instructors.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
1	Duffadar (to have charge of accoutrements, etc.)	15 0 0	...
2	Duffadars @ ₹10	20 0 0	...
6	Sowars @ ₹10	60 0 0	...
1	Havildar @ ₹10	10 0 0	...
10	Sepoys @ ₹10	100 0 0	205 0 0
	Total		1,791 0 0

W. W. NORMAN, *Captain,*
Commandant, Zhob Levy Corps.

Appendix B.

Statement showing the progress made in enlistment of the Zhob Levy Corps.

Particulars.	Cavalry.						Infantry.					
	Ressaldars.	Jemadars.	Kote Duffadars.	Duffadars.	Sowars.	Total Cavalry.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naicks.	Sepoys.	Total Infantry.
Enlisted up to date of taking part in the Zhob expedition, September 22nd 1890	2	2	...	14	160	178	...	...	5	...	75	80
Enlisted up to end of 31st March 1891	3	4	3	19	236	265	1	1	4	3	17	26
Ditto do. do. 1892	3	7	4	25	325	364	2	1	5	2	102	112

W. W. NORMAN, *Captain,*
Commandant, Zhob Levy Corps.

APPENDIX VII.

Administration Report of the Public Works Department in Baluchistan during the year 1891-92.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

In the previous year's report it was recorded that the severe winter of 1890-91, had proved the uselessness of unprotected mud as a building material in Quetta; during this year under review accordingly most of the existing buildings were re-roofed with sheet-iron. Additions were made to the old First Assistant Agent, Governor-General's house to fit it as a residence for the Revenue Commissioner, and a new house was built for the First Assistant Agent, Governor-General. The Political Agent's house in Quetta having been condemned, it was replaced by a new and much larger one. Considerable additions and alterations were made to the Residency, and a house was purchased for the Second Agency Surgeon. The Deputy Commissioner's and Extra Assistant Commissioner's Court-houses and the Treasury Buildings having been damaged by the winter, and being otherwise inconvenient, it was decided to erect a large two-storeyed block of buildings to accommodate these and other offices in a convenient manner; work on this block was commenced rather late in the season, but by the time the severe frosts of the winter put a stop to masonry work it had been brought up nearly to the top of the lower storey, and much of the iron and wood-work had been got ready. This building is expected to be completed in October 1892.

2. In the Thal-Chotiali District an hospital and dispensary were built at Ziarat, and the other houses there finished. The Deputy Commissioner's clerks' quarters at Loralai were completed, and a house for the Extra Assistant Commissioner was built. Levy posts at Gati Bridge and Hosri were constructed, and some minor works and additions to buildings at Sharigh and elsewhere were done.

3. In the Zhob Agency the tahsil and thana at Barkhan and Hindubagh were completed; a house for the Assistant Political Agent at Fort Sandeman, and another for the Executive Engineer's Office at the same place, were built in addition to four sets of military married officers' quarters. Some additional buildings for the Zhob Levy Corps were also constructed, and the new military station of Drug was taken in charge by this department during the year.

4. Amongst projects for civil buildings which were worked out during the year but on which work was not commenced may be mentioned the new Post Office, Forest Officer's house, additions to Durbar Hall and Khalassies' lines at Quetta, additions and alterations to Sharigh Tahsil and to Sibi Residency Police and Levy lines, and additional Clerks' accommodation at Loralai, purchase of Shelabagh Hall as a Political rest-house, etc., etc.

COMMUNICATIONS.

5. The works completed during the year are Lower Torkhan Bridge, Hurnai-Bori Road, the Khanai and Hindubagh Section of the Zhob Valley Road, with rest-house at Hindubagh (this was practically finished in 1890-91), the Mir Ali Khel,—Kajuri Kuch Section of the Murgha Gomal Road, with combined rest-house and Military post at Mugalkot (nearly), the Pishin-Kushdil Reservoir road and the rest-house at Lakabund.

6. The following statement shows the length in miles of roads maintained by the Public Works and Military Works Departments in Baluchistan:—

	Up to end of 1889-90.	Added in 1890-91.	Added in 1891-92.	Total to end of 1891-92.
I.—Metalled and graded roads	376	...	...	376
II.—Graded but unmetalled roads	392	212	43	647
III.—Ungraded roads	497	...	...	497
TOTAL	1,265	212	43	1,520

Some of the roads in Class III should, owing to improvements which are gradually being carried out from the annual repairs, be transferred in 1892-93 to Class II.

7. It is not easy to give the average cost of constructing these roads owing to various circumstances, the principal being (i) that some of them were constructed when rates of work were far higher than they are now, and (ii) that the difficulties of the country through which they pass vary to an almost unlimited extent—Class I roads cost on an average from 10,000 to 25,000 a mile, depending largely on the amount of heavy bridging done; Class II roads cost from 500 to 10,000 a mile; the cost of Class III roads cannot be stated, as such roads are not now constructed except by Civil Officers for local purposes.

8. The cost of maintaining roads cannot be stated, as up till now the funds available for this purpose have not generally been sufficient to keep them in proper order. With effect from the commencement of this current year of 1892-93, however, it should be possible to keep a reliable record of this expenditure and in the course of four or five years to give valuable results.

9. Amongst projects for new roads which engaged attention this year may be mentioned (i) the Fort Sandeman-Hindubagh Section of the Zhob Valley Road, 129 miles, which has been completed and sanctioned: work now commencing; (ii) a road from Fort Sandeman through the Chor Khel Dhana direct to the Punjab, for which a grant has also been obtained in 1892-1893; (iii) a road from Khan Muhammed Kot to the new military station of Drug, and (iv) another from Khan Muhammed Kot through Musa Khel Bazaar to Murga Kibzai.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

10. First in importance is the water-supply of Quetta, which was completely finished, so far as the original project went, during the year under review. A project for improving the system of mains in civil lines so as to minimise the inconvenience of cutting off water for repairs has been prepared and is under consideration.

11. A project for supplying water to the different departments at New Chaman has been elaborated by the Military Works Department and North-Western Railway, by which the civil station will be supplied with 20,000 gallons daily in ordinary seasons at an estimated capital cost of ₹10,000.

12. The Fort Sandeman Water-supply Project noticed in last year's report has made good progress, and on the 13th instant (April 1892) water was for the first time brought in to the station by the new supply pipe from Siliaza Sir. The tunnel on the supply pipe line is not, however, quite completed, the pipe having been temporarily laid round it, and the distribution system still remains to be laid.

13. The water-supplies at Ziarat and Khanai have also been improved during this year, and attempts have been made to obtain water of better quality at Gumbaz. An artesian boring was put down during the year at Pishin which reached a depth of 706 feet, a little water having been obtained between 50 and 180 feet only. Another boring was put down at Lehri with funds supplied by Sirdar Sorab Khan with very similar unsatisfactory results; some little water having been obtained between 60 and 120 feet, but less lower down to 320 feet. Another boring is to be tried this year on the Quetta plateau.

14. A water-supply scheme for bringing water from Nari to Sibi is now in hand as a military work; but it has been arranged for the civil authorities to have the use of it when not wanted for military purposes. It is expected to be completed in May 1892.

15. The improvements to the Thamos or Habib Nullah in Quetta were completed early this year.

PETROLEUM AND COAL.

16. The supply of the oil from Kuttan to the Chaman Extension Railway was brought to a close this year, the total quality despatched from the beginning having been 399,600 gallons. As the old wells from which this supply was obtained showed signs of exhaustion, a trial boring was put down at Wazi, 9 miles up the valley, where shows of oil had been discovered; this boring reached a depth of 740 feet without coming upon oil, and was, therefore, abandoned. Another boring was by the advice of the Geological Department put down in the Siah Kuch plain 2 miles above Kuttan, which is worth recording in detail as having reached a greater depth, *viz.* 1,338 feet, than has ever been managed in Baluchistan; having, moreover, been carried on continuously through the hot season. Mr. Townsend's report on this runs thus:—

"The Siah Kuch boring was started June 22nd after bringing all the plant from Wazi, and continued through clay and shales to a depth of 90, where we got our first water in a thin band of coarse sandstone and gravels; we passed through blue shales with occasional thin bands of sandstone until we reached 380 feet, where we got our first lime; still in the lime at 460 feet we got our first show of oil; again at 470 feet, another show was found. In this latter vein we also got a good supply of water, which rose to within 70 feet of the top.

At this stage we were obliged to run down and put in our 6-inch casing, having used 8-inch for the top and surface. After drilling to a depth of 538 feet we put the 6-inch casing on down to that depth,—but it did not succeed in shutting off the water, owing to the rock being so badly fractured. From 538 feet to 558 feet we got a black oily shale; immediately underlying this, we got 10 feet of very hard blue shale, containing small traces of oil in the cutting.

"From 558 feet to 712 feet soft blue strata.
„ 742 „ to 760 „ hard „
„ 760 „ to 900 „ ordinary „

with occasional bands of hard strata. From 900 to 1,338 feet, the depth at which we gave up the boring, were soft blue shales, with hot sulphur water, which stood at 98 degrees Fahrenheit."

17. On receiving a report on the exhaustion of the existing wells and on the trial borings for other supplies of petroleum, the Government of India, on the advice of the Geological Department, have ordered the final abandonment of Kuttan. The plant is, therefore, being removed to the nearest railway station for disposal; with the exception of one set of boring tools, engines, etc., which is required for a trial petroleum boring now to be put down at the Chuppar rift.

18. The coal-fields east of Quetta which were noticed in last year's report have been worked to a very considerable extent during this year by private agency under agreement with Government; about 120,000 maunds having been brought into Quetta, and having materially aided in keeping down the price of fuel. The dust coal, of which there is a good deal, is used principally in burning bricks on the Akra system, which, as is stated in paragraph 14 of the report for 1889-90, was introduced by the Superintending Engineer, Civil Works Circle, into Baluchistan: the result has been most satisfactory in bringing down the rate of first class burnt bricks to ₹17 per thousand. One of the gentlemen holding one of these coal-mining concessions, Khan Bahadur B. D. Patel, has arranged to still further utilise this dust and, therefore, add much to the usefulness of the coal by getting out from England machinery by which it can, by admixture of a certain proportion of pitch or other binding material, be made into cakes suitable for burning in domestic grades.

IRRIGATION.

19. The water from the Shebo Canal and Khusdil Reservoir was used for irrigation throughout the year in usual course, the latter for the first time, the Reservoir having filled up during the winter of 1890-91. Application has been made to the Government of India to increase the means of distributing the Khusdil Reservoir water by completing the scheme by constructing the Haikalzai branch, but this has not yet been sanctioned.

20. The various suggestions put forward by Engineers of this Department for increasing the usefulness of water in places down the Zhob Valley between the Mehterzai water shed and Fort Sandeman have been under the consideration of the Political Agent during the year, and a commencement has been made in putting the more likely ones into effect.

QUETTA:
April 20th, 1892.

A. C. BIGG-WITHER,
Secretary to Agent, Governor-General, and Chief Commissioner in British Baluchistan.

P. W. D.

APPENDIX VIII.

Government Telegraph Department, Sind and Baluchistan (Baluchistan Agency), Administration Report, 1891-92.

OFFICES.

The offices worked satisfactorily.

The following offices were opened during the year under report :—

Names.	Remarks.
Quetta	Departmental.
Sibi	
Kalat	
Pishin	Combined.
Shahrig	
Loralai	
Shelabagh	
Chaman	
Mekhtar	
Kingri	
Morgha	
Fort Sandeman	
Mir Ali Khel	In addition to this, Ziarat was kept open during the Agent, Governor-General's stay at that place.

LINES.

The lines worked well during the year.

F. MACLEAN,
Superintendent, Telegraphs, Sind and Baluchistan.

APPENDIX IX.

No. 1351—2 A. R., dated Karachi, the 6th June 1892.

From—The Deputy Postmaster General, Sind and Baluchistan,
To—The Secretary to the Agent, Governor-General, Baluchistan.

As promised in my letter No. 81, dated 6th April 1892, I have the honour to report upon the operations of the Post Office in the Baluchistan Division in the form of notes upon the following statements :—

A.—Statement of Head, Sub, and Branch Offices.
B.—Postal Lines.
C.—Combined Offices and Statistics.
D.—Money-order Statistics.
E.—Savings Bank Statistics.
F.—Enumeration of articles received for delivery at Post Offices in Baluchistan.
G.—Post Office buildings.

Statement A.

2. During the year under review, seven new Post Offices were opened, and three were closed. The total number of Post Offices of all classes existing on the 31st March 1892, was thirty-nine.

Statement B.

3. During the year mails were conveyed over lines of an aggregate length of 908 miles, the distance last year being 880 miles. The following figures account for increase of 28 miles :—

	Miles.
New line opened	50
Difference between the Railway route and the Horse Dâk route between Killa Abdulla and Chaman	6½
Error in distance of line Loralai-Duki rectified	2½
TOTAL INCREASE	59
Deduct—	
Error in distance of line Loralai-Fort Sandeman rectified	31
NET INCREASE	28

Statement C.

4. There are now eleven combined offices in Baluchistan. At Appozai (now called Fort Sandeman, under Government Orders, in honour of the late Sir Robert Sandeman) the performance of telegraph work was re-assumed by the Telegraph Department on the 1st October 1890, and again transferred to this Department on the 1st April 1891. The number of messages dealt with has risen from 32,501 to 38,080, and the revenue from R16,808-6 to R22,311-9.

Statement D.

5. Money-order work appears to be increasing slowly but steadily, as the following figures show :—

	Issues.	Payments.
	R	R
1891-92	31,53,982	6,35,208
1890-91	31,19,006	5,71,352
INCREASE	34,976	63,856
	1·1 per cent.	11·2 per cent.

The revenue derived from money order commission has also arisen from R36,434 to R37,717; increase R1,283.

STATEMENT E.

6. Statistics of Savings Bank deposits and withdrawals show fair progress in this branch of postal business:—

	Deposits.	Withdrawals.
	₹	₹
1891-92	4,80,688	3,39,118
1890-91	4,13,529	3,19,427
INCREASE	67,159	19,691

These figures are satisfactory, and may, I think, be regarded as indicating confidence on the part of the people in the gradual settlement of the district, and in the security afforded by the Post Office for the investment of savings.

STATEMENT F.

7. This statement shows a decrease in the number of articles delivered by the Post Office during the year. I am unable to account for this decrease, which may be due to changes in the programme of railway construction and repairs:—

	₹
1890-91	2,004,580
1891-92	1,973,190
	31,390

The average number of articles delivered daily through the Post Office in Baluchistan during the year is ₹5,406 as shown below:—

Daily delivery.	No. of articles.
	₹
At Quetta Head Office	2,339
„ Sibi „ „	521
„ Sub and Branch Offices	2,546
	5,406

STATEMENT G.

8. Of the eleven Postal buildings shown last year as borne on the books of the Public Works Department, one (the Post Office at Quetta) was rendered unfit for occupation by heavy rains that fell during the months of January and February 1891. The Post Office at Quetta is still located in a rented house, but steps are being taken to build a new office. Additions were made to the Post Office building at Ziarat at a cost of ₹295, of which sum ₹167 was sanctioned from the allotment of 1891-92, and the balance of ₹128 will be met from the allotment of 1892-93.

9. There were two highway robberies of mails in Baluchistan, one in September and the other on the 26th October 1891. In the first case the village postman of Pishin was murdered by Pathans, and in the second a Political Sowar proceeding from Mogulkot to Miralikhel was robbed by Waziris. The total loss to Government was ₹6-11-0. No trace of the robbers has yet been discovered, as far as I am aware.

10. A line rider in the pay of the Telegraph Department, who looked after the wires between Fort Sandeman and Miralikhel, was shot, his escort of two levy sowars escaping.

11. The Commander-in-Chief made a rapid tour through Baluchistan in October and November 1891, and as he was often at a considerable distance from Post Offices, special arrangements had to be made. His Excellency thanked the Superintendent, Post Offices, Baluchistan (Mr. Hamilton), for his arrangements in connection with this tour.

Statement A.

Statement showing the Number of Post Offices in Baluchistan Division.

Existing on 31st March 1891.				Opened during 1891-92.				Closed during 1891-92.				Existing on 31st March 1892.				Increase.			
Head.	Sub.	Branch.	Total.	Head.	Sub.	Branch.	Total.	Head.	Sub.	Branch.	Total.	Head.	Sub.	Branch.	Total.	Head.	Sub.	Branch.	Total.
2	14	19	35	...	2	5	7	...	2	1	3	2	14	23	39	...	...	4	4

KARACHI;
The 6th June 1892.

L. G. WORTH,
Deputy Postmaster General, Sind and Baluchistan.

Statement B.

Statement showing the distance over which Mails were conveyed by Railway, Mail cart, Horses, Camels and Runners during the official year 1891-92 as compared with the previous year.

Mode of Conveyance.	Names of lines existing on 31st March 1891.			Names of lines existing on 31st March 1892.			Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	From	To	Length in miles.	From	To	Length in miles.			
Railway	Sibi	Kilh Abdulla	173	Sibi	Chaman	202	29	...	Line extended from Kilha Abdulla to Chaman.
	Bostan Junction	Quetta	21	Bostan Junction	Quetta	21	...	...	
	Hirokh	Ditto	32	Hirokh	Ditto	32	...	...	
			226			255	29	...	
Mail cart, horses or camels	Yarukarez	Pishin	7	Yarukarez	Pishin	7	...	...	
	Quetta	Kalat	94	Quetta	Kalat	94	...	...	
	Harnai	Loralai	55	Harnai	Loralai	55	...	...	
	Kilh Abdulla	New Chaman	22½	...	...	...	...	22½	Horse line converted into railway line.
	Sibi	Rindli	16	Sibi	Rindli	16	...	...	
	Loralai	Appozai	125	Loralai	Fort Sandeman	94	...	31	This is a Political line by which letter mail is carried. Parcel mail is carried by a circuitous route of 112 miles.
	Ditto	Duki	20	Ditto	Duki	22½	2½	...	Distance now reported.
	Duki	Gambaz	27½	Duki	Gambaz	27½	...	...	
	Hindubagh	Khanai	46	Hindubagh	Khanai	46	...	...	
	Mangi	Ziarat	21	Mangi	Ziarat	21	...	...	
	Babarkuch	Khattan	42½	Babarkuch	Khattan	42½	...	...	
	Loralai	Mekhtar	49½	Loralai	Mekhtar	49½	...	...	
	Mekhtar	Murgha	22	Mekhtar	Murgha	22	...	...	
	Ditto	Kingri	33	Ditto	Kingri	33	...	...	
	Appozai	Miralikhel	35	Fort Sandeman	Miralikhel	35	...	...	
	Barkhan	Rakhni	30	Barkhan	Rakhni	30	...	...	
	...	...	...	Sibi	Mach	50	50	...	New line.
			646			645	52½	53½	
Runners	Hirokh	Mach	8	Hirokh	Mach	8	...	...	
			8			8	...	...	
		Total	880		Total	908	81½	53½	

Karachi;
6th June 1892.

L. G. WORTH,
Deputy Postmaster General, Sind and Baluchistan.

Statement C.

Statistics of Combined Offices in Baluchistan for the year ending 31st March 1892.

Names of Combined Offices.	Date on which office opened or transferred from Telegraph Department.	Traffic.								Revenue.		Remarks.
		Number of Messages sent.		Number of Messages received.		Number of Messages in Transit.		Total.		Inland.	Foreign.	
		Inland.	Foreign.	Inland.	Foreign.	Inland.	Foreign.	Inland.	Foreign.			
										₹ a.	₹ a.	
Chaman	1st January 1890	1,335	3	1,574	5	...	...	2,909	8	1,521 15	40 0	
Fort Sandeman	1st April 1891	5,833	5	5,533	2	103	...	11,469	7	7,387 10	186 0	
Kalat	2nd July 1884	238	...	338	...	...	...	576	...	122 8	...	
Loralai	12th August 1886	4,659	9	4,588	19	28	...	9,275	28	6,174 1	244 0	
Mekhtar	12th December 1889	189	...	260	...	170	...	619	...	184 2	...	
Miralikhel	12th December 1890	941	...	895	12	18	...	1,854	12	1,152 8	...	
Murgha	1st October 1890	541	...	591	...	...	...	1,132	...	661 11	...	
Pishin	27th September 1886	1,594	9	1,707	10	33	...	3,334	19	1,749 1	77 15	
Shahrig	8th May 1886	815	...	995	...	43	...	1,853	...	696 13	...	
Shelabagh	15th June 1888	1,953	5	2,165	13	16	...	4,134	18	1,594 5	85 6	
Ziarat	20th June 1890	418	...	415	...	...	...	833	...	433 10	...	
	Total	18,516	31	19,061	61	411	...	37,988	92	21,678 4	633 5	

Karachi;
6th June 1892.

L. G. WORTH,
Deputy Postmaster General, Sind and Baluchistan.

Statement D.

Comparative Statement showing the Money-order work done by Post Offices in Baluchistan during 1890-91 and 1891-92.

Period.	Quetta and its sub-offices.					Sibi and its sub-offices.					Total.				
	Issued.			Paid.		Issued.			Paid.		Issued.			Paid.	
	No.	Amount.	Commission.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Commission.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Commission.	No.	Amount.
		₹ a.	₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.	₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.	₹ a.		₹ a.
1890-91	63,222	10,99,187 9	23,578 9	7,482	3,55,751 9	32,441	11,19,818 9	12,856 0	4,709	2 15,600 11	95,763	31,19,006 2	36,434 9	12,191	5,71,352 4
1891-92	65,214	18,63,735 9	22,611 4	7,858	3,91,197 9	36,398	12,90,247 5	15,106 2	4,604	2,44,011 1	101,612	31,53,982 14	37,717 6	12,462	6,35,208 10

Karachi;
6th June 1892.

L. G. WORTH,
Deputy Postmaster General, Sind and Baluchistan.

Statement E.

Statement showing Savings Bank transactions in Quetta and Sibi Head Offices (including Sub-offices) during the year 1890-91.

1	2	3	4			5			6
Names of Head Offices.	No. of new accounts opened.	No. of accounts closed.	Deposits.			Withdrawals.			
			No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.		
				₹ a. p.			₹ a. p.		
Quetta . .	1,858	1,511	6,154	3,09,653	9 0	3,619	2,43,492	3 2	
Sibi . . .	697	426	1,976	1,03,876	4 6	1,267	75,935	1 9	
	2,555	1,937	8,130	4,13,529	13 6	4,886	3 19,427	4 11	

Statement showing Savings Bank transactions in Quetta and Sibi Head Offices (including Sub-offices) during the year 1891-92.

				₹ a. p.			₹ a. p.		
Quetta . .	2,118	1,652	7,181	3,46,691	15 6	3,757	2,55,765	14 6	
Sibi . . .	842	560	2,544	1,33,996	11 6	1,382	83,352	14 6	
	2,960	2,212	9,725	4,80,688	11 0	5,139	3,39,118	13 0	

KARACHI;
The 6th June 1892.

L. G. WORTH,
Dy. Postmaster General, Sind and Baluchistan.

Statement F.

Statement showing number of articles received for delivery during seven days in August and seven days in February 1890-91, compared with the number received for delivery during the same periods in 1891-92.

Offices.	Enumeration returns of August 1890 and February 1891.	Enumeration returns of August 1891 and February 1892.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	
Quetta Head Office . .	33,281	32,752	...	529	
Sibi do. . .	6,044	7,290	1,246	...	
Sub. and Branch Offices .	37,566	35,650	...	1,916	
TOTAL .	76,891	75,692	1,246	2,445	

KARACHI;
The 6th June 1892.

L. G. WORTH,
Dy. Postmaster General, Sind and Baluchistan.

Statement G.

Statement of Postal buildings borne on the books of the Public Works Department on 31st March 1892.

Superintendent's Division.	Name or Place.	Actual or approximate value.	Approximate monthly rent.	Date of occupation by Postal Department.	Remarks.
		₹	₹		
Baluchistan	Sibi . . .	4,587	38	13th April 1880.	
	Mach . . .	1,092	9	21st November 1885.	
	Shahrig . . .	973	8	1st October 1884.	
	Rindli . . .	700	6	1st October 1885.	
	Harnai . . .	707	6	1st March 1888.	
	Loralai . . .	4,362	36	5th May 1889.	
	Sinjawi . . .	1,764	15	16th April 1889.	
	Shelabagh . .	850	8	12th April 1890.	
	Ziarat . . .	697	6	12th September 1890.	
	Fort Sandeman .	1,530	13	9th January 1891.	

KARACHI;
The 6th June 1892.

L. G. WORTH,
Dy. Postmaster General, Sind and Baluchistan.

APPENDIX X.

Mushkaf-Bolan State Railway Administration Report.

The complete project for the Mushkaf-Bolan State Railway was submitted to Government in September 1891. The line takes off from the existing Bolan Line near Nari Bank about 5 miles west of Sibi, and extends to the Kolpur station, the actual length of new construction works being about 57 miles.

Sanction to proceed with the works was given in November 1891, and they were commenced vigorously near Panir Bund, where there is a tunnel 3,000 feet long, and between Mach and Kolepur.

In the Sibi neighbourhood only brick manufacture has been taken in hand.

The up-keep of the existing temporary Bolan Line from Sibi to Quetta, *viâ* the Kundalan Gorge, also forms part of the Mushkaf-Bolan Railway. This was relaid in November 1891, and has since been kept in working order, except for the short length between Hirok and Dozan.

A length of new line between New Bank Station and Mach, going to the east of the Bohr Hill, has been made, so that there are about nine miles less in the Bolan River bed than formerly.

A temporary branch line has been laid from the Bolan Line from near Kirta to the Pani Tunnel to facilitate the transport of material, etc., to the works.

All work below Mach except brick manufacture is being stopped owing to want of funds, and it is intended to confine operations during 1891-92 between Mach and Kolpur, on which length the works are exceptionally heavy.

Labour during the past cold season was exceptionally abundant and was taken advantage of to the utmost.

J. RAMSAY,
Engineer-in-Chief.

APPENDIX XI.

(A.)

Report on the working of the Engineering Department of the North-Western (Frontier Section) for the half-year ending 30th June 1891.

No. 771—M. G. R., dated Quetta, the 24th September 1891.

From—J. RAMSAY, Esq., Superintendent, Way and Works, Quetta,
To—The Manager, North-Western Railway, Lahore.

I have the honour to submit a report on the working of the Engineering Department (Frontier Section) for the half-year ending 30th June 1891.

2. The whole of the permanent-way, stations, and buildings, etc., on the Frontier Section, North-Western Railway, during the half-year ending 30th June 1891, have been maintained in good working condition and repair, except as detailed below—

(*a*) At certain places on the Shahrig and Quetta Districts, which had been damaged by floods, etc., temporary arrangements to carry the traffic had to be made pending the execution of permanent repairs. These temporary arrangements are in good working order.

(*b*) To certain of the kutcha buildings which were most severely damaged during the past winter, only the more urgent repairs have been taken in hand and executed, pending sanction to the estimates for the thorough repair and, in some cases, reconstruction of entire buildings.

(*c*) In accordance with the orders of the Government of India, no attempt has been made to repair the line on the Bolan District between Pirchowki and Kolpur. Lengths of the permanent-way materials were taken out and stacked at convenient sites ready for relaying.

3. The mean mileage maintained by Revenue was—

Description.	First half of 1891.	First half of 1890.
	Miles.	Miles.
Double line	...	...
Single „	303·179	301·207
Sidings	69·550	59·619
TOTAL	372·729	360·826
The cost per mile including sidings was ₹	1,895·53	1,866·69

The difference of 11·903 more mileage maintained is explained below—

	Miles.
Additions—	
Mithri chord line	2·272
Re-arranging sidings and platforms, Sibi and station yard	3·473
Baram Baran siding	0·038
Kolpur siding	0·080
Commissariat sidings, Quetta	1·440
Sidings, Quetta yard	0·580
Do. Bostan yard	1·000
Do. Fuller's Camp	0·050
Do. Kackh Kotal	0·045
Sidings taken over from Khojak Division	1·385
Errors in Return, Quetta District	0·650
Shahrig yard, good sidings	0·310
Do. dead end Loco. yard, and completion of Nasak catch sidings	0·620
TOTAL	11·943
Deductions—	
Realignment, Nasak	—0·040
Net additions	11·903

4. The total Revenue expenditure for the past half-year has been ₹7,06,520, and was more

than the similar charges for the corresponding half-year of 1890 by a sum of R32,971. This sum was distributed over the sub-heads of account as follows:—

Heads.	Sub-heads.	1st half of 1891.	1st half of 1890.	Difference.	
				Increase.	Reduction.
		R	R	R	R
I.—General Superintendence.	(1) Engineer's salaries	43,956	35,618	8,338	...
	(2) Allowance of do.	8,894	6,462	2,432	...
	(3) Subordinates	22,677	26,226	...	—3,549
	(4) Allowance of do.	3,811	2,875	936	...
	(5) Overtime allowances	...	...	...	...
	(6) Office expenses	21,065	12,492	8,573	...
II.—Maintenance and renewals of permanent-way.	(1) Wages	1,41,873	1,58,579	...	—16,706
	(2) Materials	19,861	35,074	...	—15,213
III.—Repairs of Bridges, etc.	(1) Bridges and tunnels	59,965	1,35,623	...	—75,658
	(2) Miscellaneous	1,50,525	62,640	87,885	...
III A.—Conservancy of Rivers	...	96,200	1,10,444	...	—14,244
IV.—Repairs of stations and buildings.	(1) Repairs of stations and buildings.	7,743	7,970	...	—227
	(2) Repairs of staff-quarters	51,369	10,075	41,294	...
VI.—New Minor Works	...	340	3,049	...	—2,702
VII.—Unclassified expenditure.	(1) Plantations	2,682	4,414	...	—1,732
	(2) Tools and Plant	25,720	18,158	7,562	...
	(3) Loss on stores	23	...	23	...
	(4) Carriage of Revenue stores.	49,816	43,850	5,966	...
	Total	7,06,520	6,73,549	1,63,009	—1,30,038

5. The following are brief explanations of the causes of the differences:—

I. (1) Increase due to promotion of Engineers, Messrs. Ramsay, Curry and Shaw.
(2) Increase due to Frontier allowance of Engineers being charged to this sub-head instead of to I (1), as was done prior to 31st March 1890.
(3) Decrease due to transfer of certain subordinates to East Coast Railway and to Frontier allowance of subordinates being charged to I (4).
(4) Increase due to I (3).
(6) Increase due to extra office establishment sanctioned and entertained for Executive Engineer, Shahrig District Office.

II. (1) and (2) Decrease due to reduction of gangs and to less renewals in Quetta and Bolan Districts.

III. (1) Decrease due to less revenue bridge-work undertaken on Shahrig District.
(2) Increase due to special flood repairs executed on Shahrig District.

III.A. Decrease due to less heavy repairs to protection bunds being necessary on Shahrig District.

IV. (1) and (2) Increase due to heavy repairs consequent on extraordinary rainfall.

VII. (1) Decrease due to fewer trees having been purchased and planted during the half-year.
(2) and (4) Increase due to special flood works, Shahrig District.

6. The expenditure on special works not provided for in the Rolls amounted to R3,48,862, the principal of these are for flood repairs on the Shahrig District, and for regrading operations between Sibi and Nasak.

7. The expenditure on Capital works for the half-year, exclusive of heavy credits for permanent-way and other materials, etc., returned to stock, was R4,08,230, and was incurred principally on the following:—

	R
Survey of Bolan High Level Line and Mushkaf Valley Railway	31,903

Open Line Works.

Shahrig District.

1. Regrading line between Sibi and Nasak, including flood works, Shahrig District	2,77,508
2. Altering tanks, Shahrig District	1,175
3. Watering arrangements, Tanduri	2,367
4. 2nd Loop siding at Kach	1,108

Quetta District.

1. Minor bridges, Quetta Station Yard	1,403
2. Additional sidings, Quetta	12,045
3. Loco. workshops, do.	7,706
4. Water-supply, do.	7,548
5. Railway Institute, do.	4,286
6. Commissariat new sidings	37,562
7. Minor bridges, north of Quetta	6,492
8 Share of Quetta water-works	21,584

	R
9. Additional sidings, Bostan	6,539
10. Water-supply, do.	1,781
11. Trial boring, Gulistan	1,951
12. Ballasting, Gulistan-Kil'h Abdulla Section	1,350

Bolan District.

1. Additional minor bridges, Darwaza-Quetta Section	2,420
2. Additions to Railway Institute, Sibi	2,115

8. The following works have been completed and are in progress:—

(*a*)—WORKS COMPLETED.

Shahrig District.

1. Re-alignment, mile 196—198.
2. Do. do., 182—183½, Sunari Station.
3. Re-building 1×20 ft. bridge as 40 ft., mile 198/2.
4. Additions and alterations to 2×20 ft. as 43 ft., mile 199/18.
5. Do. do. 211.
6. New 40 ft. bridge at mile 213/11.
7. Training works to 2×100 ft. bridge, mile 180.

Quetta District.

1. Additional sidings, Bostan.
2. Commissariat sidings, Quetta.
3. Re-building Institute, do.

Bolan District.

1. Additional minor bridges between Darwaza and Quetta.
2. Surveys of re-construction of Bolan High Level Line and Mushkaf Valley Railway.

(*b*)—WORKS IN PROGRESS.

Shahrig District.

1. Regrading, mile 158—160.
2. Re-alignment, mile 180—182.
3. Regrading between Sunari and Harnai.
4. Flood damage repairs, 1889-90.
5. Do. do., 1890-91.
6. Widening cutting mile 145¾.
7. Protection bunds, etc., near Babar Kach Tunnel.
8. Training works to Nasak River.
9. Re-building three piers, Nasak Bridge.
10. Watering arrangements at Tanduri.
11. Protection bund, mile 222.
12. Stone bund near Mudgorge.
13. Dry stone revetment wall to 6 ft. culvert, Kach catch siding.
14. Removing dangerous rocks from Kach Kotal to mile 241.
15. Putting in two training bunds at mile 237¾.
16. Mudgorge distant signal bund.
17. Raising line near mile 238 and putting in two girder bridges.
18. Putting in a small bund 300 ft. long to protect bank, mile $^{2}\frac{3}{3}^{8}$.
19. Side drains from Nasak to Kach and Kotal.
20. Removing roof of Chapper Karez Tunnel.
21. Dismantling and re-building two piers, Kach Bridge.
22. Re-alignment in Chapper Rift to avoid slip, mile 227¼.
23. Special repairs to formation from Khost to Kach Kotal.

Bolan District.

1. Watering arrangements, Kolpur.
2. Additional bridges between Darwaza and Quetta.
3. Darwaza camping ground.
4. Re-arranging sidings and platforms, Sibi.

[*N.B.*]—All other works on Bolan District deferred pending orders about re-construction of the Bolan line.

Quetta District.

1. Water-supply schemes A. B. C. and E.
2. Loco. workshop at Quetta.
3. Repairs to staff-quarters at Quetta.
4. Water column and piping, do.
5. Quetta drainage scheme.
6. Skew Bridge over Thames Nulla.
7. Bridges necessitated by floods of 1889-90 and 1890-91.
8. Trial boring, Gulistan.

Lines under Survey.

9. The survey for a railway *viâ* the Mushkaf Valley was started from Bolan Junction, and a length of 42·69 miles was pegged out and joined in with last year's survey between Mach and Hirok. These two lengths, aggregating 49·79 miles, together with the survey between Hirok and Kolpur, a length of 7·54 miles, constitutes a total length of 56·77 miles of main line. Of these 49·63 miles have been pegged out this year.

10. Lines opened for Traffic.

1. Realignment of line, mile 184—185 above Sunari Station.
2. Do. do. above and below Nasak Station.
3. Do. do. below Sunari Station.

Mineral Resources.

11. At Khost 3,628 tons of screened coal and 2,406 tons of small coal were turned out during the half-year; of this outturn 2,587 tons were made over to the Chaman Extension Works and 2,881 tons to the Locomotive Department of the North-Western Railway, and 266 tons to private individuals.

Accidents to Trains.

12. The following is a summary of important accidents :—

Shahrig District.

On 3rd February 1891 two men and one girl were run over by No. 2 Down Mail at mile $\frac{211}{3}$.

On 10th April 1891 trolly No. 107 collided with No. 14 Down Goods at mile 165; there was no loss of life or damage to permanent-way.

On 4th May 1891 No. 8 Down Goods was derailed at mile $\frac{221}{14}$, Khost Bridge; the line was blocked for twelve hours.

On 27th May 1891 Up Goods special derailed on 40 ft. bridge at mile $\frac{157}{7}$ with engine and three wagons, on account of a rail being out of the line, and the Driver running through signals; engine and tender slightly damaged, but the wagons were completely wrecked and were thrown off the bridge, thereby causing heavy damage to bridge and permanent-way, but no loss of life. Line was blocked for thirty-three hours.

On 15th June 1891 trolly No. 110 of Permanent-way Inspector, Mr. Logue, which collided with Up Ballast train at mile $\frac{151}{11}$, was smashed to pieces. In the attempt to jump clear two men were killed and one seriously injured.

On 20th June 1891 No. 8 Down Goods derailed at mile $160\frac{3}{4}$. Line was blocked for two hours.

Bolan District.

On the 15th February 1891 a bogie 3rd class carriage No. 1522 derailed at Sibi station yard, Commissariat siding, south points (one heel chair, five ordinary chairs, and two bolts broken).

On 4th May 1891 a bogie wagon No. 5137 derailed at Sibi station yard (three fish-bolts, one chair, and one fish-plate broken).

Damages by floods and rain.

13. The more important occurrences are as follows :—

Shahrig District.

On the 21st January a huge mass of rock fell from the cliffs above upon a 20-ft. girder at mile $227\frac{3}{4}$ in the Chappar Rift between Dirgi and Mangi, and completely smashed it. Near the same place another heavy piece of rock slipped on to the line during the night on 26th February, but was cleared away without causing detention to the Mail trains.

On the 2nd February 1891 the wing wall of a 20-ft. girder bridge at mile 227 in the Chappar Rift, between Dirgi and Mangi, gave way, and the opening has been blocked up with riff-raff.

Throughout February the line in the neighbourhood of Mudgorge gave much trouble by continual subsidences, and on the 26th February a heavy slip occurred at mile $235\frac{1}{2}$, a little south of the tunnel, where a whole hillside slipped down towards the river, carrying the track with it.

The high bank at mile 235 (known as Puddle Hollow) was all this time sinking, and being made up with stone, till, on the 28th February, it subsided bodily, and before it could be made up again, another heavy slip occurred in the hillside to the south of this point, completely filling up the cutting and obliterating about a thousand feet of line. The severity of the weather delayed the repair of these breaches, and the block lasted twenty days for passenger traffic and twenty-six days for goods traffic. Another sudden subsidence occurred on the 29th March blocking the traffic for a week. Again another heavy slip occurred after a heavy local thunderstorm on 7th May, when a diversion with 250 feet curves was made round the place.

Besides these, numerous other slips occurred at various places along the line, principally in the neighbourhood of the Poonga Ghât (mile 203) at Dirgi Station and between Mudgorge and Kach.

Bolan District.

During March and April there were several heavy local showers in the Upper Bolan; one produced a small flood in the river just above Mach and down the Hannar River below Mach; no damage was done to the permanent-way, but the line was covered with shingle in several places.

Quetta District.

On 25th November the line had been breached at $\frac{301}{10}$, and at this place a box-sleeper bridge has been put in during the half-year.

Bank at $\frac{292}{20}$ was breached the next day and repaired with earth and stone.

On 24th December 1890, 3 miles from Quetta, a disused karez had fallen in, leaving a hole 20 feet deep, 15 feet wide, and 30 feet long under the rails. This has been built up with sleeper cribs and subsequently buried in earth.

On the 27th February a flood washed out one abutment of the 10-ft. girder bridge at mile $\frac{292}{24}$, and on the 28th February one abutment of the 20-ft. girder bridge at mile $\frac{292}{11}$. Temporary bridges were constructed and are still in use.

Four months' continuous snow and rain did great damage to the banks and cuttings, and rendered all mud-roofed buildings uninhabitable.

Fuller's Camp station was ruined, and also the station at Yaroo Karez.

14. REPAIRS TO LARGE BRIDGES.

Kach cracked bridge	One pier re-built.
Repairs to Syada No. 3, Do. Alguda nallah, Do. Syada No. 4, Do. Ambo No. 1	Protection works added.
Do. Harnai bridge	Flooring completed.

GENERAL REMARKS.

15. This half-year has been principally remarkable for the great damage which was caused to the line along the unstable hillsides near Mudgorge, in consequence of the long continuance of wet weather.

16. The following tabular statement of rainfall is attached to complete the information on this subject recorded in the report for last half-year:—

NAME OF STATIONS.	MONTHLY RAINFALL IN INCHES AND DECIMALS.						Total for half-year.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Sibi	0·82	0·38	0·27	0·07	0·20	...	1·74
Babat Kach	0·36	1·90	0·75	0·46	0·20	...	3·67
Spintangi	0·72	2·64	0·87	0·85	0·08	...	5·16
Nasak	1·65	2·71	0·76	0·60	1·35	...	7·07
Dirgi	2·90	3·30	0·00	1·70	0·90	0·10	8·90
Kach	1·86	4·06	0·50	0·76	1·16	...	8·34
Bostan	3·59	5·20	1·11	0·65	0·38	...	10·93
Quetta	3·16	3·70	0·58	0·75	0·73	...	8·92
Gulistan	4·34	4·24	0·94	0·00	0·50	...	10·02
AVERAGE	2·16	3·13	0·72	0·73	0·61	0·10	7·19

17. There is little doubt that a repetition of similarly prolonged wet weather will result in a repetition of heavy damage at many parts of the Sind-Pishin Railway.

(B).

Report on the working of the Engineering Department of the North-Western Railway (Frontier Section) for the half-year ending 31st December 1891.

No. $\frac{260}{M.\ G.\ R.}$, dated Quetta, the 30th March 1892.

From—C. W. HODSON, M.INST., C.E., Superintendent, Way and Works, Frontier Section, Quetta,

To—The Manager, North-Western Railway, Lahore.

I have the honour to submit a report on the working of the Engineering Department (Frontier Section) for the half-year ending 31st December 1891.

2. The whole of the permanent-way, stations and buildings, etc., on the Frontier Section, North-Western Railway, have been maintained during the half-year ending 31st December 1891, in good working condition and repair, and arrangements are in progress for the completion of the special permanent repairs referred to in the certificate for the previous half-year.

3. The mean mileage maintained by Revenue was—

DESCRIPTION.	SECOND HALF-YEAR OF 1891.			SECOND HALF-YEAR OF 1890.
	ACTUAL MILEAGE.		MEAN MILEAGE.	
	For 4 months.	For 2 months.	For 6 months.	
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Single line	303·179	202·711	269·689	303·432
Sidings	69·550	54·720	64·606	67·259
Total mean mileage	372·729	257·431	334·295	370·691
The cost per mile (mean) including sidings was R	2,346·15			1,247·77

The difference of 36·396 less mean mileage maintained is explained below :—

ADDITIONS—

	Miles.
Commissariat sidings, Quetta	1·440
Shahrig yard extension (Dead end)	0·620
Additions in Sibi yard	0·016
TOTAL	2·076

DEDUCTIONS—

Re-alignment, Nasak	—*0·040*
Bolan line transferred to Engineer-in-Chief, Mushkaff. Bolan Railway, from 1st November 1891, 115·299 for two months or mean for six months	—*38·432*
	38·472
Net deductions	36·396

4. The total Revenue expenditure for the past half-year has been R7,84,305, and was more than the similar charges for the corresponding half-year of 1890 by a sum of R2,78,036.

This sum is distributed over the sub-heads of accounts as follows:—

Heads.	Sub-heads.	Second half-year of 1891.	Second half-year of 1890.	Differences.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
		R	R	R	R
I.—General superintendence	(1) Engineer's salaries	49,188	48,662	526	...
	(2) Allowances of do.	8,516	9,549	...	1,033
	(3) Subordinate Supdce.	20,637	24,056	...	3,419
	(4) Allowances of do.	3,736	3,706	30	...
	(5) Overtime allowances	...	...	...	...
	(6) Office expenses	20,695	24,247	...	3,552
II.—Maintenance and renewals of permanent-way.	(1) Wages	1,28,395	1,57,907	...	29,512
	(2) Materials	21,387	22,919	...	1,532
III.—Repairs of bridges, etc.	(1) Bridges and tunnels	98,253	65,373	32,880	...
	(2) Miscellaneous	2,44,034	63,446	1,80,588	...
IIIA.—Conservancy of rivers	.....	72,883	32,737	40,146	...
IV.—Repairs of stations and buildings.	(1) Repairs of stations and offices	25,953	12,038	13,915	...
	(2) Repairs of staff-quarters	32,775	14,047	18,728	...
VI.—New minor works	.....	5,206	1,406	3,800	...
VII.—Unclassified expenditure	(1) Plantations	3,042	4,607	...	1,565
	(2) Tools and Plant	12,132	7,660	4,472	...
	(3) Loss on Revenue stores	47	1,221	1,268	...
	(4) Carriage of Revenue stores	37,426	15,130	22,296	...
	Total	7,84,305	5,06,269	3,18,649	40,613
				2,78,036	

5. The following are brief explanations of the causes of the differences:—

A. I. *General superintendence.*—Decrease due to transfer of the Bolan District and of Mr. Ramsay to the Mushkaff Bolan.

A. II. *Maintenance of permanent-way.*—Decrease due to transfer of Bolan District, and also to reduction in maintenance gangs on Quetta District owing to improved state of the road.

A. III. 1 and 2. Excess due to heavy flood works and repairs on both the Shahrig and Quetta Districts.

A. III. (*a*) Excess due to heavy flood works and repairs on both the Shahrig and Quetta Districts.

A. IV. 1 and 2. Excess due to repairs necessitated by heavy rains during 1st half of 1891.

A. VII. 1. Decrease due to a less number of trees having been planted on Quetta District during the half-year under review, and also to the transfer of the Bolan District to the Mushkaff Railway.

2. Excess due mainly to mathematical instruments valued at R4,048 having been obtained for the Shahrig District.

4. Excess due to flood works and repairs on both the Shahrig and Quetta Districts.

6. The expenditure on special works not provided for in the Rolls amounted to R4,04,673. These are principally:—

Re-alignment near Mudgorge.
Flood repairs on Shahrig District.
Do. works do. : do.
Re-grading line between Sibi and Nasak.
Flood works, Quetta District.

7. The expenditure on Capital works for the half-year, exclusive of the heavy credits for permanent-way and other material returned into Stores, was R5,22,725, and was incurred principally on the following:—

Open Line Works.

Shahrig District.

	R
Re-grading line, Sibi to Nasak	77,904
Flood works, Shahrig District	3,41,917
Watering arrangements, Tanduri	5,421
Improvement to head works of gravity water-supply, Harnai	1,997
Shahrig yard extension	2,839
Shahrig locomotive yard extension	6,443
Remodelling station building, Shahrig	1,539
Institute at Shahrig	1,647
Corrugated iron roof for Shahrig staff-quarters	8,952
Artesian boring at Shahrig	3,555
Putting corrugated roof over Mangi and Dirgi stations	2,479

OPEN LINE WORKS—*continued.*

Quetta District.

	₹
Flood works, Quetta	17,458
Altering Skew bridge over Thames Nullah	9,002
Drainage scheme, Quetta	10,542
Railway Institute, Quetta	3,121
Water-supply, Quetta	3,396
Locomotive Workshop, Quetta	2,319
Repairs of stations and offices and quarters	16,814

8. Works completed and in progress—

(*a*)—WORKS COMPLETED.

Shahrig District.

Re-grading mile 158—160.
Ditto mile 180—182.
Ditto Sunari station to 185.
Ambo No. II, three of 40′, mile 208¾ re-built.
4 × 20′, mile 211 (new bridge).
3 × 20′, mile 211 (ditto).
Syda three drops and protection walls.
Do. four ditto ditto.
Lallu's bridge, mile 210½ walls.
Protection bunds, etc., near Babar Kach tunnel.
Training works to Nasak river.
Re-building three piers, Nasak bridge.
Protection bunds, mile 222 and at Dirgi station.
Stone bund near Mudgorge.
Mudgorge distant signal bund.
Putting in two training bunds at mile 237¾.
Dry stone rivetment wall to 6′ culvert, Kach catch siding.
Dismantling and re-building three piers of Kach bridge.
Defence works, Sibi-Sunari.

Quetta District.

New 10′ arch at mile $\frac{253}{89}$.
Altering girder bridge over Thames Nullah near Quetta.
New 4 × 10′ bridge at mile 290.
Do. 1 × 40′ ditto 292.
Do. 2 × 20′ girder bridge mile at $\frac{292}{20}$.
Do. 1 × 20′ ditto at $\frac{292}{20}$.
Three new minor bridges, mile 298—299.
Altering Fuller's Camp station.
Carriage examining pits at Bostan.
Waiting shed at Bostan.
Enlarging block No. 31.
Repairs of damage done to staff-quarters and offices at Quetta and on line by rains during previous half-year.
Brakesmen's quarters, Gulistan.

(*b*)—WORKS IN PROGRESS.

Shahrig District.

Re-grading 186—187.
Ditto south of Harnai bridge.
Widening cutting, mile 145¾.
Rip-rap repairs between Nari and Tanduri.
Drop wall round one pier at Tanduri bridge.
Algudda bridge extension bund.
Repairs to bund 213.
Re-alignment near mile 220.
Ditto south of Mudgorge tunnel.
Ditto Puddle Hollow.
Ditto in Chappar Rift to avoid slips, mile 227¼.
Ditto mile 238.

WORKS IN PROGRESS—*continued.*

Shahrig District—continued.

Special repairs to formation from Khost to Kach Kotal.
Side drains from Nasak to Kach Kotal.
Tanks at Spintangi, Sunari and Nasak.
Alterations Dirgi, Mangi, Mudgorge and Kach stations.
Defence works, Sunari-Kach Kotal.
Tanduri watering arrangements.
Kuchalli well.
Shahrig drainage scheme.
Shahrig station building.
Corrugated roofs to Shahrig quarters.
Shahrig clerks' quarters.
Water gravity scheme, Khost.
Coke ovens, Khost.
Permanent-way Inspector's bungalow, Kach.

Quetta District.

Raising line between Saiyad Hamid and Gulistan.
Quetta drainage scheme.
Do. water-supply do.
Iron roofing to staff-quarters and offices at Quetta and on line.

9. LINES UNDER SURVEY.

Nil.

10. LINES OPENED FOR TRAFFIC.

Re-alignment, mile 180—181¼ between Spintangi and Sunari, opened on 20th November 1891.
Ditto. 213½, opened on 14th November 1891.
238½, do. 15th do.

11. MINERAL RESOURCES.

At Khost 3,971 tons of screened coal and 663½ tons of small coal were turned out during the half-year; of this outturn 717 tons were made over to Chaman Extension works, and 3,399 tons to the Locomotive Department of the North-Western Railway, and 519 tons to Engineering works and private individuals or contractors.

ACCIDENTS.

12. *On 11th September 1891.*—A pumpman at Mudgorge in attempting to assist a trolly-man, who was riding in No. 1 Up Mail, with his lamps, stumbled over some grain bags, which were lying at the end of the platform, and got his right foot run over.

On 13th October 1891.—A contractor's cooly, reported to be deaf, was knocked down by the engine of No. 1 Up Mail at mile $\frac{20}{16}$, and died before he reached Khost, where he was conveyed for medical treatment.

On 25th September 1891.—The trolly of Sub-Divisional Officer, Babar Kach, was run into by engine of No. 12 Down Goods at mile $\frac{181}{14}$ and the frame-work damaged. The accident was due principally to the train running before time, and could have been averted had the trollymen not lost their presence of mind, for there was ample time to lift the trolly clear of the rails.

On 22nd July 1891.—The leading wheels of tender of engine of No. 2 Down Mail got derailed at mile 160·6 owing probably to springy road. Detention to Mail 30 minutes. Line was blocked for 1 hour and 30 minutes; three Denham and Olphert's sleepers broken.

On 25th July 1891.—The leading wheels of tender of engine of No. 14 Down Goods got derailed at mile 202/15 owing to sinking of line. Line was blocked for 45 minutes. No damage caused to permanent-way.

On 2nd September 1891.—The leading wheels of tender of engine of No. 2 Down Mail got derailed at mile 227½. Line was blocked for 20 minutes only.

On 2nd September 1891.—The leading wheels of tender of leading engine and leading wheels of two vehicles of No. 9 Up Goods got derailed at mile 234/10 near Slip station owing sinking of bank.

The line was blocked for 1 hour and 33 minutes; four steel sleepers, two fish-bolts and four steel keys were damaged.

On 6th October 1891.—The leading wheels of tenders of both engines and of 9th wagon No. 12 Down Goods were derailed at mile 185/8 through sinking of line on freshly made up bank.

Detention to No. 1 Up Mail 2 hours and 50 minutes. Line was blocked for a similar space of time—two hook-bolts, five fish-bolts, also one axle-box of each of the engine tenders broken.

On 14th December 1891.—A land slip occurred at mile 234 and the Ballast train, whilst passing over, got the trailing wheels of its engine tender derailed. The engine was running tender foremost. Line was blocked till evening of 16th; Mails, etc., transhipped in the interval.

Quetta District.

No accidents recorded.

13. *Damage by floods and rain.*—On the whole the season has been unusually dry and the rainfall has been small.

The more important occurrences are as follows :—

Shahrig District.

In July there were slight wash-outs at some of the temporary diversions, but no serious delays to traffic resulted.

On 21st and 24th September.—Heavy floods occurred between Shahrig and Nasak, seriously damaging the bunds at Algudda, mile 205, and wrecking some of the bunds in the Poongah gorge (mile 198—202). The line, however, was left untouched.

On 14th December 1891.—Late in the evening a new slip declared itself at mile 235 opposite the Slip station. This necessitated the transhipment of mails of the 15th; the line was in the meantime slewed in and made safe for passing of trains on the morning of the 16th.

At mile 145¾, where the work of widening of cuttings was being carried out, frequent short delays to trains had occurred through boulders falling foul of the line.

On 23rd December 1891.—A rather serious fall occurred at mile 145 blocking the line for about 5 hours.

Quetta District.

No damage to line through floods or rain occurred during the half-year.

14. REPAIRS TO LARGE BRIDGES.

Lallu's nullah, mile 210/7	Drop wall and apron.
Nasak bridge „ 197¾	Three new piers.
Kach cracked bridge, 241¼	Three piers re-built.
Ambo No. 1, „ 208¼	Training works.
Thames Nullah bridge	Converted into 37' span.

15. GENERAL REMARKS.

In the latter end of July cholera made its appearance in Sibi, and later on at Mudgorge, and spread as far as Beleli, and in consequence most of the works in hand at Mudgorge and elsewhere had to be temporarily abandoned. The epidemic lasted for about two months, after which the labourers re-assembled and work was resumed.

Owing to the commencement of the Mushkaff Bolan Railway and in accordance with the orders contained in Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 984 R. C. of 3rd April 1891, the Bolan, District, exclusive of Sibi, consisting of 100·469 miles main line and 14·830 miles sidings, and extending from the south distant signal Sibi to the level-crossing at the south end of Quetta Station, was detached from the Frontier Section and placed under Mr. J. Ramsay, who had been appointed to the charge of the new railway. This transfer was considered to take effect from the 1st November 1891.

C.

Report on the working of the Khost Colliery for the half-year ending 30th June 1891.

The output of the half-year was :—

	Tons.	cwt.	qr.
Screened coal	3,627	18	3
Small „	2,405	19	3
TOTAL	6,033	18	2

2. Source of supply :—

Locality.	Screened coal.			Small coal.			Total.		
	Tons.	cwt.	qr.	Tons.	cwt.	qr.	Tons.	cwt.	qr.
Khost out-crop	480	15	0	313	0	0	793	15	0
„ Adit No. 1	499	0	0	293	10	0	792	10	0
„ „ 3	212	5	0	126	10	0	338	15	0
Takrai	1,693	5	0	1,126	0	0	2,819	5	0
Ghuz	182	5	0	118	0	0	300	5	0
Killa Ali Khan	456	15	0	271	10	0	728	5	0
Killa Hakim Khan	62	0	0	49	10	0	111	10	0
Total	3,586	5	0	2,298	0	0	5,884	5	0
Quantity found excess on weighment at Killa Abdulla in the supplies to Khojak Division.	41	13	3	107	19	3	149	13	2
Grand Total	3,627	18	3	2,405	19	3	6,033	18	2

3. The monthly despatches have been as under :—

Months.	Screened coal.			Small coal.			Total.		
	Tons.	cwt.	qr.	Tons.	cwt.	qr.	Tons.	cwt.	qr.
January 1891	655	15	3	335	15	2	991	11	1
February „	359	6	2	222	17	0	582	3	2
March „	569	9	3	267	14	1	837	4	0
April „	812	18	0	539	12	0	1,352	10	0
May „	662	8	0	79	4	3	741	12	3
June „	568	0	3	660	16	1	1,228	17	0
Total	3,627	18	3	2,105	19	3	5,733	18	2

4. The coal was disposed of in the following manner :—

Consigned to	Screened coal.			Small coal.			Total.		
	Tons.	cwt.	qr.	Tons.	cwt.	qr.	Tons.	cwt.	qr.
Locomotive Department, North-Western Railway	2,881	0	0	.....			2,881	0	0
Engineering „ Shahrig Division	58	0	0	208	0	0	266	0	0
Khojak Division	688	18	3	1,897	19	3	2,586	18	2
Total	3,627	18	3	2,105	19	3	5,733	18	2

5. The despatches from the commencement have been as under :—

Half-year ending	Screened coal.	Small coal.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
December 1887	411	.....	411
June 1888	690	.....	690
December „	2,112	.....	2,112
June 1889	3,479	.....	3,479
December „	2,770	1,178	3,948
June 1890	5,002	3,093	8,095
December „	4,808	2,638	7,446
June 1891	3,628	2,106	5,734
Total	22,900	9,015	31,915

6. The following statement shows the output for each half-year from the commencement of working in the 1st half of the year 1887 :—

Half-year ending	Main Mine.	Khost out-crops.	Other out-crops.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
June 1887	.....	11	.....	11
December „	.....	400	.....	400
June 1888	.....	690	.....	690
December „	.....	1,446	666	2,112
June 1889	.....	2,385	1,094	3,479
December „	434	1,780	1,914	4,128
June 1890	2,892	1,432	3,771	8,095
December „	2,187	825	4,434	7,446
June 1891	1,131	794	4,109	6,034
Total	6,644	9,763	15,988	32,395

	R	a.	p.
7. The expenditure on working account from 1st October 1888, to end of June 1891, amounts to	3,51,686	14	8
Value realised on sale of coal being*	4,19,359	3	0
Profit on working account comes o	67,672	4	4
Add value of coal short accepted by Khojak Division and shown on hand in colliery returns	987	7	10
Total profit	68.659	12	2

* The item of R4,19,359-3 includes R27,460-10, being value of coal realised up to 30th September 1888 and credited direct to Block account.

8. The dead work done during the half-year is as follows :—

	Feet.
Ghuz new tunnel	95
No 5 out-crop	109
No. 10 „	133
Killa Hakim Khan Audit	62

9. *Accidents*.—The following is a summary of accidents from commencement up to date :—

Class of accident.	Prior to 1889.	1st half, 1889.	2nd half, 1889.	1st half, 1890.	2nd half, 1890.	1st half, 1891.	Total.
Fatal	4	1	...	...	2	...	7
Serious	1	...	...	1	1	1	4
Slight	1	4	1	3	...	1	10
Total	6	5	1	4	3	2	21

10. No fatal accidents have occurred during the half-year, and only one that can be called serious. The man was winning coal when some stone fell on him, causing a compound fracture of the left leg.

11. *Staff* :—

Engineer in charge	Mr. C. J. S. Baker, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, up to 24th February 1891.
„ „	„ J. M. Harman, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, from 25th February 1891.
Mr. Hope, Mining Manager	at R400 per month from 16th February 1891.
„ Forsyth, Mining Overman	at R250 + 60 Frontier allowances, up to 24th April 1891.
„ Oswald, Deputy „	at R200 from 6th March 1891 to 31st March 1891.
„ „ „	at R250 from 1st April 1891.
Hospital Assistant	at R25 + 7-8 Frontier allowances up to 26th April 1891.
„ „	at R50 from 25th April 1891.

12. *Output*.—This is less by 1,412 tons than that for the last half-year and averages 1,000 tons per month. The output is regulated more or less by the amount required monthly by the Locomotive Department. These requirements have been small, and hence the small

output. These small requirements, however, have been in some way an advantage, as they have enabled the main mine to be practically stopped for cleaning and ventilating operations.

13. The output has been kept up mostly from the outcrop workings and from the outlying smaller mines. Owing to the completion of the Chaman Extension works, the principal market for the small coal has failed, and there is consequently about 300 tons of this lying in the yard. This accounts for the difference between the output and the despatches.

14. *State of workings.*—The latter part of the half-year has been chiefly devoted to cleaning and timbering operations. No. 3 adit west main-way is being re-timbered throughout the greater part of its length, and No. 4 adit, in which there were at intervals heavy falls, is being cleaned out and put in order. The air-way which was being driven from the surface of this adit being in a bad state and having fallen in in places, a new road was started in June down bank from No. 2 adit, where the strata are firmer. It will be some months before this is completed owing to difficulties with water, etc., and until it is down very little work can be done in No. 4 adit, from which, since its commencement, only a few tons of coal have been brought.

15. The new tunnel at Ghuz, which was started in February, reached the old main-way in May, but the cleaning of this old road (which had been flooded out) has been suspended for a while owing firstly to the want of air, and secondly to the fact that by the time it was cleaned, the rains, which came in July and August, would have again come in and filled it with mud.

16. The main adit at Killa Hakim Khan reached the coal in June, 163 feet from the mouth. The coal is of good quality, but the seam is thin.

17. *Sanitation.*—The improvement in the sanitary condition of the colliery mentioned in last half-year's report has been maintained; the ground round the cooly lines being kept fairly clean by the sweepers. The health of the work-people has been generally good.

18. *Ventilation.*—A temporary chimney for a surface was erected in May at the mouth of No. 1 adit. This served its purpose fairly well in ventilating Nos. 1 and 3 adits, but it has now been pulled down to make room for the permanent fan, the foundations for which are being prepared. Air is consequently slack in these two adits, but sufficient is passing to supply the men who are cleaning the roads. Ventilation in No. 4 adit will have to be produced by means of hand fans until the air road from No. 2 adit is through.

19. *General Remarks.*—The closing of the roads caused by the water coming into the mine during the wet weather of last year is being remedied; special attention being given to the timbering, and it is hoped soon to have them in better condition.

The timberers (who are not at present employed by the contractor) have not much idea of the requirements of mine-timber. Special men in the employ of Government should, if possible, be procured for the timbering and maintenance of the road-ways. Some steps should be taken towards disposing of the small coal, which will soon become a nuisance. Under-cutting the coal in the mine will somewhat reduce the amount, but, from the nature of the seam, the percentage of small coal will always be considerable, and it will take much time and patience to persuade the miners to cut in the clay instead of the coal, as they have been used to do.

20. The accompanying diagram shows the output of coal, and the expenditure on Block and Working account for each half-year up to date.

JAMES RAMSAY,
Supdt., Way and Works, Frontier Section.

QUETTA:
The 12th September 1891.

(D.)

Report on the working of the Khost Colliery for the half-year ending 31st December 1891.

The output for the half-year was—

	Tons.	cwt.	qr.
Screened coal	3,971	2	0
Small "	663	6	3
TOTAL	4,634	8	3

2. *Source of supply*—

Locality.	Screened.			Small.			Total.		
	Tons.	cwt.	qr.	Tons.	cwt.	qr.	Tons.	cwt.	qr.
Khost out-crop	1,489	0	0	227	10	0	1,716	10	0
„ Adit No. 1	9	10	0	2	0	0	11	10	0
„ „ 2	114	0	0	26	0	0	140	0	0
„ „ 3	171	0	0	21	5	0	192	5	0
„ „ 4	158	0	0	27	0	0	185	0	0
Takrai	1,923	5	0	331	0	0	2,254	5	0
Killa Hakim Khan	74	0	0	10	10	0	84	10	0
	3,938	15	0	645	5	0	4,584	0	0
Add—Quantity found excess on weighment at Killa Abdulla in the supplies to Khojak Division	32	7	0	18	1	3	50	8	3
Total	3,971	2	0	663	6	3	4,634	8	3

3. The monthly despatches have been as under:—

Months.	Screened.			Small.			Total.		
	Tons.	cwt.	qr.	Tons.	cwt.	qr.	Tons.	cwt.	qr.
July 1891	387	15	3	114	5	0	502	0	3
August „	469	3	1	107	15	0	576	18	1
September „	703	14	1	153	15	1	857	9	2
October „	540	6	1	106	6	1	646	12	2
November „	1,097	14	0	71	17	0	1,169	11	0
December „	772	8	2	109	8	1	881	16	3
Total	3,971	2	0	663	6	3	4,634	8	3

4. The coal was disposed of in the following manner:—

Consigned to	Screened.			Small.			Total.		
	Tons.	cwt.	qr.	Tons.	cwt.	qr.	Tons.	cwt.	qr.
Locomotive Department, North-Western Railway	3,399	0	0	...	...	...	3,399	0	0
Engineering Department, Shahrig District	43	10	0	...	...	...	43	10	0
„ „ Quetta	10	0	0	11	0	0	21	0	0
Khojak Division	518	12	0	198	1	3	716	13	3
East Indian Railway Collieries for coke experiment	...	...	...	11	0	0	11	0	0
Brick manufacture, Shahrig District	...	...	...	443	5	0	443	5	0
Total	971	2	30	663	6	3	4,634	8	3

5. The despatches from the commencement have been as under:—

Half-year ending	Screened.	Small.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
December 1887	411	...	411
June 1888	690	...	690
December „	2,112	...	2,112
June 1889	3,779	...	3,479
December „	2,470	1,178	3,948
June 1890	5,002	3,093	8,095
December „	4,808	2,638	7,446
June 1891	3,628	2,106	5,734
December „	3,971	663	4,634
Total	26,871	9,678	36,549

6. The following statement shows the out put for each half-year from the commencement of working :—

Half-year ending	Main Mine.	Khost out crop.	Other out crops.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
June 1887	...	11	...	11
December „	...	400	...	400
June 1888	...	690	...	690
December „	...	1,446	666	2,112
June 1889	...	2,385	1,094	3,479
December „	434	1,780	1,914	4,128
June 1890	2,892	1,432	3,771	8,095
December „	2,187	825	4,434	7,446
June 1891	1,131	794	4,109	6,034
December „	535	1,735	2,864	4,634
Total	7,179	11,498	18,352	37,029

7.—*Profit and Loss*—

	₹	a.	p.
The expenditure on working account from 1st October 1888 to end of December 1891 amounts to	4,17,100	8	8
Value realised on sale of coal being	4,84,371	2	10*
Profit on working account comes to	67,270	10	2

8. The dead work done during the half-year is as follows :—

Diversion in No. 4 adit . . . . . 4 feet.

9. *Accidents.*—The following is a summary of accidents from commencement up to date :—

Class.	Prior to 1889.	1889.		1890.		1891.		Total.
		1st half-year.	2nd half-year.	1st half-year.	2nd half-year.	1st half-year.	2nd half-year.	
Fatal	4	1	...	...	2	...	...	7
Serious	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	4
Slight	1	4	1	3	...	1	...	10
Total	6	5	1	4	3	2	...	21

10. *Staff :*—

Engineer in charge . . Mr. J. M. Harman, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, up to 15th August 1891.

„ „ „ . . . „ H. Savory, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, from 16th August 1891.

Mining Manager . . . „ E. L. Hope, at ₹400 per month.

Deputy Overman . . . „ T. C. Oswald, at ₹250 + 50, Frontier allowance per month, up to 18th November 1891.

Mining Subordinate . . „ W. F. Viegas, at ₹150 per month, from 14th October 1891.

Hospital Assistant . . at ₹40 + 25, special allowance per month.

11. *Output.*—This is less than last half-year's output by 1,400 tons, and averages 772 tons per month, large and small mixed. Had there been any market for the small coal, the total out-put would have been only a little less than last half year's. As it is, only about 100 tons of small coal have been sent away monthly, and the rest has accumulated in the yard. The Locomotive requirements for November were largely in excess of those for the preceding four months. These requirements could not be fully met with, but as there was about 500 tons screened coal in stock, this was sent off during the month (mostly to Sukkur), and consequently the November despatches are the largest of the half-year. The requirements of the Locomotive Department for December were 1,000 tons, but only about 678 tons could be supplied.

12. The output has again been largely obtained from the outcrop workings and outlying mines. The coal which can be reached by outcrop drifts will probably be shortly

* The item of ₹4,84,371-2-10 includes ₹27,460-10-0, being value of coal realised up to 30th September 1888, and credited direct to Block Account.

worked-out, and more will have to be got from the main workings. To this end, these are being pushed on as fast as possible.

13. *State of workings.*—No. 3 adit workings have been put in order, and re-started. One face is ready to be started on the long-wall system, and two more should be ready shortly.

The dips from this adit to prove the coal which were sanctioned in August have only gone a few feet owing to the quantity of water encountered, the only pump in working order being in use in the dip air road for No. 4. This pump is now free, but will not cope with the water. A special pump, will have to be obtained for these dips. The coal in this adit continues good, though the dirt in the seam is gradually thickening towards the waste. There is also one or two inches of soft under-clay in which the miners have been shown how to 'hole,' but they refuse to do it systematically until the contractor gives them an extra tonnage price.

Work in No. 4 adit was re-started at the beginning of the half-year, but soon had to stand again till an air road was driven. This air road (after some trouble with fans and air pipes) was got through in December, and work is again progressing in this adit. The west main-way is going on, but the east main-way will have to be reached by a diversion in stone, about 50 or 60 feet long, which is being proceeded with.

The coal in these workings is thin and the dirt thick; water also makes the strata rotten, and a great deal of timber is required.

The old main-way at Ghuz, which was reached by a diversion tunnel in May, is being cleaned out, and is now clean to within about 60 feet of the face. This road is fallen very heavily. An air road has been started for this main-way. The Takrai workings have been doing fairly well this half-year, but the air roads having fallen in through coal having been robbed from their sides, work in one main-way is now suspended, and two new air roads have been started.

The Killa Hakim Khan mine, which was stopped for a while owing to the small requirements of coal, has again been started. The outcrop of coal at this mine for some depth is very dirty, and is not worth getting, but the coal coming from the low tunnel is of very good quality.

14. *Sanitation.*—The sanitary condition of the environs of the colliery has been fair throughout the half-year, the contractor being obliged to keep a staff of sweepers, who have worked fairly well. The health of miners has been good.

15. *Ventilation.*—The fan which has been erected at the mouth of No. 1 adit is now working, and a great improvement has been effected by it in the ventilation of Nos. 1 and 6 adit workings.

No. 4 adit workings are also well off in this respect. Natural ventilation will answer for a time in these workings, but it may be necessary to put up a small furnace here before the workings can be connected with those at present ventilated by the fan, which will then of course serve for both places.

The Takrai working are short of air owing to the closing of the old air roads, as mentioned above, but of the two new ones being driven, one should shortly be through, and this will permit of work being again pushed forward in a district which is now stopped.

16. *General remarks.*—A bungalow has been built on the same side of the river as the mines for the Assistant Overman.

Three (one storage and two expense) powder magazines have also been erected near the mines.

Sanction has been given for three coke ovens to be erected, and these were started upon a end of the year.

17. The accompanying diagram shows the out-put of coal, and the expenditure on block and working account for each half-year up to date.

DATED QUETTA;
The 14th March 1892.

C. W. HODSON,
Supdt., Way and Works, Frontier Section.

APPENDIX XII.

Annual Report of the Agency Surgeon, Baluchistan, for the year 1891.

General Health.

The general health of the people may be said to have been good.

Fevers.

On the whole, malarial fevers were less prevalent than in the previous year, and there is nothing of interest to record regarding them. A continued or remittent form of fever, lasting for from 20 to 25 days, accompanied by constipation, and, occasionally also, accompanied by a general popular rash disappearing on pressure, was frequently observed among patients admitted to the Civil Hospital, Quetta, during the summer. This fever was fatal in many cases (about 25), and seemed to be contagious. Another very severe and fatal form of fever was also observed in certain cases, characterised by relapses after from 7 to 30 days. This fever was accompanied by much nervous excitement and persistently high temperatures. I have known varieties of contagious fevers in Baluchistan for the last 12 years. In one variety pneumonia was the prominent feature. These fevers seem to cling for years to old buildings, and are associated with hospitals and old barracks and huts, and appear among troops and workmen, and villagers, from time to time, even where food is good and plentiful.

Influenza.

Influenza returned to Quetta in a very mild form, and to a limited extent in the summer and autumn.

Scurvy.

Scurvy continued to be very prevalent, and was directly responsible for a great deal of sickness, chiefly among the labourers at the different public works. I need not here repeat what I have brought to notice in last year's report, and in former reports, respecting the prevalence of scurvy and other diseases due either directly or indirectly to the absence of vegetables from the dietary. I do not think that anything has been done to provide a cheap supply of vegetables from India in the winter. A supply of this kind is wanted most at the different large railway and other works, to keep the men in health.

Small-Pox and Measles.

There was no small-pox, but measles was prevalent in several districts.

Cholera.

The only epidemic of disease occurring in Baluchistan in 1891, was a widespread outbreak of cholera, which commenced in the end of July in a few cases at Sibi, and on the 4th August at Mudgorge. At this time about 2,000 workmen were collected on the railway works at Mudgorge. The men occupied huts, or caves, or old tents, scattered about, some on high ground among the hills, others in, or near, the river bed, and *all* got their water-supply *from the river*. The outbreak among these men was so sudden, and so general and fatal, that there were over 50 seizures in the first three days, with about 25 deaths, and altogether during the outbreak 200 seizures with 100 deaths. As the outbreak became more severe and fatal, the men (chiefly Pathans) soon fled from the works in large numbers, disregarding all efforts to regulate their movements. Hundreds of them carried along with them the seeds of the disease to be sown broadcast over the country in their flight. Many deaths occurred among the fugitives, some on the road above and below Mudgorge, and many others several days later (2 to 14), and many miles away from Mudgorge. Soon after the outbreak commenced at Mudgorge a gang of 500 workmen at Dirghi began to suffer, and in a few days there were 77 seizures and 56 deaths among them.

Advancing down the pass the disease skipped Khost, where there are large colliery works and where the water-supply is good. At and near Harnai and Sunari there were 26 seizures and 18 deaths among workmen before the end of August. Advancing up the pass at Fuller's Camp there were 18 seizures with 14 deaths reported, the disease having skipped Kach, where there is a pure water-supply. All stations on the line (like Shahrig) where the water supply was good escaped the disease, except perhaps in the persons of travellers who had received infection elsewhere. At Bostan (where a quarantine camp was established) and in the neighbouring villages

there were 118 seizures, with 95 deaths, many being among fugitives. In August and September very fatal outbreaks occurred in the villages of Toghgi and Tirkha near Quetta. Both of these villages are supplied with water from open streams which had evidently been infected by travellers; a Brahui encampment near Shahozi was severely attacked. There were only 26 admissions from the town of Quetta, having a population of 9,346, and in all these cases it was found on enquiry that the victims had used well or open stream water, and not the pipe water-supply. Nineteen of the cases treated in the Cholera Hospital at Quetta were imported cases from other localities, showing how the disease was being carried about the country by travellers. In the end of August and during September there was great mortality from the disease in some of the villages in Pishin, the Political Agent's returns showing a total of 199 seizures with 156 deaths. In October and November the disease had spread to Duki in the Thal-Chotiali Agency, where 49 deaths were reported; also many villages in Zhob suffered, but as the country was only newly acquired, regular returns were not received from that district. Fort Sandeman escaped the outbreak. The villages near Sibi attacked in August, but there are no returns. Towards the end of the year the disease appeared among the workmen collected in the Lower Bolan to reconstruct the railway, and there were a good many deaths. The measures adopted to stop the spread of the disease and to afford medical aid were as follows:

Fugitives were prevented, as far as possible, from coming to Quetta; a quarantine camp and hospital were established near Bostan for the use of travellers; medicines were distributed to the police for distribution in the villages and camps. Hospital Assistants were sent from Quetta, Pishin, Gulistan, Sibi, Loralai, Hirok, and Duki to visit the infected [illegible] and distribute medicines. An Hospital Assistant did duty at Mudgorge, where ch[illegible]huts were provided. The ordinary sanitary precautions with regard to water and food [illegible]pplies were taken at all stations, and pure water was supplied in tanks by rail to many static[illegible] not having a good water-supply, including Mudgorge. There is no doubt that this meas[illegible] stopped the outbreak at Mudgorge. There can be no doubt that the outbreak started at Sib[illegible]nd Mudgorge, and that the disease was carried by fugitives from the latter place to the different communities who suffered from it afterwards, chiefly through the infections of the water-supplies by infected persons as they travelled about from place to place. The great value of a pure w[illegible]ter-supply as a preventive to cholera was demonstrated in this epidemic outbreak by the str[illegible]g fact that all places having a pure spring, artesian well, or underground karez water-supp[illegible] almost entirely escaped the disease, even although visited by travellers suffering from the diseas[illegible] while, on the other hand, places depending on river or open stream water for their supply were th[illegible] places where cholera was most prevalent. As soon as the water train service was started at Mudgorge and other infected stations on the line of rail, the disease stopped, and had this measure been adopted earlier, I believe the disease would not have spread. Rules for general guidance during cholera outbreaks were issued by me in August with the approval of the Agent to the Governor-General, and copies were issued in English and in the Vernacular to the District Officers for use and distribution.

Sanitation.

Quetta-Pishin District.

The sanitation of the different stations in this district has been conducted on the whole satisfactorily. But I have no new sanitary work of any importance to add to the list already given in previous years.

Quetta.

The Civil authorities have not found it possible to spend money on any important new improvements of a sanitary nature. This was probably due, in some measure, to the fact that money had to be found to repair extensive damages done to public structures in the course of the severe winter of 1890-91. Among the institutions that had to be rebuilt to a great extent should be mentioned the Ingle market. This institution has been improved and enlarged in design, and about half of it has been rebuilt. The beef market has been removed from the old building and is now located in a much more suitable set of buildings, specially erected for the purpose and provided with all necessary accommodation and appliances.

Only a certain number of wells in the town have been closed, although I have already expressed my very strong opinion that they are dangerous to health, and ought all to be closed, and only pipe water or artesian water used for drinking and cooking purposes. All the wells in the Police lines have been closed and pure water supplied. Nothing has been done to improve the drainage of the town, and no new pucca drains have been laid down. The spill water from the hydrants in the streets and roads is not properly drained off, and the water in many places lies in stagnant pools or slush, giving off in hot weather unwholesome odours. The old public urinals have all been repaired, but their number has not been increased

as recommended from 12 to 25, nor have special carts been provided to remove the fluid excreta from the urinals. The ghirkies attached to many private houses (some of them located in the streets) have not been closed, nor have the house-holders been required to provide iron receptacles for waste water and fluid excreta. Other houses are provided with pucca cess-pools, which are cleaned out daily, but many of these are defective, and they ought all to be replaced by metal receptacles. The latrine system has not undergone any improvement or change, and is worked well, but only 60 public seats are provided, whereas at least double this number is necessary. The trench latrine at the south-east corner of the town ought to be closed and an iron latrine provided to replace it. The number of dust bins should be increased from 9 to 24, as already recommended.

Pishin.

Complaints regarding neglect of cleanliness in the bazaar received attention, and the old ruinous buildings which were often frequented for latrine purposes were recommended to be demolished.

Gulistan.

Gulistan is now quite an unimportant station.

Chaman.

Chaman has grown very quickly of late, and I am told that it now contains about a thousand people. It is amply provided with iron latrines and soil and rubbish carts and a staff of sweepers. The excreta are buried in trenches situated on low ground west of the railway line. Formerly the water-supply from Malezai karez was pure and absolutely safe from contamination. I do not think the supply now distributed in iron pipes from the Khojak Tunnel nearly so safe, because the tunnel throughout its construction was freely used as a latrine by all the workmen, and the water was then most certainly contaminated, and also because the water is exposed to contamination in the tunnel on its way to the pipe head, notwithstanding the fact of its being conducted along a brick covered channel. I think it a great pity that the old karez supply was abandoned, at any rate until the tunnel water had had more time to purify itself.

I inspected Sibi thrice in the course of the year and found it in a satisfactory state of sanitation. No new local works of importance had been undertaken. The water tanks had been cleaned out and a few of the surface drains had been improved and made pucca.

The most important work of a sanitary nature about to be undertaken is the new water-supply. The water is to be conducted in iron pipes to Sibi from the Nari River. I do not know whether the Civil Department has secured any portion of this supply, but I have no doubt this will be arranged and that the town will be supplied from the new system. It is believed the new supply will be made available in Sibi in June or July.

Shahrig.

Shahrig is now adequately supplied with latrines, and the bazaar is kept clean. The spring near the bazaar and railway limits has been provided with a protecting wall, as already recommended. I am of opinion that Shahrig escaped the outbreak of cholera in August and September, chiefly because its water-supply is good, and because its sanitation is well looked after. All the cases of cholera reported at Shahrig were among travellers.

Loralai.

Loralai is now amply supplied with Hubury's latrines and with filth carts. The bazaar has increased very much. The water-supply is obtained from a karez which is watched to prevent pollution.

Harnai.

Harnai bazaar has been greatly improved and is now kept clean and neat.

Fort Sandeman.

Fort Sandeman (*late* Appozai) now contains about 150 shops and 1,500 inhabitants, besides being the head-quarters of the Political Agency and the Levy Corps, Police, and Tahsil. Two large latrines, with sun-dried brick walls and burnt brick seats and floors soaked in tar, have been provided for the bazaar—40 seats for males and 20 seats for females. The excreta are received in gumlas and removed to sewage farm trenches by three night-soil carts. There are two wooden carts for the removal of dry rubbish. All private houses have separate latrines and iron receptacles. The dry rubbish is burnt in a furnace. There is a staff of 20 municipal sweepers to work the conservancy system. The new water-supply was opened on the

10th March 1892. Its sources is at the head of the Siliazar stream, about 9 miles from Fort Sandeman. It is conducted to Fort Sandeman in a four-inch iron pipe, carried up to the head of the supply and delivered by stand pipes and taps. The supply is superabundant, and has cost about ₹90,000. It would be difficult to over-estimate the value of a splendid water-supply, like this. The defects of the former open stream supply were many and serious, and have been noticed in last year's report.

Returns and Reports of Civil, Railway and Public Works Dispensaries in Baluchistan.

The following are the returns and reports of the Civil, Railway, and Public Works Department Dispensaries in Baluchistan for the year 1891, *viz.* Quetta, Quetta Police, Pishin, Gulistan, New Chaman, Kalat, Loralai, Thal-Chotiali, Sibi, Shahrig, Fort Sandeman, Las Beyla, Shahrig (North-Western Railway), Mudgorge (North-Western Railway), Khost (North-Western Railway), Bostan (North-Western Railway), Hirok (North-Western Railway), Khattan (Public Works Department), Fort Sandeman (Public Works Department), General Return and Reports, together with the statistics of the Civil, Railway, Public Works Department Dispensaries in Baluchistan.

DATED QUETTA;
The 14th May 1892.

J. C. FULLERTON, *Surgeon-Major,*
Agency Surgeon and Administrative Medical Officer,
Baluchistan.

Government of India Central Printing Office—No. 130 F. D.—8-9-92.—158.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

RECORDS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. CCCVII.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT SERIAL No. 60.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

FOR

1892-93.

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CALCUTTA:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.

1893.

CALCUTTA:
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE,
8, HASTINGS STREET.

No. 4436.

FROM

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JAMES BROWNE, K.C.S.I., C.B., R.E.,
Agent to the Governor-General and
Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT,
SIMLA.

Dated Quetta, the 25th August 1893.

SIR,

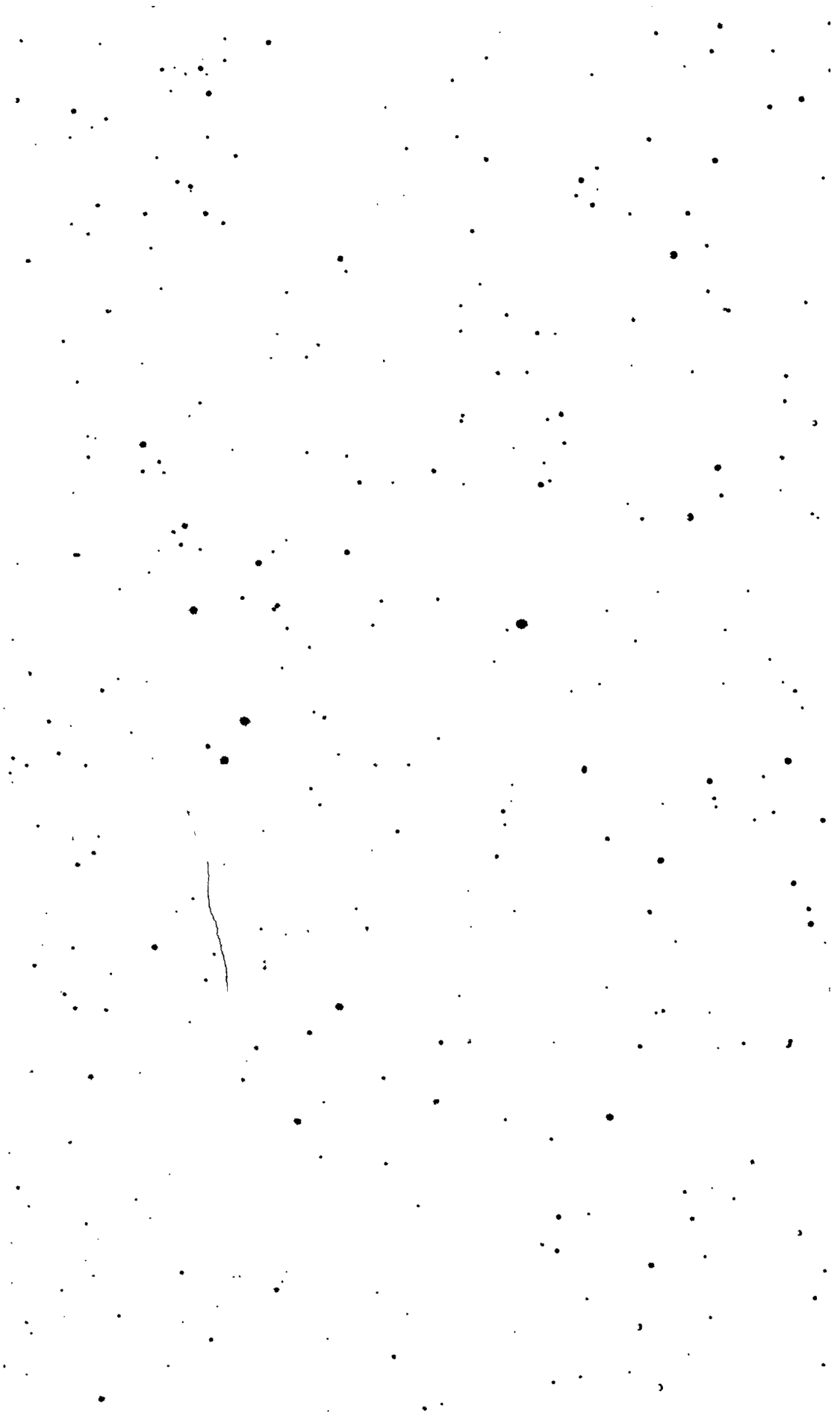
I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency for the year 1892-93.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. BROWNE, *Major-General,*
Agent to the Govr.-Genl. and
Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.



ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY,

FOR

1892-93.

I.—OFFICERS WHO HELD CHARGE OF THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY DURING THE YEAR.

Major-General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., R.E., held charge of the office of Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan throughout the year, except for a period of two months (from 8th October to 8th December), when he was absent on privilege leave, and during which Mr. H. S. Barnes, C.S., Revenue Commissioner, held charge of the appointment.

2. The appointments of First Assistant and Second Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent were held during the year by Captain W. C. R. Stratton and Lieutenant P. T. A. Spence, respectively. The former proceeded on privilege leave for three months (from 19th May to 18th August), during which time the duties of First Assistant were carried on by Lieutenant Spence, whose appointment was temporarily filled by Lieutenant A. F. Bruce.

3. Mr. H. S. Barnes, C.S., Revenue Commissioner, proceeded on three months' privilege leave from the 9th December 1892, and during his absence his duties were carried on by Major C. E. Yate, C.S.I., C.M.G., Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

II.—MOVEMENTS OF THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

4. At the close of the year 1891-92, the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner proceeded to Karachi, and on the 1st April 1892 he arrived at Lahore, where a few days later he met His Excellency Lord Roberts, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., V.C., Commander-in-Chief in India. Sir James Browne returned to Quetta on the 14th April.

5. The Agent to the Governor-General, accompanied by his First Assistant, visited the Upper Sind Horse Show at Jacobabad, and arrived at Sibi for the Annual Horse Show on the 15th January 1893. At Sibi the usual Darbar was held, after which Sir James Browne returned to Quetta, where he arrived on the 16th March.

III.—EXTERNAL RELATIONS.

6. Under the head "Zhob Political Agency" in this report, particulars are given of occurrences which took place at Wano and Gastoi. On the Chaman border, the Afghan picquet at Reg was strengthened and a new post established by the Amir at Lashkar Dand, near Mian Baldak.

7. Several cases of desertion, from the newly-formed 40th (Pathan) Regiment of Bengal Infantry stationed at Chaman, took place during the year. The deserters, in each case, were received with honour at Kandahar.

8. Chageh affairs were also prominent during the year under review, and they are still under the consideration of the Government of India.

IV.—EXTENT OF THE AGENCY.

9. There was no change in the extent of the Baluchistan Agency during the year under review.

10. The administration of the Mekran districts in South-Eastern Baluchistan, which had been temporarily assumed by the Agent to the Governor-General for the past two years, was brought to a close, the country being evacuated by the Political Agent, and the troops on duty with him, at the close of the year under review. Further particulars of the administration will be found elsewhere in this report.

V.—REVENUE COMMISSIONER'S REPORT AND PROVINCIAL CONTRACTS.

11. During the year 1892-93, the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, administered the same four provincial contracts as were under his control in the previous year. The following table shows the total receipts and expenditure under each contract for the year under review :—

Contracts.	Receipts, including opening balance.	Expenditure.	Surplus or closing balance.
	₹	₹	₹
(1) Special allotment for Police and Levies	6,84,676	6,65,582	+19,094
(2) Zhob District Revenues	3,75,226	3,06,920	+68,306
(3) Quetta District Revenues	2,54,631	1,83,386	+71,245
(4) Zhob Levy Corps	2,14,149	2,28,928	−14,779

12. The four existing contracts have, during the year, been amalgamated with some modifications, into one contract, to be treated under the head "Special Revenue and Expenditure." In addition to the Quetta and Zhob revenues, and the receipts under "XVII—Police," the Government of India have granted a further assignment of ₹8,65,000. Further particulars of the scheme will be found in the Revenue Commissioner's report, which is printed as Appendix I to this Report.

13. The Revenue Commissioner's report also gives full particulars of the work done during the year in the following Departments of the Agency, *viz.*, Settlement, Registration, Police and Levies, and Excise.

VI.—QUETTA-PISHIN AGENCY.

14. The *personnel* of the Agency remained unchanged, except that Captain C. A. Kemball relieved Lieutenant W. M. Cubitt of the duties of Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner on the latter officer's transfer to Leh on the 15th May 1892.

15. The following table shows the land revenue collected in the Quetta District, as also the total receipts and expenditure falling under the head "Quetta Revenues" during the year 1892-93:—

Quetta Revenues.	For 1890-91.	For 1891-92.	For 1892-93.
	R	R	R
Land Revenue	52,876	55,985	79,050
Total Receipts	1,95,343	1,92,869	2,54,621
Total Expenditure	1,55,307	1,78,174	1,83,264

16. The total receipts in the Pishin District during the year amounted to R65,274, and the total Imperial revenue receipts of the Quetta-Pishin District for 1892-93 were R1,09,915 as against R1,08,496 in the previous year.

17. The Political Agent's report is printed as Appendix II.

VII.—THAL-CHOTIALI AGENCY.

18. Major C. E. Yate, C.S.I., C.M.G., Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, proceeded on leave on the 20th April 1892, and the appointment was filled by Lieutenant A. H. McMahon, who held charge of it during the remaining portion of the year. The appointment of Assistant Commissioner changed hands several times, as shown below:—

(i) Lieutenant F. G. Beville held charge from 1st April to 1st May.

(ii) Lieutenant A. McConaghey, from 25th May to 17th October.

(iii) Lieutenant A. F. Bruce, from 18th October to the close of the year.

Rai Bahadur Hittu Ram, C.I.E., Extra Assistant Commissioner at Sibi, vacated the office on 2nd June 1892, on appointment to the post of Settlement Extra Assistant Commissioner, and his place was taken by Diwan Ganpat Rai, C.I.E. Khan Bahadur Kazi Jallaluddin Khan, on transfer to the Zhob Agency, was relieved of his appointment of Extra Assistant Commissioner at Duki by Diwan Utam Chand on 16th March 1893.

19. The following summary shows the receipts and expenditure of the Thal Chotiali Agency for the past three years:—

	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	R	R	R
Receipts	2,28,593	2,90,314	2,67,748
Expenditure	4,64,484	4,19,786	4,16,879

20. The land revenue collections amounted to R2,51,390, as against R2,34,851 in 1891-92.

21. The following are among the more important tribal feuds during the year:—

(*a*) Marris *versus* Zarguns.—This case was first settled by jirga in 1891, but on the 25th June 1892, two Zarguns murdered a Marri near Kohlu. This so enraged and excited the Marris that matters looked serious for a time, but the quarrel was composed by the local officials, and the case was finally decided by jirga in September 1892.

(*b*) Kotpars *versus* Brahuis.—In this case a dispute occurred over harvest grain between the Kotpars and some Brahui Sowars in the service of the Khan of Kalat. One Kotpar was killed and several

others, on both sides, were wounded. The case was satisfactorily disposed of by the Sibi jirga.

(*c*) Khilwanis *versus* Kalandrani Marris.—This was an ordinary blood feud, which occurred in 1891, when a Kalandrani killed a Khilwani. Since then four others on either side were killed. The case was first taken up by the Sibi jirga in March 1892, but as it was not settled, it was finally taken up by the Punjab-Baluch jirga and disposed of in September of the same year.

(*d*) The old standing feud between the Sherani and Mohamadani Marris, in which several lives were lost, was finally satisfactorily settled during the year by the Punjab-Baluch jirga at Fort Munro. The Political Agent's report is attached and marked Appendix III.

VIII.—ZHOB POLITICAL AGENCY.

22. Major Ivar MacIvor, I.S.C., held charge of the office of Political Agent in Zhob during the year up to the 14th March 1893, when he proceeded to England on one year's furlough, being relieved by Major C. E. Yate, C.S.I., C.M.G.

23. Captain S. H. Godfrey held the appointment of Assistant Political Agent up to the 24th October 1892, on which date he was transferred to the Persian Gulf, being relieved by Lieutenant A. McConaghey.

24. The following changes also took place in the subordinate appointments in the Zhob Agency:—

(*a*) Khan Bahadur Hak Nawaz Khan, First Extra Assistant Commissioner, proceeded on privilege leave on 16th March 1893, his place being temporarily filled by Khan Bahadur Kazi Jallaluddin Khan.

(*b*) Maulvi Abdul Rahim Khan, Second Extra Assistant Commissioner, obtained six months' Extraordinary leave, and on his departure, on 1st April 1892, his appointment was filled by Diwan Utam Chand. Maulvi Abdul Rahim resumed charge of his duties on 3rd October 1892.

25. From the 1st April 1892, the charge of the Barkhan tahsil was transferred, for administrative purposes, to the Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali, the revenues being still, however, credited to the Zhob Agency. This measure was rendered necessary, as it was considered desirable to place both the Khetrans, who occupy the valley, and the Marris, under the same political authority. The question of the boundary between the Punjab and the Zhob Agency was still under consideration when the year closed.

26. On the 10th April 1892, a good water-supply was introduced, for the first time, into Fort Sandeman, by pipes laid down from the Sihaza springs, and the health of the station has considerably improved in consequence.

27. The following summary shows the receipts and expenditure of the Zhob provincial revenues during the past three years:—

	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	R	R	R
Receipts (including opening balance)	2,35,520	3,36,729	3,75,226
Expenditure	1,40,293	2,16,134	2,23,646

The land revenue during these years was—

1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
R	R	R
2,09,531	3,03,406	2,92,172

28. The conduct of the Zhob Kakars, during the year under review, was excellent, but the Waziris, on the Sherani border, have proved exceedingly troublesome, and are responsible for much crime.

29. The year 1892-93 was attended with much political excitement in Zhob, due chiefly to the arrival at Wano and Zarmelan of certain Afghan troops. They arrived at these places in the early part of the year, and remained there until September 1892. Their presence naturally gave rise to exaggerated rumours relative to the Amir's attitude towards the British Government. In the month of July another party of the Amir's men, under Sardar Gul Muhammad, arrived at Gastoi, from which place the Sardar addressed Major MacIvor, the Political Agent, stating that the people of Gastoi were Afghan subjects. On the 13th July Major MacIvor proceeded to Gastoi with a small escort of troops and levies, and on his approach the Amir's men withdrew. The movements of His Highness the Amir's troops led to the commission of serious offences by the Waziris. Amongst the depredations thus committed, the following may be enumerated here:—

(i) On 24th June 1892 two sowars of the 5th Bombay Cavalry were shot near Moghalkot.

(ii) On 15th July a party of sowars of the 5th Bombay Cavalry were attacked near Mir Ali Khel and two of their horses were killed.

(iii) About the same time three Girani Baluch sowars and one Sherani levy sowar were killed near Khajuri Kach.

(iv) On the 1st August five sowars of the 5th Bombay Cavalry were attacked between Moghalkot and Gul Kach, three of whom, with one horse, were killed.

(v) A party consisting of a daffadar and seven sowars of the Zhob Levy Corps, who had been sent with a letter to Sardar Gul Muhammad, were attacked at the junction of the Toi and Gumal rivers, and two of the number, also one horse, were killed.

30. As Dost Muhammad and his son Bangal Khan, the notorious outlaws, continued to harass the villages in the neighbourhood of the Trans-Kundar, Major MacIvor, the Political Agent, taking with him an escort of regular troops and levies, visited the Trans-Kundar country in September 1892, but failed to capture Bangal, who fled into the Amir's territory. Dost Muhammad Khan, however, with his younger sons, came in and surrendered himself to the Political Agent on the 20th September. Later on, in March 1893, Gola and four other miscreants, belonging to Bangal's party, were captured. Dost Muhammad Khan's surrender enabled the Political Agent to settle by jirga, in November 1892, the case of the murder of Sardar Shahmar Khan by Bangal in 1885.

31. The aged freebooter, Sardar Shah Jehan Khan, who, in the early days of the Baluchistan Agency, gave the late Sir Robert Sandeman so much trouble and anxiety, died during the summer of 1892, and shortly after, his son, Sardar Shingul Khan, succumbed to injuries received in a murderous assault committed on him.

32. The constitution of the Zhob Levy Corps was sanctioned as follows:—

	Cavalry. Squadron.	Infantry. Company.
Kakars	1	1
Ghilzais	1	1
Brahuis and Baluch	1	1
Mixed Pathans	1	1

The appointment of an Adjutant and Second-in-Command to the Zhob Levy Corps was sanctioned, and was filled by Lieutenant F. D. Henslowe on 23rd December 1892.

33. The report of the Political Agent, Zhob, for the year 1892-93, is printed as Appendix IV to this report.

IX.—KALAT POLITICAL AGENCY.

34. The receipts of the Kalat Political Agency are derived mainly from two sources—(*a*) Revenue taken on the Kalat lands watered by Sind canals, and (*b*) Receipts from the administration of the Bolan Pass.

35. The following figures show the revenue derived from the—

Kalat lands.

	R
In 1890-91	54,444
„ 1891-92	21,949
„ 1892-93	56,694

Bolan Pass.

In 1890-91	14,841
„ 1891-92	4,943
„ 1892-93	26,019

36. The large increase under the head "Kalat lands" is due to conditions this year being more normal, the crops in the previous year having suffered from locusts, which necessitated the grant of large remissions of revenue. The increase in the receipts of the Bolan Pass is due to the construction of the Mushkaff State Railway, which was commenced during the year.

37. The financial condition of the Bolan Bazar Fund for the year can be judged from the following figures:—

	R.
Receipts	26,585*
Expenditure	13,285

38. The most important political event of the year in the Kalat Agency, and indeed connected with the whole province, was the murder of Fakir Muhammad, Mustaufi, by His Highness Mir Khudadad Khan, Khan of Kalat. The facts of the case are briefly as follows:—On the 28th March 1893, two telegrams were received by the Political Agent, stating that the Khan had arrested the Mustaufi, his father (aged 90), and his son, whose lives were in danger. The Political Agent at once telegraphed to the Khan to hand over the parties in question to the British Government for custody, pending enquiry into any charges His Highness might have against them. The Political Agent also informed the Agent to the Governor-General of the occurrence, and the latter also telegraphed to the Khan. But this interference was too late, as the Khan had already caused the three persons, together with a servant of the Mustaufi, to be put to death, His Highness alleging that the Mustaufi had attempted to shoot him with a pistol. As the Khan had, meanwhile, declined to surrender the property of the Mustaufi, and to give up the persons implicated in the murder, a column of troops, composed of regiments on relief, was, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, halted at Bellpat, a station on the North-Western Railway, a few miles from Bagh, where the Khan then resided, to compel obedience to the demands of the Political Agent. The further details of the case more properly belong to the next year's report, and, meanwhile, the Agent to the Governor-General's proceedings in the case have been submitted to the Government of India, by whom they are under consideration at the time the present report is being written.

* Includes a balance from the previous year of R7,869.

39. The political control of the Las Beyla State was temporarily transferred to the Political Agent, Kalat, during the year, owing to the absence of the Political Agent, South-Eastern Baluchistan, in Mekran.

40. Khan Bahadur Mir Sobhat Khan, Bangalzai, a most useful official, who was for years employed as Ressaldar in the Levies, died of cholera at Rindli in May 1892. Ressaldar Sobhat Khan was in charge of the affairs of the Bangalzai tribe during the minority of the young Sardar.

41. The Political Agent's report is attached and marked Appendix V.

X.—SOUTH-EASTERN BALUCHISTAN AGENCY.

42. It has elsewhere been stated in this report that the political charge of the Las Beyla State was transferred during the year to the Political Agent, Kalat. The necessity for this re-arrangement of political jurisdiction was due largely to the unsatisfactory condition of affairs on the Sind and Southern Baluchistan border, the Political Agent of South-Eastern Baluchistan being in Mekran and too remote from the border to maintain peace, or even to practically deal with the tribes who were giving trouble.

43. The chief event of the year, however, was the withdrawal of the British occupation from Mekran. It will be remembered that in the winter of 1890-91, the late Sir Robert Sandeman visited Southern Baluchistan, including Mekran, and the Kej and Panjgur districts, and found the country in a state of almost complete anarchy. The Khan's power was nominal in most parts of the country, while His Highness' Naib at Kej, Mir Shahdad Khan, had committed the greatest oppressions on the people. It was while Major Muir, the Political Agent, was enquiring into these complaints that the Naib murderously attacked him and escaped into the hills and across into Persia. It was subsequently decided that the Government of India could not undertake to leave regular troops in Mekran, and the evacuation of the country was ordered. The late Sir Robert Sandeman was, however, anxious not to allow matters to fall back into their original state of anarchy, and it was while contemplating the occupation of the country by a body of Levies to keep order and ensure the proper payment of the Khan of Kalat's revenue that he died at Las Beyla on the 29th January 1892. Since then the Government of India again decided to move the troops from Mekran and this arrangement was actually carried out during the year under report. The Political Agent arrived at Sibi from Mekran on the 14th March 1893, and the detachment of troops from Panjgur, accompanied by the Civil establishments, reached Beyla on the 17th April, where it awaited the arrival of the Kej detachment. Leaving Beyla on the 22nd April, the whole force arrived at Karachi on the 1st May. Further proposals for the future administration of the Mekran country are now, at the time of the preparation of this report, under the consideration of the Government of India. The following figures are extracted from the Mekran budget estimates for the year under report:—

	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	₹	₹
Actuals of 1891-92	42,878	25,459
Estimates of 1892-93	39,343	14,578

44. At the close of the year 1892-93, the ex-Naib of Kej, Mir Shahdad Khan, was still at large. During the greater part of this time he lived in the Zamiran country. In September 1892 Shahdad raided a village in Kej and carried off 500 sheep, but a blockade being at once enforced against him, he was driven into Persian territory.

45. In September 1892, an epidemic of cholera occurred in the Kej District, having been introduced there by a small band of Baluchis, who, fearing the cholera outbreak in Karachi, took boat to Pasni, from which port they marched

into the interior towards Kej. The first case occurred at Pidarak, and almost immediately afterward at Gwarkop, Jamuk, and Kalatuk. Thence it went up the Kej river, through all the villages in Kej, as far as Sami, Hirok, and Rhagiwara, on the confines of Kolwa. The Political Agent at once placed pickets of Levy sowars and armed followers of the Boleda Motibars on all the roads leading from Kej to Boleda and Panjgur. These precautions were successful and the disease was stamped out. Most of the people in the Kej District fled to the hills, only the very poor remaining behind. It is estimated that from 2,000 to 2,500 persons died during the epidemic.

The Political Agent's report is printed as Appendix VI.

XI.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

46. A report on the operations of the Public Works Department for 1892-93 will be found at Appendix VII.

47. The principal works undertaken during the year were:—

(i) The new block of public offices for the accommodation of the offices and courts of the Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner, Extra Assistant Commissioner, and the Treasury Officer, Quetta.

(ii) A new building adjacent to the Darbar Hall to accommodate the Revenue Commissioner's office establishment, as also a portion of the office of the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner.

(iii) The Residency was entirely dismantled with the object of a double-storied building being constructed in its place.

(iv) A new Post Office building was erected on the site of the old building which fell in during the winter rains of 1890-91.

48. The town of Sibi received a new water-supply, which is now brought in by a pipe service from the Nari river. The trial boring for petroleum at the Chappar Rift proved a failure after it had attained a depth of 845 feet. The Hanna coal-mines were worked during the year, the output being approximately 4,500 tons. Steps are being taken with the object of placing the coal-mining operations in the Agency under proper supervision, and of charging a royalty on all coal brought to the pit's mouth.

XII.—FORESTS.

49. A copy of the report of the Forest Administration in Baluchistan, for the year 1891-92, will be found at Appendix VIII, together with a copy of the Resolution thereon by the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, and a copy of the remarks by the Government of India. The chief features of the report are noted below:—

(1)	Area of forest reservation	78 miles.
(2)	Breaches of forest law	160 cases.
(3)	Forest fires	*Nil.*
(4)	Trees planted or sold	85,092 Nos.
(5)	Outturn — Timber	139,385 cubic feet.
	Outturn — Firewood	10,749 maunds.
	Outturn — Grass, lucerne	1,740 rupees.
(6)	Receipts	20,609 „
(7)	Expenditure	30,497 „
(8)	Deficit	9,888 „

50. A copy of a Note on a tour made by the Deputy Conservator of Forests through the forests in the Zhob District will be found at Appendix IX.

51. The following officers of the Baluchistan Agency were deputed to attend a course of technical instruction at the Babugarh Instruction Farm during the Christmas vacation of 1892-93 :—

Major G. Gaisford, Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin District,

Mr. C. F. Elliott, Deputy Conservator of Forests,

and one native Forester of the Baluchistan Forest Department.

52. The charge of the fuel and fodder reserves in Baluchistan, which up to that time had been under the Military Department, who provided for and paid the expenditure connected with them, was in October 1892 transferred to the Baluchistan Forest Department.

53. In August 1892 the Government of India authorised the restoration of a strip of 505 acres of the Shebo Reserve to the Batezai villagers.

XIII.—MEDICAL.

54. The office of Agency Surgeon and Administrative Medical Officer in Baluchistan was held throughout the year by Surgeon-Major J. C. Fullerton, M.B. The medical duties attaching to the civil dispensary and station of Quetta were formed into a separate Civil Surgeoncy, and the new appointment was held, from the 16th April 1892, by Surgeon-Captain W. R. Edwards, M.D.

55. The Agent to the Governor-General sanctioned the opening of civil dispensaries at the places noted in the margin, from the 1st April 1892; but as no Hospital Assistants, to take charge of these dispensaries, could be obtained, the institutions were not established at the close of the year. For the same reason, the appointment of a travelling Hospital Assistant on the North-Western Railway, for the section of the line between Bostan and Chaman, which was sanctioned from 1st January 1892, remained unfilled.

(1) Hindubagh. (2) Killa Saifulla. (3) Musa Khel. (4) Barkhan.

56. The total number of patients at the several dispensaries in Baluchistan was 1,22,758, as compared with 1,12,809 in the previous year.

57. There were two outbreaks of cholera in Baluchistan during the year 1892. The first of these occurred in March, in some native villages at the lower entrance of the Bolan Pass, and rapidly spread to all the villages which were dependent on the Bolan river for their water-supply. The inhabitants of these villages were Brahuis, who migrate to the higher altitudes in the spring and who would, therefore, have carried the disease with them, but they were not allowed to proceed along the regular roads, and so had to travel through the hills to get to their homes in Mastung, Quetta, Pishin, etc. Before they reached these places they had got rid of the cholera. The disease, however, a little later spread to the Nari river system and thence to Sibi, and on the 6th April it appeared at Mudgorge on the railway line.

58. The second outbreak occurred in the Bori Valley in October 1892, attacking, in course of time, the villages at Duki, Sinjawi, and Spintangi. Some interesting features of this outbreak are recorded in the Agency Surgeon's report, which forms Appendix X to this report.

XIV.—SURVEYS AND RECONNAISSANCES.

59. On the 6-inch scale, the survey of the Baleli-Regi-Samungli defence works, comprising about 27 square miles, was completed.

60. On the $\frac{1}{2}$-inch scale, areas of 3,789 square miles, in the Las Beyla country, and 820 square miles, in the Gomal and Zhob Valleys, were also completed, the latter being a revision of previous incomplete work.

61. On the $\frac{1}{4}$-inch scale, a total of 60,120 square miles was completed, of which 30,590 square miles covered ground that had previously been reconnoitred on a smaller scale.

62. The survey party also originated, and is continuing the traverses in connection with the settlement survey on the scale of 16 inches=1 mile.

63. Proposals were made by the Sind authorities, through the Government of India, for the projection of a new canal in Upper Sind, and also for the survey and demarcation of lands in Kalat territory watered by Sind canals. In the former case, the Government of India suggested that His Highness the Khan of Kalat should promote the extension of irrigation in his territory by funds obtained on loan from the British Government, and in the latter, it was hoped that the Khan would consent to bear one-half the cost of the survey. The Khan, however, declined to participate in either of the schemes put forward for the benefit of Kalat subjects, and the matter was therefore dropped.

XV.—RAILWAYS.

(*a*) Mushkaf-Bolan State Railway.

64. The complete project for the Mushkaf-Bolan Railway was submitted to Government in September 1891. This project was for a single line of track throughout, but the Government has since ordered that all tunnels and bridges are to be completed for the double track.

65. The line commences near Sibi and extends to beyond the Kolpur station, at the top of the Bolan Pass. The actual length of construction works is about 59 miles.

66. The up-keep of the existing temporary Bolan Railway, from Sibi to Quetta, *viâ* the Kundilani gorge, a length of about 100 miles, is included among the works of this railway, and is being kept in working order. But little damage was done to the upper part, although the past winter was an exceptionally severe one, with heavy falls of snow and frequent floods.

67. Between Rindli and New Bank, however, the floods in January and February did considerable damage to the materials, and, practically speaking, closed the line for about two months.

68. There is a break in through communication from Sibi to Quetta, *viâ* this temporary line, of about 3 miles, between Hirok and Dozan, which is the narrowest and most difficult part of the Bolan Pass.

69. Sanction to proceed with the works of the Mushkaf-Bolan State Railway was given in November 1891, and an immediate start was made.

70. In the Sibi neighbourhood only brick manufacture has been in hand.

71. Owing to the short provision of funds for 1892-93, the works on the second division were closed in April 1892, and reopened in November 1892.

72. Considerable progress has been made in the earthwork along this length, and it might have been practically completed during this past season had sufficient funds been made available.

73. There are four tunnels on this division, *viz.*, Nos. 9, 10, 11, and 12, which are in good progress, the longest being No. 9 (about 3,000 feet in length), at which air-compressing machinery has been erected for working the machine drills. The compressed air is led over the hill, which is 1,000 feet above the tunnel, in pipes to the south end, so that the machine drills are at work from both ends.

74. Two lifts of metre gauge inclined planes have been laid down, and are at work for the conveyance of materials to the north face of this tunnel. These

inclines are on the three rail system, that is, the central rail is common to both trucks. The lower lift is nearly 2,000 feet long with grades running from 1 in 25 to 1 in 10. The upper lift is 375 feet long on a slope of 1 in 2½ throughout.

75. These works are connected with the temporary Bolan line by a branch about 6 miles long, which takes off about midway between Kirta and Lalaj.

76. A commencement has been made at some of the large and minor bridges.

77. The station buildings, platforms, and staff quarters at Panir, Pishi, and Chidderzi stations are well in hand.

78. The water-supply for tunnel works has had to be brought from near Bibinani, by a line of 4½ inch wrought iron pipes some 6 miles long.

79. At Pishi and Chidderzi a supply of good water is procurable, and is brought to the works in wrought iron pipes, but it is found these supplies are not so copious as they were expected to be.

80. On the fourth division, extending from Mach to Hirok, the earthwork is practically finished.

81. There is one tunnel on this division, No. 13, near Siri Bolan, and this is completed with the exception of the portals which are in hand.

82. The large bridge over the Hannar Nulla is well in hand. Stone for masonry is being brought from a quarry about 4 miles from bridge site, to which a branch line has been laid. The other bridges are almost completed.

83. At Mach, which is an engine-changing station, the quarters and other works are in hand.

84. On the fifth division, which extends from Hirok to Kolpur, the bulk of the earthwork is finished.

85. The top headings of tunnels Nos. 14, 15, and 16 have been completed, and enlarging at all of them is in hand. Tunnel No. 15 is through a spur of shattered limestone requiring the headings and side grips to be timbered up, and much care has to be taken to prevent accidents. The side walls are now being built. This is a most dangerous tunnel to make.

86. The masonry works are all well in hand, as are also the improvements at the Kolpur station.

87. From all accounts the fall of snow during the past winter is the heaviest that can be remembered for the last twenty years.

88. The snow-fall extended to about a mile below Mach (3,100 feet above mean sea-level), the depth at Mach being about 12 inches. It rapidly thawed between Mach and Siri Bolan (4,400 feet above mean sea-level), but between Siri Bolan and Kolpur (5,890 feet above mean sea-level) and Quetta (5,500 feet above mean sea-level) the snow lay on the ground until about the middle of March. About 6 feet of snow fell at Kolpur. Snow ploughs, hastily improvised, were used on the engines working trains from Quetta to Kolpur, and but little difficulty was experienced in forcing the train through the snow drifts.

89. The deepest drifts were from 8 to 10 feet. A few extra men would be required to assist in cutting into drifts in cuttings square to the general direction of the wind, say, between Hirok and Kolpur, but, with the most ordinary care, no interruption to traffic need be anticipated.

90. There have been abnormal rainfalls and floods in the Bolan Valley during the past winter.

(*b*) North-Western Railway.

(*Sind-Pishin Section.*)

91. A report on the Sind-Pishin Section of the North-Western Railway will be found at Appendices XI and XII.

92. Reports on the working of the Khost colliery are attached and marked Appendices XIII and XIV.

XVI.—POSTAL.

93. A report on the working of the Postal Department in Baluchistan in 1892-93, submitted by the Deputy Postmaster-General, Sind and Baluchistan, will be found printed as Appendix XV to this report.

XVII.—TELEGRAPHS.

94. The offices worked satisfactorily. The following offices were open at the end of the year under review:—

Names.	Remarks.
Quetta	Departmental.
Sibi	Departmental.
Kalat	Combined.
Pishin	Combined.
Shahrig	Combined.
Loralai	Combined.
Chaman	Combined.
Mekhtar	Combined.
Kingri	Combined.
Murgha	Combined.
Fort Sandeman	Combined.
Mir Ali Khel	Combined.

95. In addition to this, Ziarat was kept open from 1st June to 30th September 1892.

96. Arrangements have been made to open a postal combined office at Harnai next official year.

97. *Statistics of Telegraph Lines and Offices in Baluchistan for the year 1892-93.*

Lines.

Mileage of Lines.				Mileage of Wires.			
At end of previous year.	Added during year.	Deducted during year.	Remaining at end of year.	At end of previous year.	Added during year.	Deducted during year.	Remaining at end of year.
892	...	4	888	2,907	...	42	2,865

Offices.

	Number of Telegraph Offices open at end of previous year.	Add number opened during year.	Deduct number closed during year.	Number open at end of year.	Number of telegrams despatched during year from Government Offices.	Decrease over previous year.	Indian share of collections.
							R a. p.
Government Offices	13	...	1	12	37,188	9,735	46,450 13 7
Railway and Canal Offices	44	1	...	45			
Offices not open for paid telegrams	6	1	...	7			
Total	63	2	1	64			

Names of Offices opened and closed during the year.

OPENED.	CLOSED.
Government.	*Government.*
None.	Shelabagh.
Railway.	*Railway.*
Panir, Sind-Pishin section of North-Western Railway.	None.

XVIII.—GEOLOGICAL.

98. Mr. L. Griesbach, Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, was deputed to Baluchistan for duty during the year 1892-93.

XIX.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

99. Saint Mary's (of Bethany) Church was consecrated by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Lahore on the 9th April 1892, from which date it was opened for Divine service. At the same time, the Reverend E. J. Warlow, M.A., relieved the Reverend R. A. Storrs, B.A., as Chaplain of the Church of England at Quetta.

100. The Right Reverend Bishop Mathew, D.D., again visited Quetta at the end of March 1893, when he held a Confirmation service, and consecrated an additional plot of land as a cemetery, adjacent to the present new cemetery.

101. A new church was also built for the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the vicinity of the Railway bungalows at Quetta, which was opened for Divine service in April 1892.

102. Besides the regular Church of England Chaplains, the following ministers of religion have been authorised to solemnize marriages in British Baluchistan and the Agency territories, under section 6 of Act XV of 1872, as amended by Act II of 1891:—

(i) Reverend James Shaw, Minister of the American Presbyterian Church, Quetta.

(ii) Reverend G. I. Stone, Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Quetta.

XX.—HORSE-BREEDING OPERATIONS.

HORSE SHOWS.

Quetta.

103. The Annual Horse Show and District Fair was held at Quetta on the 3rd and 4th October 1892, and proved a great success. The number of horses exhibited at the Show, during the past three years, was:—

	Animals.
In 1890-91	235
„ 1891-92	438
„ 1892-93	626

104. The chief feature of the Show was the large number of Northern horses brought in by the Syad dealers of Pishin, of which 176 were purchased by the Native Cavalry. Besides horses, the following cattle were exhibited:—

Bulls	23
Cows	15
Sheep	17
Goats	16

105. The total number of Remounts purchased at the Show was:—

For Remount Depôt	16
„ Native Cavalry	176
„ Police service	91
TOTAL	283

106. The total expenditure on the Show amounted to R1,411-5-5.

107. In acknowledging a copy of the District Officer's report regarding the Show, the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, wrote as follows:—

"I heartily endorse the statement that, by Major Gaisford's exertions, mainly, has the Quetta Horse Show been raised in four years to the position of one of the most useful gatherings in India"

Sibi.

108. The Sibi Horse Show was held on the 13th February 1893 and the three following days. The number of animals exhibited is tabulated below:—

In 1890-91	1,400
„ 1891-92	1,284
„ 1892-93	1,332

109. The total number of animals purchased was 134, and the aggregate sum paid by purchasers amounted to R25,359. It is a matter for regret that the purchasing officers who attended the Fair this year were so few.

110. A horse plough exhibited by a zemindar of Sibi attracted much attention. The sum of R2,515 was spent in prizes given at the Show. On the whole, the Horse Show this year was considered a success; but it may be remarked that a large number of horses were prevented from attending the Show on account of the heavy rain which fell shortly before it came off, having rendered the country impassable.

111. The Government stallions allotted to this Agency were distributed as follows:—

	Horses.
In Quetta District	17
„ Thal Chotiali District	11
„ the Zhob District	1
„ the Kalat Agency	4

112. In Quetta, 619 mares were served during the year, and in Thal Chotiali, 451 mares. In the Zhob and Kalat Agencies, the numbers were considerably less. One hundred and thirteen horses, ponies, etc., were castrated in the Thal Chotiali Agency, and 60 in Kalat territory.

113. The following statement shows the number of horses imported from Kandahar during the past five years:—

In 1887-88	226
„ 1888-89	46
„ 1889-90	176
„ 1890-91	577
„ 1891-92	494

XXI.—POLICE.

114. The following statistics show the strength of the regular police force in Baluchistan:—

District or Agency.	Strength of Force.			
	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File		Total.
		Mounted.	Foot.	
Quetta-Pishin (including Bolan Pass)	2	62	470	534
Thal Chotiali	...	35	242	277
Zhob	...	35	170	205
South-Eastern Baluchistan	....	...	10	10
Total	2	132	882	1,026

115. The conduct of the men has been excellent, and their work has been characterised by much zeal and energy.

116. Khan Bahadur Ahmad Yar Khan, Inspector of Police in the Quetta District, was granted the rank of Assistant District Superintendent of Police.

XXII.—LAW AND JUSTICE.

117. The following table shows particulars of the civil and criminal work disposed of in Baluchistan during the year 1892-93:—

Designation of Officer.	Original.			Appeal.		
	Civil cases.	Execution of decree.	Criminal cases.	Civil cases.	Execution of decree.	Criminal cases.
Agent to the Governor-General	...	...	...	58	...	60
Thal Chotiali.						
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.	1	...	7	14	...	12
Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.	1	...	2	...	...	...
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi	34	33	195	21	...	11
Ditto, Duki	86	21	36	2	...	...
Tahsildar, Sibi	82	32	141	...	...	...
Ditto, Shahrig	71	22	64	...	...	...
Ditto, Duki	14	8	14	...	...	...
Ditto, Barkhan	28	6	20	...	...	...
Munsiff, Sibi	690	325	59	...	...	...
Naib Tahsildar, Sibi	92	21	17	...	...	...
Ditto, Duki	8	1	4	...	...	...
Ditto, Shahrig	68	12	35	...	...	..
Ditto, Barkhan	8	2	2	...	...	...
Ditto, Sinjawi	109	23	26	...	...	..
Quetta-Pishin.						
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin.	4	5	41	96	...	66
Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin.	31	30	175	4	..	1
Cantonment Magistrate, Quetta	308	192	977	...	...	...
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta	38	36	1,727	48	...	3
Ditto, Pishin	236	71	278	...	...	...
Native Assistant, Khojak Pass	357	227	107	...	...	...

Name of Officer.	Original.			Appeal.		
	Civil cases.	Execution of decree.	Criminal cases.	Civil cases.	Execution of decree.	Criminal cases.
Quetta-Pishin—concld.						
Senior Munsiff, Quetta	188	104	10	...	...	...
Tahsildar, Quetta	34	8	32	...	...	...
Ditto, Pishin	225	66	77	...	...	...
Munsiff, Quetta	3,147	2,184	52	...	...	...
Naib Tahsildar, Pishin	68	1	10	...	...	...
Ditto, Quetta	23	4	14	...	...	...
Kalat.						
Political Agent, Kalat	...	...	4	...	...	...
Native Assistant, Bolan Pass	698	154	207	...	...	...
Zhob.						
Political Agent, Zhob	...	...	3	...	...	3
Assistant Political Agent, Zhob	...	...	...	1	...	1
First Extra Assistant Commissioner, Zhob	...	1	4	1	...	1
Second ditto ditto	40	12	109	...	...	...
Tahsildar, Upper Zhob	29	10	60	...	...	...
Ditto, Lower Zhob	115	53	10	...	...	...
Ditto, Bori	21	7	19	...	...	...
Ditto, Musakhel	7	2	11	...	...	...
Naib Tahsildar, Upper Zhob	4	...	11	...	...	...
Ditto, Lower Zhob	100	28	1	...	...	...
Ditto, Bori	24	10	8	...	...	...
Ditto, Musakhel	1	...	2	...	...	...

118. The Regulations, noted in the margin, received the approval and assent of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, and were published as Regulations Nos. II and III of 1893.

I. A Regulation to amend the British Baluchistan Criminal Justice Regulation, 1890.

II. A Regulation to amend the British Baluchistan Civil Justice Regulation, 1890.

119. At the same time, the Governor-General in Council was pleased, by Notifications in the Foreign Department (Nos. 390-E. and 391-E., dated the 10th February 1893), to make Laws to amend respectively the Baluchistan Agency Criminal Justice Law and the Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law, 1890.

120. The Reason and Object of the above Regulations and Laws were to authorise the Chief Commissioner and the Agent to the Governor-General respectively to transfer to the Revenue Commissioner certain business devolving on him exclusively to the detriment of the other duties of his office.

121. For the first time in the history of the province, an appeal was made to Her Majesty's Privy Council against the decision of the judicial authorities in Baluchistan.

122. In the year 1890, a civil suit was instituted in the Court of the District Judge, Quetta and Pishin, the plaintiffs, Messrs. P. Hitchens and Jadu Nath Chaudhri, suing Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India for a breach of contract in connection with the construction of a *band* at Kushdil Khan. The damages were fixed at R83,810. Under the provisions of the British Baluchistan Civil Justice Regulation, 1890, the Chief Commissioner transferred the hearing of the case to the Court of the Political Agent and District Judge, Kalat. Judgment was pronounced by the District Judge on the 12th August 1890, a decree of R6,287-7-6 being passed in favour of the

plaintiffs, each party being ordered to pay its own costs. The plaintiffs, being dissatisfied with the decree, appealed to the High Court in British Baluchistan, which delivered judgment on the 7th September 1891, awarding the appellants a further sum of R8,000. Appellants received one-tenth of their costs.

123. The plaintiffs, being still dissatisfied, appealed to Her Majesty in Council, the amount of the claim being fixed at R68,845-10-4, with interest and costs in all the courts which heard the case. Permission to appeal was granted at the close of 1891-92, and during the year under review Mr. Hitchens has been in England prosecuting the case. At the close of the year 1892-93 the case was still before the Privy Council, whose judgment is expected shortly.

XXIII.—HEINOUS CRIME.

124. There was a slight increase in cases of heinous crime during the year under review.

125. *In the Quetta-Pishin District* there were two cases of *ghaza* as against three cases in 1891-92, and in addition there were eight cases of murder, five of attempt to murder, and three of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. Of these, the police successfully traced out fifteen cases.

126. *In the Zhob District* there were ten cases of murder, four of attempt to murder, and two of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. Eight of the above cases were successfully traced out by the police. In addition, there were two cases of infanticide.

127. On the 18th November 1892, one Dinak Khan, son of the late Shahmar Khan, Jogezai, murderously attacked Sardar Shingul Khan, Tumandar of Zhob, who was so seriously wounded that one arm had to be amputated. The Sardar succumbed, and Dinak Khan was tried on a charge of murder and sentenced to transportation for life.

128. On the 28th January 1893, three days after killing a *bunniah* employed by the Public Works Department, one Anwar, Sherani, fired several shots at Lieutenant Farquharson, R.E., Assistant Engineer, while employed in the Chuharkhel Dhana, fortunately without effect. Anwar was arrested shortly afterwards, but hanged himself with his turban while awaiting trial.

129. Mr. Humfress, Executive Engineer, Zhob, was attacked by a *Ghazi* at Hindubagh on the 19th October 1892, and seriously wounded. The Ghazi was hanged.

130. *In the Thal Chotiali District* there were three cases of murder, the accused, in each case, suffering the extreme penalty of the law.

131. The Political Agent, Kalat, reports that two cases of heinous crime occurred in the Bolan Pass during the year.

XXIV.—EDUCATION.

132. Education is making rapid strides in Baluchistan, and more especially is this the case in the Quetta-Pishin District, where there are at present five schools with an aggregate attendance of 364 pupils. Of these, the most important are—

(*i*) the European Civil and Railway School at Quetta;

(*ii*) the Sandeman Boys' School at Quetta; and

(*iii*) the Lady Sandeman Girls' School, also at Quetta.

133. The European school has an attendance of 30 pupils, and the expenditure on it during the year was ₹2,575. The attendance at the Sandeman Boys' School aggregated 207, and in the Lady Sandeman Girls' School, 47. The expenditure on these schools during 1892-93 was respectively ₹7,110 and ₹1,993.

134. By an arrangement made with the Punjab Government, Mr. T. C. Lewis, Inspector of Schools in that province, will inspect the above schools annually, his travelling expenses being paid by the Baluchistan Agency.

XXV.—LOCAL FUNDS.

135. The following statement shows the Local Funds maintained in the Baluchistan Agency, and their total receipts (with opening balances) and expenditure for the year 1892-93:—

Fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	₹	₹	₹
Quetta Municipal	3,015	1,91,012	1,78,484
Sibi Municipal	23,177	26,055	43,933
Loralai Town	7,908	12,742	12,925
Pishin Bazar	7,699	47,499	40,563
Quetta Police	10,339	19,602	20,425
Thal Chotiali Police	8,481	7,330	7,117
Zhob Police	3,844	7,201	5,656
Zhob Levy Corps	36,164	58,386	62,572
Local Levy Fine	367	581	475
Shahrig Bazar	...	9,174	3,445
Fort Sandeman Bazar	...	20,747	12,111
Bolan Bazar	7,869	26,585	13,285

XXVI.—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

136. A statement showing the outward and inward traffic of Baluchistan carried by rail, during the year 1892-93, will be found printed as Appendix XVI to this report.

137. It shows that the total number of maunds thus carried was—

Import	1,896,069
Export	919,962

138. The value of the trade with Afghanistan passing through Chaman during the year under report was—

	₹
Imports	3,30,996
Exports	4,92,918

139. This shows a considerable falling off when compared with the previous year's figures, which were—

	₹
Imports	20,89,948
Exports	24,71,745

But these figures have been found since to have been erroneous, a large portion of rail-borne trade having been included, which thus was twice registered.

140. The value of the trade passing through Samungli and Mian Gandi during the year 1892-93 was as follows:—

		₹
Samungli	Imports	2,27,335
	Exports	38,954
Mian Gandi	Imports	1,61,103
	Exports	96,222

141. The following are the trade statistics of the Bolan Pass:—

Camels	9,091	carrying 54,661 maunds of merchandise.
Donkeys	26	

XXVII.—VOLUNTEERS

Baluchistan Volunteer Rifle Corps.

142. Major Sutton was in command of the Corps at the commencement of the year under review. He proceeded on leave to England on the 10th October, when the command devolved upon Captain Anscomb, who remained in charge until the close of the year.

143. Major-General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., R.E., was appointed Honorary Colonel on the 29th April 1892, *vice* Colonel Sir Robert Sandeman, deceased.

144. The following gentlemen were granted commissions during the year:—

Mr. C. G. Russell, 2nd Lieutenant.
Dr. W. R. Edwards, Honorary Surgeon.
Mr. B. D Patel, Honorary Lieutenant.

145. A Drill Hall and Institute, which was built during the year from funds raised by subscription, was opened on the 5th October by Major-General Sir George White, then commanding the Quetta District.

146. Three non-commissioned officers passed the prescribed examination and obtained proficiency certificates at the annual inspection.

147. The strength of the Corps at the close of the year was 80, the percentage of efficients 77·50, and the figure of merit 63·47.

148. The capitation grant earned by the Corps was R2,035.

XXVIII.—MILITARY.

(*a*) Movements of Troops.

149. On the 19th March 1893, the head-quarters wing, 27th Bombay Native Infantry, arrived at Loralai from Karachi, the remaining wing following on the 28th. The 30th Bombay Native Infantry from Loralai had meanwhile proceeded to Karachi.

150. In March 1893 the 1st Royal Fusiliers were railed from Quetta to Karachi, being relieved by the 2nd Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

(*b*) Personnel.

151. Major-General Sir G. S. White, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., V.C., handed over the command of the Quetta District, on the 14th November 1892, to Major-General W. Galbraith, C.B., and left Quetta for Europe the following morning. Major-General Galbraith left Quetta on the 25th March 1893, from which date the command of the District temporarily devolved on Colonel W. A. Lawrence, 17th Bengal Cavalry. Major-General George Luck, C.B., appointed to the command of the District, arrived at Quetta on the evening of the 31st March 1893.

(*c*) Bazars in Cantonments.

152. At the instance of the military authorities, and with the concurrence of the Government of India, it was decided, during the previous year, to permit bazars to be established in military cantonments in Baluchistan.

153. Copies of certain rules in force for the regulation of the regimental bazars at New Chaman and Fort Sandeman, which have been approved by both the local civil and military authorities, are printed as Appendices XVII and XVIII to this report.

XXIX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

(*a*) DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

154. The Hon'ble Sir Charles Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I., Public Works Member of the Governor-General's Council, visited Quetta, arriving on the 31st October, and leaving again on the 6th November.

155. The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General H. Brackenbury, C.B., Military Member of Council, arrived at Quetta on the 2nd November, and left the station on the 9th November.

156. Mr. H. E. M. James, I.C.S., Commissioner in Sind, visited Sibi during the Horse Show, staying for three days.

(*b*) THE "SANDEMAN" MEMORIALS.

157. In the Administration Report for last year it was stated that special reference was made at the Darbar at Sibi to the loss which Baluchistan had suffered by the death of Sir Robert Sandeman, and it was stated that, at the close of the Darbar, a sum of about R22,000 was subscribed by the Sardars and others present towards the erection of a suitable memorial to the late Agent to the Governor-General.

158. Since then, two representative meetings were held at Quetta under the presidency of Major-General Sir James Browne, Agent to the Governor-General. At the first of these, the European friends of the late Sir Robert Sandeman decided to place a stained glass window in the chancel of Saint Mary's Church at Quetta, and in addition to have a picture in oils of the late Agent to the Governor-General placed in the new Memorial Jirga Hall which it was proposed to build, a copy of the picture being placed in the Darbar Hall. A second meeting was held on the 26th August 1892, at which the Sardars and other native gentlemen of Baluchistan voted for the erection of a Jirga Hall to perpetuate the late Sir Robert Sandeman's memory. Subscriptions were accordingly invited for these objects, and up to the 31st March 1893 the following sums were collected :—

	R
For the East window and picture	14,123
For the Jirga Hall	40,813

159. The stained glass window was ordered from Mayner of Munich and London at a cost of £350, and the picture in oils has been completed by Mr. John Collier for £210. As the cost of making a replica, *viz.*, £140, was found to be beyond the means at the disposal of the Memorial Committee, it was subsequently arranged that a copy, by another artist, should be ordered. The window and pictures will, it is expected, be all in their respective places before the next winter sets in at Quetta.

160. The estimated cost of the Jirga Hall, including land, furniture, gardens, etc., was fixed at R57,000, and towards this object the Government of India were asked to sanction a grant; but while expressing its sympathy with the proposals made, Government regretted that, in the present state of its finances, no contribution could be given.

161. It may here be noted that, in January 1893, Lady Sandeman brought out from England a marble tombstone, which has been erected over her late husband's grave at Las Beyla, while an iron railing has been put round the grave at the cost of Government, which also pays for the maintenance of a small garden round the tomb.

(*c*) THE COUNTESS O DUFFERIN FUND FOR MEDICAL RELIEF, BALUCHISTAN BRANCH.

162. In consequence of the death of Colonel Sir Robert Sandeman, the office of Lady President of the Baluchistan Branch was relinquished by

Lady Sandeman on her leaving the country, and the duties were then taken up by Mrs. Barnes. This arrangement unfortunately did not last long, for in August 1892 Mrs. Barnes succumbed to an attack of enteric fever.

163. There are three dispensaries working in connection with the fund, *viz.*:—

(I) The Lady Sandeman Zenana Dispensary, Quetta.
(II) The Khan Bahadur Burjorji Patel Zenana Dispensary, Quetta.
(III) The Branch Dispensary at Sibi.

164. The attendance of patients during the past two years was—

	1891.	1892.
Lady Sandeman Dispensary	3,254	3,626
Khan Bahadur Burjorji Patel Dispensary . .	83	95
Sibi Branch Dispensary	49	53

165. The accounts of the Branch Fund show the following:—

	R
Receipts	3,543
Expenditure	3,480

166. Subscriptions from the public fell from R1,188 in 1891 to R782 during the past year, while the general fund of the institution contributed R1,285 in 1892 as against R800 in 1891.

167. The local Committee have been anxious to extend the operations and usefulness of the Dufferin Fund by opening new dispensaries at Sibi and Fort Sandeman, but this proposals could not be carried out during the year on account of a dearth of female hospital assistants.

(*d*)—Camel Transport.

168. With the approval of the Government of India, a new camel contract, for the Baluchistan Agency, was entered into with Atta Muhammad and Khan Sahib Abdulla Khan, camel contractors, for two years, with effect from the 1st October 1892. A copy of the agreement entered into, and schedules, will be found at Appendices XIX and XX. The rates agreed upon by the contractors have since been found to be so very unremunerative that it is with the greatest difficulty that the terms of the agreement can be acted up to.

(*e*). Darbar at Sibi.

169. The annual Darbar was held at Sibi by the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner on the 20th February, and was attended by all the Political officers of the Agency, as well as by the chief Civil and Military officers present at Sibi. In addition to the usual number of Sardars and Chiefs present, the Darbar was attended by Sir Haji Jam Ali, Jam of Las Beyla, who had just been honoured by the grant of the dignity and title of a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. The Native Chiefs and officials present were, for the first time in the history of the Baluchistan Agency, allowed chairs in Darbar.

170. After an interchange of the usual courtesies, Sir James Browne rose and thanked the ladies and European Military and Civil officers present for their attendance and for the support their presence gave the Darbar. He then turned to the Jam of Las Beyla, the Sarawan and Jhallawan Chiefs and the other Native gentlemen present, and addressed them in Hindustani. After briefly referring to the death of the late Sir Robert Sandeman and the benefit their country had derived from his administration, the Agent to the Governor-General thanked them for the valuable assistance rendered by them during the

past year of his administration. While alluding to the peace enjoyed almost throughout Baluchistan, Sir James Browne observed that in some parts of the country the people had not been quite free from oppression at the hands of their rulers, and expressed a hope that such tyranny would cease, as it could not be countenanced much longer.

171. Addressing the Pathans, who had come from Zhob, Sir James Browne expressed regret at the approaching departure of their Political Agent, Major I. MacIvor, who was proceeding to England on furlough. He also expressed his sorrow for the untimely death of Sardar Shingul Khan of Zhob. The Agent to the Governor-General finally addressed a few words to the Mekran Chiefs who attended the Darbar. At the close of the Darbar, the Agent to the Governor-General distributed *khillats* to persons whose services had been commended. The following special rewards were also presented :—

(i) To Sardar Kaisar Khan, Magassi, a silver medal from the Horse-breeding Department for his interest in furthering horse-breeding in his country.

(ii) To Ahmad Yar Khan, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Quetta-Pishin District, His Excellency the Viceroy's *sanad* for the title of Khan Bahadur conferred on him on the 25th May 1892.

(iii) Kazi Jallaluddin also received a *sanad* granting him similarly the title of Khan Bahadur conferred on him by His Excellency the Viceroy.

(iv) Diwan Ganpat Rai, Extra Assistant Commissioner, was presented with the Badge of a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, and

(v) Sardar Haji Jam Ali Khan, C.I.E., Jam of Las Beyla, also received a copy of the notification conferring on him the title of a Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire.

172. After the presentations were made, the Agent to the Governor-General dismissed the Darbar.

J. BROWNE, *Major-General,*
Agent to the Governor-General and
Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

APPENDIX I.

No. 800, dated Quetta, the 15th June 1893.

From—H. S. BARNES, Esq., C.S., Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan,
To—The Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

I have the honour to submit a brief report of the work done in my office during the year 1892-93.

APPOINTMENTS.

2. The appointment of Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan was held during the greater portion of the year by myself, and for a few months by Major C. E. Yate, C.S.I., C.M.G. From the 8th October to the 8th December I officiated as Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, and on 9th December I proceeded on three months' leave. Major Yate officiated as Revenue Commissioner from 28th October 1892 to the 8th March 1893, the date on which my leave expired.

PROVINCIAL REVENUE.

3. As in 1891-92, so in the year which has just elapsed, there were four distinct Provincial Contracts in Baluchistan, *viz* :—

A.—The Special Allotment for Police and Levies.

B.—The Zhob Revenues.

C.—The Quetta Revenues.

D.—The grant for the Zhob Levy Corps.

Each contract was independent of the others, and only in Nos. A and B could the Local Government carry on the unexpended balance from one year to another. The figures given in my last year's report of the receipts and expenditure under each contract were approximate only, as the figures for the last two months of the year had not been verified when the report was written, nor had the Comptroller, India Treasuries, made his final adjustments. The actual figures for the year for each contract were as follows:—

A.—Special Allotment.

	₹	a.	p.
Government grant	6,44,680	0	0
Receipts in aid of Special Allotment under XVII—Police	12,508	1	2
Opening balance of the year	28,654	0	4
TOTAL	6,85,842	1	6

Expenditure of year—	₹	a.	p.			
Police	1,72,743	0	9	6,58,924	3	0
Levies	4,86,181	2	3			
Closing balance				26,917	14	6
TOTAL				6,85,842	1	6

B.—Zhob Revenues.

Opening balance	66,516	8	1
Receipts	3,36,728	15	11
TOTAL	4,03,245	8	0

Expenditure—	₹	a.	p.			
Civil expenditure	2,16,134	5	8	3,51,081	5	
Public Works Department expenditure	1,09,947	0	0			
Repayment of Government Loan	25,000	0	0			
Closing balance				52,164	2	4
TOTAL				4,03,245	8	0

C.—Quetta Revenues.

	₹	a.	p.
Receipts	1,92,968	15	6
Expenditure	1,74,749	3	11
Surplus	18,219	11	7

The surplus or closing balance was not carried on.

D.—Zhob Levy Corps Grant.

Government grant for the Corps	2,47,200	0	0
Expenditure	2,47,199	15	0
Saving	0	1	0

As a matter of fact, the actual expenditure from the Zhob Levy Corps grant during the year was ₹940-13-0 in excess of the grant; but as this excess was adjusted by a corresponding short drawal of ₹940-14-0 in August 1892, and deducted in the final accounts for March 1892, the true expenditure of the year was within the grant as shown above. The above figures (₹2,47,199-15-0) are those originally given by the Comptroller of India Treasuries. Owing to subsequent orders given by the Government of India, which are fully explained in paragraph 5, the expenditure in 1891-92 was reduced by ₹33,051-3-6, so that the true expenditure of the year was only ₹2,14,148-11-6, of which ₹1,88,667-7 has been shown in the Civil Accounts and ₹25,481-4-6 in the Public Works Department Accounts.

The figures for the year which has just expired, so far as they can be given with accuracy at the present time, are as follow :—

A.—Special Allotment.

	₹	a.	p.
Government grant	6,44,680	0	0
Receipts in aid of Special Allotment under XVII—Police	13,078	10	7
Opening balance of year	26,917	14	6
TOTAL	6,84,676	9	1
Expenditure during year—			
Police 1,87,450 4 6 / Levies 4,78,131 10 10	6,65,581	15	4
Closing balance	19,094	9	9
TOTAL	6,84,676	9	1

B.—Zhob Revenues.

	₹	a.	p.
Opening balance	52,164	2	4
Receipts	3,23,062	3	0
TOTAL	3,75,226	5	4
Expenditure—			
Civil expenditure 2,23,431 15 9 / Public Works Department expenditure 58,487 15 2 / Repayment of Government Loan 25,000 0 0	3,06,919	14	11
Closing balance	68,306	6	5
TOTAL	3,75,226	5	4

C.—Quetta Revenues.

Receipts during the year	2,54,631	4	6
Expenditure during the year	1,83,385	9	10
Surplus	71,245	10	8

D.—Zhob Levy Corps.

Government grant for the year in the Civil Budget	2,14,148	12	6
Expenditure during year in Civil Budget	2,28,928	7	2
Excess Expenditure	14,779	10	8

4. The figures for contracts Nos. A and B do not require much comment. It may, however, be mentioned that at the beginning of 1892-93 the total sanctioned cost of the Police and Levy establishments of the Agency amounted to ₹6,62,916, and adding in ₹27,790, the estimated contingent expenditure, the total cost of the Police and Levies was expected to amount to ₹6,90,706, or ₹7,109 in excess of the Government grant, plus the opening balance, and the estimated receipt (₹12,000) under XVII—Police. Owing, however, to careful supervision

over the receipts under XVII—Police, and to the savings from temporary vacancies and other causes, which inevitably occur in so large an establishment as the Police and Levies of the Agency, savings which are carefully looked after and checked monthly by this office, the year ended with a surplus in hand of R19,094-9-9.

The Zhob receipts and expenditure also call for no special remark. The revenue realised during the year, R3,23,062-3-0, was in excess of the estimate by R7,482-3-0, which is satisfactory, but the receitps did not reach the figures of the previous year, when R3,36,728-15-11 were realised. The year 1891-92 was a year of exceptional rainfall, and consequently of good crops; while in the year 1892-93 the crops were poor, and were in many places injured by locusts. On the whole, considering all circumstances, the revenue of the year was satisfactory. The Civil expenditure of the year amounted to R2,23,431-15-9, or R6,168 less than the sanctioned estimate. The receipts under Quetta Revenues, R2,54,621-8-6, were unusually large during the year, and were R62,051-8-6 in excess of the estimate and R61,652-9-0 in excess of the collections of the previous year. This was mainly due to increased receipts under Excise and Court-fees owing to the re-commencement of work on the Mushkaf and Bolan Railways. The Bolan excise alone rose owing to this cause from R3,360 in 1891-92 to R12,060 in the year under report. The expenditure of the year was R1,83,264-5-9, or R34-5-9 in excess of the estimate. The surplus of R71,357-2-3 lapsed to the Imperial Government under the terms of the contract, and Provincial Revenues did not gain in any way by the improved receipts.

5. In the figures given for the Zhob Levy Corps contract, the Government grant for the year is stated to be R2,14,148-12-6. This was the grant finally given in the Civil Estimates, and the figures require some explanation. The original grant for the year in the Civil Budget was, as in 1891-92, R2,47,200, but the grant was reduced by the Government of India during the year by R33,051-3-6 under the following circumstances. It was one of the conditions of the Provincial grant for the Zhob Levy Corps that all initial expenditure on hutting, equipment, outposts, etc., should be met by the Agent to the Governor-General out of the savings which were bound to accrue before the Corps was enlisted up to its full strength. In accordance with this understanding a certain sum was allotted annually from the Corps grant for building posts. But as the Commandant was in those days the only officer in the corps, and was always busy with recruitment and other duties, it was very difficult for him to make his own arrangements for building posts, and so the money was paid over to the Public Works Department as a contribution, and that Department was asked to undertake the task of construction, and to complete the posts as soon as possible. Owing to a variety of causes, the principal being the novelty of the country, and the difficulties of transport, and want of roads, the Public Works Department were unable to spend all the money paid to them within the years 1890-91 and 1891-92. Consequently, on 1st April 1892, they had in their hands a sum of R33,051-3-6 on account of the unspent balance of the grants or contributions of previous years. The local Examiner of Public Works Accounts had always treated the payments made to him from the Zhob Levy Corps grant as contributions, and he held that under Public Works Department rules the unspent balance did not lapse at the close of the year. Arrangements were therefore made by the Local Government to spend the whole of this sum during 1892-93 in completing the posts still remaining unbuilt. But on a reference by the Comptroller, India Treasuries, the Government of India in the Financial Department held that the procedure adopted was irregular, that the money paid to the Public Works Department was wrongly treated as a contribution, and that the sum of R33,051-3-6 must be held to have lapsed, and must be deducted from the Corps grant for the year, which was thus reduced to R2,14,148-12-6. At the same time the Government of India, in effect, directed the balance of R33,051-3-6 in the hands of the Public Works Department to be transferred to the Imperial Civil Works Grant for the year, and the expenditure against this sum to be charged against the Imperial Civil Works Grant. Thus the total grant for the current year remained at the sanctioned figure of R2,47,200 only; it was distributed as follows:—

	R	a.	p.
Civil Budget	2,14,148	12	6
Public Works Department Budget	33,051	3	6
TOTAL	2,47,200	0	0

The Government of India also reduced the Civil expenditure of the Zhob Levy Corps in 1891-92 by a sum of R58,532-8-0 from R2,47,199-15-0 to R1,88,667-7-0. The total of R58,532-8-0 was made up of a sum of R25,481-4-6 actually spent within the year on Levy Corps posts, which the Government of India directed to be charged to the Imperial Public

Works Accounts of that year, and R33,051-3-6 unspent, and which, as before stated, was held to have lapsed. The nett result of these orders is to give the following figures for 1891-92 :—

1891-92.

	Corps Grant.	Expenditure.	Saving.
	R a. p.	R a. p	R a. p.
Civil Budget	2,21,718 11 6	1,88,667 7 0	33,051 4 6
Public Works Budget	25,481 4 6	25,481 4 6	...
TOTAL .	2,47,200 0 0	2,14,148 11 6	33,051 4 6

Of this saving, R33,051-3-6 represents the amount held to have lapsed, and 1 anna is the saving shown in the original figures of the expenditure of the year. The corresponding figures for 1892-93 are—

	Corps Grant.	Expenditure.	Surplus.	Deficit.
	R. a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Civil Budget	2,14,148 12 6	2,28,928 7 2	.....	14,779 10 8
Imperial Public Works Budget . .	33,051 3 6	11,356 11 2	21,694 8 4	.....
TOTAL .	2,47,200 0 0	2,40,285 2 4	21,694 8 4	14,779 10 8

As a matter of fact, these figures show that the grant for the current year has not been exceeded, the excess expenditure in the Civil Accounts being more than covered by the saving in the Public Works Department. But the nett result of the orders of Government, if they are enforced, is to deprive the Local Government of a sum of R33,051-3-6, to which it would have been entitled if the money had been spent by the Public Works Department within the year 1891-92, when the sum was drawn from the Treasury. The Local Government, I may mention, acted on the advice of its advisers in the Public Works Department, including the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, in treating the money paid to the Public Works Department as a contribution which did not lapse at the close of the year, and it is very inconvenient for the Local Government after the lapse of a year to have to refund the money. Had the Local Government been aware before that the money could not be treated as a contribution, it would no doubt have made arrangements for spending the money within the year through the Commandant. It was certainly a mistake making the money over to the Public Works Department, which not only failed to spend the money given for Levy Corps public works both in 1890-91 and 1891-92 (hence the large balance of R33,051-3-6 on 1st April 1892), but they have also, in spite of most urgent reminders, failed to spend more than R11,356-11-2 in 1892-93 out of the grant of R33,051-3-6. The orders of Government directing the Civil expenditure of the Corps to be reduced to R2,14,148-12-6 were received too late for it to be possible to keep the Corps expenditure of the year within that figure. The expenditure up to the 31st March has been R2,28,928-7-2, or R14,779-10-8 in excess of the grant. As already explained, this can be met out of the savings in the Public Works grant for Corps buildings for the year, and this will be explained to the Government of India, who will be asked in consequence to sanction the excess in the Civil Budget. It may be pointed out that besides the loss to the Local Government of the sum of R33,051-3-6, which the Government of India hold to have lapsed, the orders issued for transferring a portion of this year's grant to the Public Works Department (which, it may be noticed, were passed without reference to the Agent to the Governor-General) has led to a further sum of R6,914-13-8 lapsing in the current year. But for the above orders, the Agent to the Governor-General could have transferred this sum to the Commandant before the close of the year, and so have enabled him to complete some of his posts.

THE NEW PROVINCIAL CONTRACT.

6. The four provincial contracts mentioned in paragraph 2 of this report expired on 31st March 1893. The conditions under which they have been administered have been highly complex. The surplus on one contract was not available to meet a deficit on another, and there was no uniformity in regard to the classes of expenditure chargeable to the different

grants. In addition to other difficulties, it may be mentioned that no less than four separate *pro-formâ* accounts have been maintained, both in my office and also in the offices of the Treasury Officer, Quetta, and the Comptroller, India Treasuries, all of which had to be compared and reconciled every month. The complexity of the old system was owing to the various contracts having been sanctioned at different times, and as tentative measures only. It was recognised four years ago, when the first of these contracts (the Special Allotment) was first introduced, that the Agency was hardly ready for a very extensive scheme of decentralisation, and so a beginning was made gradually and with such branches of the revenue and expenditure as the Local Government felt competent to deal with. So far the experiment has undoubtedly been successful; but as all the contracts expired at the close of the year, advantage was taken of the opportunity to introduce a simpler system. In August last a complete scheme for a provincial contract for the whole Agency was sent up to Government. It is not necessary to describe the scheme in detail. It will be sufficient to say that it was proposed to provincialise the heads of Revenue and Expenditure marginally noted, the revenue realised being supplemented by a grant from Government, which the Revenue Commissioner fixed at 11½ and the Agent to the Governor-General at 12¼ lakhs of rupees. The Government of India were of opinion that the time had not come for so large an extension of the *quasi*-provincial arrangements in Baluchistan. But it was decided to amalgamate, with certain modifications, into one contract the four existing provincial contracts which were about to expire. The Revenue and Expenditure under the new arrangement were to be treated in the accounts under one head under the title of "Special Revenue and Expenditure," and in addition to the Quetta and Zhob revenues, and the receipts under XVII—Police, which was the only head of receipt provincialised throughout the Agency, the Government agreed to make a nett assignment or provincial grant to the Agency of ₹8,65,000 per annum. It was also arranged that any balance of receipts and expenditure at the close of the year should be carried on for expenditure in the next year, and that the new contract would begin with any balance to the credit of the Agency on 31st March 1893 from the Zhob Revenues and the Special Allotment.

Receipts.

I.—Land Revenue, all.
IV.—Stamps, all.
V.—Excise, all.
X.—Registration, all.
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law, all.
XVIB.—Law and Justice—Jails, all.
XVII.—Police, all.
XX.—Medical, all.
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments, all.
XXV.—Miscellaneous, all.

Expenditure.

1. Refunds and drawbacks, all.
3. Land Revenue, all.
6. Stamps, all.
12. Registration, all.
15. Post Office, all.
19A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law, all.
19B. Law and Justice—Jails, all.
20. Police, all.
22. Education, all.
24. Medical, all.
25. Political—

Sub-heads.

1. Political Agents.
2. Charges on North-Western Frontier.
3. Entertainment of envoys and chiefs.
4. Darbar presents.
5. Miscellaneous.

26. Scientific and other Minor Departments, all.
29. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions, all.
32. Miscellaneous, all.
45. Civil Works, all.

This new arrangement or contract is a great improvement on the old one of four separate and independent contracts, and will, I hope, prove capable of being worked successfully. In communication with the Comptroller, India Treasuries, detailed instructions have been sent to all the Political Agents concerned, and to the Treasury Officer, regarding the working of the new contract and the accounts to be maintained. The monthly accounts received from the various District Officers will be verified in the Treasury and then formed in my office into one consolidated account of the Special Revenue and Expenditure for the month, which will be sent by my office to the Comptroller, India Treasuries, for final verification.

INCREASE OF REVENUE.

7. The increase in the Provincial Revenues for the year under review has been satisfactory. The following are the figures:—

	Actuals, 1890-91.	Actuals, 1891-92.	Actuals, (approximate), 1892-93.
	₹	₹	₹
Zhob	2,35,520	3,36,728	3,23,062
Quetta	1,94,843	1,92,969	2,54,631
XVII.—Police in aid of Special Allotment	1,268	12,508	13,078
TOTAL	4,31,631	5,42,205	5,90,771

The receipts for the past year are ₹1,59,140 better than the figures for 1890-91, and ₹48,566 better than those of 1891-92.

The figures for the four principal heads of receipt, which are Imperial, are as follow:—

	Actuals, 1891-92.	Actuals, 1892-93.
	R	R
Land Revenue	3,00,665	2,66,542
Stamps	26,804	20,787
Excise	49,592	53,389
Law and Justice	13,619	11,657
TOTAL	3,90,680	3,52,375

There has been a falling off in the year under review of R38,305, of which no less than R34,122 is under Land Revenue. As already explained, the year 1891-92 was a year of exceptionally good rainfall and large crops.

LOCAL FUNDS.

8. In last year's report it was stated that there were eight excluded local funds in the Agency. This was exclusive of the Local Levy Fine Fund, which still exists, though it will probably be very shortly closed, as under the provincial contract system fines imposed on Levies are recovered by short drawals in the pay bills, and the separate fund is no longer required.

During the year under review two new funds were created, *viz.*, the Sharigh and the Fort Sandeman Bazar Funds. Besides the eleven excluded local funds banking with the Treasury, there is also the Bolan Bazar Fund, which has hitherto banked with the local branch of the Punjab Bank. The question is under consideration whether this fund also should not be made an excluded local fund banking with the Treasury.

The following statement gives the opening balance, the receipts and expenditure of the year, and the closing balance of each of the twelve local funds. It will be seen that the Baluchistan Local Fund receipts for the year reach the respectable figure of R4,26,899-12-6.

1892-93.

Nature of Fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts during the year.	Total receipts.	Expenditure during the year.	Closing balance.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Sibi Municipal Fund	23,177 5 0	26,055 6 8	49,232 11 8	43,933 14 10	5,298 12 10
Quetta Municipal Fund	3,015 4 9	1,91,012 7 6	1,94,027 12 3	1,78,484 8 4	15,543 3 11
Loralai Town Fund	7,909 8 6	12,722 8 5	20,632 0 11	12,925 15 4	7,706 1 7
Pishin Bazar Fund	7,699 4 8	47,499 1 4	55,198 6 0	40,563 2 11	14,635 3 1
Quetta Police Fund	10,339 10 3	19,602 14 6	29,942 8 9	20,425 0 7	9,517 8 2
Thal Chotiali Police Fund	8,481 2 8	7,330 6 2	15,811 8 10	7,117 1 11	8,694 6 11
Zhob Police Fund	3,844 15 3	7,201 6 2	11,046 5 5	5,656 10 4	5,389 11 1
Zhob Levy Corps Fund	36,164 0 11	58,386 3 2	94,550 4 1	62,572 14 6	31,977 5 7
Local Levy Fine Fund	367 8 8	581 9 9	949 2 5	475 6 11	473 11 6
Sharigh Bazar Fund	...	9,174 6 2	9,174 6 2	3,445 14 11	5,728 7 3
Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund	...	20,747 7 11	20,747 7 11	12,111 9 3	8,635 14 8
Bolan Bazar Fund	7,869 2 3	26,585 14 9	34,455 1 0	13,285 1 5	21,169 15 7
TOTAL	1,08,867 14 11	4,26,899 12 6	5,35,767 11 5	4,00,997 5 3	1,34,770 6 2

The budgets of all the funds are examined and sanctioned by the Revenue Commissioner, and copies of the annual accounts are sent by this office to the Comptroller, India Treasuries. All the funds are solvent and well administered, and are applied to the purposes for which they are intended.

SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS.

9. Proposals for the commencement of settlement operations in Quetta and Pishin were submitted to the Government of India in January 1892. Further correspondence ensued, and in July I had the advantage of discussing with Colonel Holdich the question of linking on to the professional surveys of the Imperial Survey Department the village maps about to be

prepared by the settlement staff. The introduction of a summary settlement was finally sanctioned in the Government of India's letter No. 1459-E. of 4th August 1892, and on 29th September following the Government of India approved the system of survey suggested in consultation with Colonel Holdich. I give in the margin the lists of establishments sanctioned by the Government of India for the settlement. It will be seen that the cost is very moderate, and is shared between Imperial and Provincial revenues. Rai Bahadur Hittu Ram, C.I.E., was appointed to be the Extra Assistant Commissioner in charge of the settlement, and Munshi Syed Rasul, one of the Agency Tahsildars, was appointed Superintendent. The settlement may be said to have fairly commenced from 1st September 1892. The next two months were occupied in grouping the various karezes and other mahals into mouzahs of a size suitable to serve as survey units, and in erecting trijunction pillars and settling boundary disputes. In accordance with the arrangements previously made, the Imperial Survey Department was then asked to send an officer to fix and record the position of these pillars, and Mr. Graham of the Survey Department was deputed on this duty in November. From October to December I was acting as Agent to the Governor-General, and in December I proceeded on three months' leave. On my return I found that owing to the sudden death of Mr. Graham of the Survey Department, who was engaged in the settlement survey, and to the severe weather experienced in the winter, very little progress had been made in the work of fixing the position of trijunction pillars. The patwaris had received the sheets of only six mouzahs, and in one mouzah only had the internal survey been completed. I also found that during the winter Rai Bahadur Hittu Ram had been almost continuously absent from Quetta under the orders of the Agent to the Governor-General, first on duty with the Sibi Jirgas and subsequently in connection with Kelat affairs. Consequently, though most of the village papers had been prepared in rough by the patwaris under the Superintendent's supervision, practically no progress had been made in the matter of the verification of papers, or the decision of disputes and other important matters. In short, the settlement was in a very backward and unsatisfactory condition. I am glad to say that owing to Colonel Holdich's kindness two parties have, since my return, been deputed by the Survey Department under Mr. Tate and Rai Bahadur Heera Singh on the traverse survey, and all my patwaris are now fully employed. I hope that by the beginning of August the Survey Department will have completed their work in Quetta, and I then propose to suggest that they should make a commencement in Pishin before their own working season begins, so that the traverse survey may be well ahead of the village survey, and that there may be no delay in transferring patwaris to Pishin as soon as men are available from the Quetta village survey. Owing to Rai Bahadur Hittu Ram's deputation on duty to Kelat, Kazi Jelaludin Khan has been given to me for the settlement work. He is a capable man, and will be able to

List A.

Establishment payable from the Quetta provincial revenues.

(*a*)

	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Allowance to Extra Assistant Commissioner	100 0 0	
Travelling allowance for ditto	90 0 0	
		190 0 0

(*b*)

Extra Assistant Commissioner's Establishment.

Serishtadar	60 0 0	
Head Clerk	70 0 0	
Mohurir	40 0 0	
Nazir	30 0 0	
4 Chaprasis @ ₹12 each	48 0 0	
3 Khalasis do.	36 0 0	
		284 0 0

(*c*)

Measuring Establishment.

1 Munserim	60 0 0	
Horse allowance for Munserim	15 0 0	
4 Patwaris @ ₹30 each	120 0 0	
4 Do. @ ₹25 „	100 0 0	
16 Jarrib kash @ ₹10 „	160 0 0	
Contingencies	50 0 0	
		505 0 0
		979 0 0 per mensem.
	or	11,748 0 0 per annum.

List B.

Establishment to be paid from Imperial Revenues.

(*i*)

Superintendent	150 0 0	
Horse allowance	15 0 0	
		165 0 0

(*ii*)

Superintendent's Establishment.

Mohurir	40 0 0	
Nazir	30 0 0	
2 Chaprasis @ ₹12 each	24 0 0	
1 Khalasi	12 0 0	106 0 0

(*iii*)

Pishin Measuring Establishment.

4 Patwaris @ ₹30 each	120 0 0	
4 Do. „ „ 25 „	100 0 0	
16 Chainmen „ „ 10 „	160 0 0	
Contingencies	50 0 0	
		430 0 0
		701 0 0 per mensem.
	or	8,412 0 0 per annum.

give all his time to his settlement duties, so I hope the work of completing the village maps and papers will now proceed very rapidly.

As regards the character of the settlement, it may be mentioned here, very briefly, that it will be a summary one, and will be in force for ten years; that each karez or other independent and separate source of irrigation will, as a rule, form a separate mahal, and that the assessments fixed on the mahal will be in the form of a lump assessment on the water-supply, that is, on each flowing karez, spring, or other source of irrigation, and will be paid by the owners of the water in proportion to their respective shares. Khushkaba, or rain cultivated lands, will, as a rule, be excluded from the assessment, and the Government will continue to take a share of the produce of such lands by batai. In fact, it has been found possible in many places to form khushkaba lands into separate mouzahs and mahals on which no assessment will be fixed, as the outturn is too precarious to admit of even a fluctuating assessment. The assessment of irrigated mahals being on the water, a field-to-field survey is not, as a rule, required, and the village maps will in most cases show only the boundaries of the mouzah, and of the mahals included in it, and the boundaries and areas of irrigated, unirrigated and waste lands, and of orchards, village sites, and the chamans or low-lying grass lands used for grazing. But in the neighbourhood of Quetta and in some outlying mouzahs where the circumstances require it, a field survey is being made, and the scale of the survey being 16 inches to the mile, a field-to-field survey can at any time be carried out throughout the district on the village maps now being prepared.

EXCISE.

10. The rules drawn up last year for the guidance of Political Agents in regard to the sale of contracts for the manufacture and vend of country spirits and for regulating the form of licenses for the wholesale and retail vend of imported liquors and spirits have been found to work well, and have given satisfaction. During the course of the year, in accordance with the orders of Government, directions were issued to all Political Agents to the effect that licenses for the retail vend of opium and its preparations should contain a clause prohibiting consumption on the premises of the shop where the opium is sold. A set of simple rules will shortly be drawn up embodying existing orders regarding the grant of licenses for the sale of opium and ganja, and arrangements are being made for the collection of statistics as to the consumption of these drugs in British Baluchistan and the Agency territories.

REGISTRATION (ACT III OF 1877).

11. Early in April a series of notifications were issued by the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General appointing the Revenue Commissioner to be Inspector-General of Registration in British Baluchistan and the Agency territories, and the Deputy Commissioners and Political Agents to be Registrars in their respective districts. Sub-districts were also specified, and Sub-Registrars appointed, and a scale of fees prescribed. Notifications were also issued by the Inspector-General, bringing into force in British Baluchistan and the Agency territories the rules published under the Act in the Punjab. During the year instructions were issued by my office to all Registrars by means of circulars, of which copies are attached to this report,* and all the Registrars and Sub-Registrars have been supplied with the necessary registers, safes and boxes. Arrangements are now being made for the submission of periodical returns of a simple character. The receipts under X—Registration during the year have been as follows:—

* Appendices A, B and C.

	R	a.	p.
Provincial	926	8	0
Imperial	385	0	0
TOTAL	1,311	8	0

REGISTRATION UNDER ACT VI OF 1886.

12. By a series of notifications issued in January 1892, the Revenue Commissioner was appointed to be Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages in British Baluchistan and the Agency territories, and all Deputy Commissioners and Political Agents were appointed to be Marriage Registrars and Registrars of Births and Deaths in their respective districts, and Ministers of Religion authorised to solemnize marriages under the Indian Christian Marriage Act were also appointed to be Registrars of Births and Deaths in respect of those

classes of the community for which they are in the habit of officiating at baptisms and burials. Act II of 1891 was also extended and applied to British Baluchistan and the Agency territories.

In August 1892 Notifications were issued under sections 82, 83 and 62 of Act XV of 1872, prescribing a scale of fees and making rules regarding the disposal of fees and the keeping of registers, etc. There is a Roman Catholic and a Church of England Chaplain stationed in Quetta, and besides these clergymen, two ministers of religion, *viz.*, the Reverend James Shaw, Minister of the American Presbyterian Church, and the Revd. G. I. Stone, Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, have been licensed to solemnise marriages in British Baluchistan and the Agency territories under Section 6 of Act XV of 1872, as amended by Act II of 1891.

Since the quarter beginning with 1st October 1891 (in the case of the Roman Catholic Chaplain from 1st January 1893), the Registrar-General has received quarterly returns of marriages, baptisms, and burials from these ministers of religion, and under the executive orders of the Government of India the baptism and burial returns and certified copies of the marriage returns, referring to European British subjects, are sent quarterly by this office to the Government of India in the Home Department. During the year three circulars have been issued by this office, containing instructions to all Marriage Registrars and Registrars of Births and Deaths. Copies of these circulars* are attached to this report. Registrars have also been supplied with all the necessary registers and forms.

* Appendices D, E, F.

TACCAVI ADVANCES.

13. At the beginning of the year the taccavi advances outstanding in the Agency amounted to ₹62,650. During the year advances were granted to the amount of ₹44,992-8-0, and recoveries were effected to the amount of ₹16,466. At the close of the year, the total amount of advances outstanding aggregated ₹91,176-8-0.

The following statement gives the details of this amount by districts:—

District.	Amount outstanding on 1st April 1892.	Advances made during year.	Total.	Recoveries during year.	Balance outstanding at close of year.
	R a. p.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*
Zhob	10,300 0 0	8,100 0 0	18,400 0 0	4,266 0 0	14,134 0 0
Quetta Pishin	38,475 0 0	31,180 0 0	69,655 0 0	10,125 0 0	59,530 0 0
Thal-Chotiali	13,875 0 0	5,712 8 0	19,587 8 0	2,075 0 0	17,512 8 0
Total	62,650 0 0	44,992 8 0	1,07,642 8 0	16,466 0 0	91,176 8 0

The rules published last year have been of much use in regularising the procedure of Political Agents, and recoveries of instalments due are now made promptly and up to date.

GRAZING TAX.

14. The orders regarding the collection of this tax, which were originally passed by the late Sir Robert Sandeman, were avowedly tentative only. The rates prescribed by Sir Robert Sandeman were as follow:—

	R a. p.		*R a. p.*
Camels, males	1 0 0	Cattle	0 8 0
„ females	1 8 0	Donkeys	0 4 0
Buffaloes	0 12 0	Sheep and Goats	0 1 0

But Sir Robert Sandeman foresaw that the rates might prove to be too high, and he directed Political Agents to report at length on the working of the rules after a year or two's trial. The matter came under consideration at the last Sibi Fair, and was discussed by a committee of Political Agents, with Major Yate, Revenue Commissioner, as President. The committee drew up a set of rules, which have since been sanctioned by the Local Government and issued from my office. A copy of these rules is attached to this report.† The rates now prescribed are as follow:—

† Appendix G.

	R a. p.		*R a. p.*
Male Camels	0 8 0	Cattle	0 6 0
Female „	1 0 0	Donkeys	0 4 0
Buffaloes	0 8 0	Sheep and goats	0 1 0

In my opinion one of the most important of the new rules is the one suggesting that, wherever possible, enumeration should be avoided, and the grazing tax should take the form of a lump cash assessment fixed on tribes or villages, and made either yearly or for a term of years. The adoption of the course suggested may not be possible everywhere and at once; but, wherever it is found practicable, much trouble and annoyance will be saved to the owners of cattle, and the evils attending a system of enumeration by numerous petty officials, whose action cannot always be effectually supervised, will be avoided. The particular attention of all Political Agents has been called to this rule.

POLICE AND LEVIES.

15. Advantage was taken of the presence of all the Political Agents at the Sibi Fair to discuss also the question of Police re-organisation, with the view of, as far as possible, making the rates of pay of each rank and grade alike in all the districts. The committee assembled to discuss the matter and made certain proposals, which are still under consideration in my office.

No additions of importance have been made to the Levy establishments during the year; but some sanctions have been revised, and the details of posts altered, and further progress has been made towards the introduction of uniform rates of pay throughout the Agency.

INSPECTION.

16. During the year every tahsil, sub-treasury, jail and lock-up in the Agency has been inspected by the Revenue Commissioner, excepting only the tahsil and sub-treasury of Hindu Bagh and the office of the Native Assistant in the Bolan, but including the office and lock-up of the Native Assistant at Chaman. Most of this work was done by Major Yate during his winter tour, which extended to Fort Sandeman, Barkhan, Loralai, Kohlu, Duki, and Sibi. The working of the tahsils and sub-treasuries inspected was carefully overhauled, and defects and mistakes pointed out to Political Agents, and detailed instructions for the future issued.

TRADE RETURNS.

17. The value of the exports from Chaman during the year under review amounted to ₹4,92,918, that of the imports to ₹3,30,996. The figures given by the Political Agent to the Collector of Customs, Karachi, for the year 1891-92, were—

	R
Exports	24,71,745
Imports	20,89,948

It was found, however, on examination that in 1891-92 the district figures erroneously included a large portion of the rail-borne trade. Owing to the Amir's orders against the booking of goods at Chaman, nearly all the Kandahar kafilas proceeded over the Khojak to Killa Abdulla, and booked their goods at the latter place. As the District Munshi showed in his returns everything which came over the Khojak by road, a large portion of the trade was registered twice over, *viz.*, both by the District officials and by the Railway. The figures above given for 1891-92 are thus quite valueless for purposes of comparison. There is reason, however, to believe that the trade between our territory and Kandahar was a good deal less than usual in the past year owing to the Amir's prohibition of the export of food-grains in consequence of the military operations in the Hazara country, and owing also to his seizure of all camel and donkey transport for the same expedition.

In the Agency Administration Report for 1891-92, it was mentioned that it was contemplated abolishing the post maintained at Panjpai, in Shorarud, for the registration of foreign trade, as all caravans for Quetta from Seistan and Garmsel do not pass through that place. It was suggested that instead two posts might be established, *viz.*, one at Samungli and the other at Mian Gundi on the Quetta-Mustung road. The Panjpai post was abolished, and the above two new posts established on the 1st May 1892. The result has been satisfactory. The value of the imports and exports registered at the Panjpai post during 1891-92 amounted, respectively, to ₹1,98,302 and ₹45,418. The imports and exports registered during 1892-93 at Samungli and Mian Gundi are noted below:—

	Imports.	Exports.
		R
Samungli	2,27,335	38,954
Mian Gundi	1,61,103	96,222
TOTAL	3,88,438	1,35,176

The figures entered against Samungli include the registration at Panjpai during April 1892. It must, however, be borne in mind that these figures include not only trade carried by road between Quetta and Seistan and the Helmand districts (Garmsel) of Afghanistan, but also nearly all the trade between Quetta and Kalat territory. The figures, therefore, do not represent "External" trade only. The figures given in this paragraph are repeated in Appendix H attached to this report.

Apart from the figures given above, it may be mentioned that during the year 9,091 laden camels and 26 laden donkeys passed through the Bolan Pass, carrying 54,661 maunds of merchandise.

MISCELLANEOUS.

18. Among other matters dealt with by this office during the year, the following may be mentioned :—

I.—Orders regarding passes granted to Police travelling by rail.

II.—Orders regarding the grant of leave to Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors of Police.

III.—Orders regarding the temporary assessment of the land revenue in Quetta-Pishin pending completion of the land revenue settlement.

IV.—Orders regarding the fuel and fodder reserves at Shebo and under the Khushdil Bund.

V.—Orders regarding the closing of artesian wells in the Quetta District, so as to prevent waste.

VI.—The revision of the office establishments of the Political Agents, Quetta and Thal Chotiali.

VII.—The issue of rules regulating the manufacture and sale of arms and ammunition in the Agency.

The numbers of the official correspondence of this office during the year were as follow :—

Letters received	2,686
Letters issued	2,314

As explained, however, in my last year's report, the Revenue Commissioner's office as a rule corresponds, unofficially only, with the office of the Agent to the Governor-General. There are also many unofficial references between this office and the offices of the Political Agent, Quetta, and the Treasury Officer. The preceding figures, therefore, only represent a portion of the work done in the English office.

19. I trust this report will be considered satisfactory.

Appendix A.

Circular No. 1, dated Quetta, the 7th July 1892.

From—H. S. Barnes, Esq., Revenue Commissioner and Inspector-General of Registration in Baluchistan,

To—All Political Agents and Deputy Commissioners.

I have the honour to forward, for your information, copies of the Notifications, cited in the margin, published by the Local Government and the Inspector-General of Registration under the Indian Registration Act III of 1877.

Nos. 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008, dated the 4th April 1892.
Nos. 726 and 727, dated the 20th April 1892.

2. You will notice that Political Agents and Deputy Commissioners are appointed *ex-officio* Registrars under the Act, and that each district has been divided into sub-districts, to which certain officers have been appointed Sub-Registrars *ex-officio*.

3. The Notifications also prescribe the fees to be levied under the Act and the remuneration to be enjoyed by the Sub-Registrars. I am, however, to point out that under the orders of the Government of India no fees should be paid to Treasury officers or to officers in receipt of salaries exceeding ₹400 per mensem.

4. By Notifications Nos. 726, 727 of 20th April 1892 issued by the Inspector-General, the Punjab rules made under section 69 of the Act are to be deemed applicable to Baluchistan. These rules are printed on pages 48—73 of the Punjab Registration Manual, copies of which, both in English and Vernacular, have been indented for and will be supplied to you as soon as they are received. The standing orders of the Inspector-General of Registration in the Punjab, which are printed in the same Manual, should also be taken as a general guide in this Agency.

5. The necessary registers and forms required under the Act for the offices of Registrars and Sub-Registrars have been applied for, and will be supplied to you as soon as they are received.

6. No special establishments will be required at present for the offices of Sub-Registrars. The necessary copying work should be carried on for the present by one of the existing Tahsil or other establishments, and such copyists should be given as remuneration 50 per cent. of the copying fees until further orders, as directed in the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner's Circular Orders Nos. 2641 and 2642 of 7th May 1892, of which a copy is attached.

7. With the approval of the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, the following contingent grants are sanctioned for the offices of the Inspector-General, Registrars and Sub-Registrars, for the current year 1892-93 :—

	R
Imperial Budget—	
Inspector-General	350
Registrar, Pishin 150 / Registrar, Thal Chotiali 200	350
Six Sub-Registrars of—	
Pishin, Chaman, Sibi, Sharigh, Duki, and Loralai, @ R60 each	360
TOTAL	1,060
Zhob Provincial Revenues—	
Inspector-General	100
One Registrar	200
Four Sub-Registrars of Hindu Bagh, Fort Sandeman, Bori and Bar Khan, @ R60 each	240
TOTAL	540
Quetta Provincial Revenues—	
Inspector-General	25
One Registrar, Bolan	125
Three Sub-Registrars of Quetta, Bolan and Cantonment, @ R60 each	180
TOTAL	330

The grants given to the various Registrars are intended for the purchase of—

(*a*) One iron-safe for the office of the Registrar himself for the deposit of sealed wills.

(*b*) One iron-clamped wooden box for the office of each of his Sub-Registrars for custody of registers and records.

8. It is estimated that a strong wooden box with iron clamps and a good lock large enough to contain the Sub-Registrar's register will cost R25. Registrars should at once arrange to provide each Sub-Registrar with such a box and charge the cost in his own Registration contingent bill. Each Registrar should also provide himself with a small safe at a cost not exceeding R100 for the deposit of sealed wills, and should charge the cost in the same way. No allowance has been made for the provision of a safe for the Quetta Registrar, or for boxes for the Quetta Cantonment and Quetta District Sub-Registrars, as these have been already provided. The Inspector-General will provide the registers out of his contingent allotment. The contingent grants given to the Sub-Registrars are for office contingencies. The detailed bills of both Registrars and Sub-Registrars should be sent in quarterly for countersignature to the Inspector-General.

Appendix B.

Circular No. 2, dated Quetta, the 7th July 1892.

From—H. S. BARNES, Esq., Revenue Commissioner and Inspector-General of Registration, Baluchistan,

To—All Political Agents and Deputy Commissioners.

In continuation of paragraphs 4 and 5 of Circular No. 1 of the 7th July 1892, I have the honour to inform you that the copies of the Punjab Registration Manual shown in the margin have been to-day forwarded to you. The English copy is for your own office, the Vernacular copies are for the offices of the Sub-Registrars in your district, and should be distributed to them.

To Political Agent, Quetta.
Three English copies (one for Political Agent, one for Treasury Officer, one for Cantonment Magistrate), two Vernacular copies.

To Political Agent, Thal Chotiali.
One English copy, four Vernacular copies.

To Political Agent, Zhob.
One English copy, four Vernacular copies.

To Political Agent, Kalat.
One English copy, one Vernacular copy.

2. I have also sent to you the registers, of which a list is given in the accompanying Schedule A. One copy of each of the six registers should be kept in your office as you are the Registrar of the District, and may receive and register any document which may be registered by any Sub-Registrar subordinate to you. Register No. 5 is kept, you will notice, in the Registrar's office only. Copies of each of the Registers Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 should be sent to each of your Sub-Registrars, and they should be directed to proceed at once and carry out the provisions of the Registration Act and to master the rules prescribed in the Manual.

3. Printed index sheets, as required by section 55 of the Act (Rules 18—26), will be supplied to you hereafter, meanwhile Sub-Registrars should keep the current indexes in manuscript till the printed forms are received.

4. You are requested to acknowledge the receipt of the registers now sent.

Schedule A—Distribution of Registers.

No. of Register.	Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin.	Political Agent, Thal Chotiali.	Political Agent, Zhob.	Political Agent, Bolan.
Register No. 1	4 copies	7 copies	5 copies	2 copies
" " 2	4 "	7 "	5 "	2 "
" " 3	4 "	7 "	5 "	2 "
" " 4	4 "	7 "	5 "	2 "
" " 5	2 "	2 "	1 "	1 "
" " 6	4 "	7 "	5 "	2 "
TOTAL . .	22 copies	37 copies	26 copies	11 copies

Quetta and Pishin.—One set for each of the Sub-Registrars of Chaman and Pishin, one for Deputy Commissioner, Pishin, and one for Political Agent, Quetta. Sub-Registrars of Quetta and Cantonment already possess registers.

Thal Chotiali.—One set for each of the five Sub-Registrars, one for Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali, and one for Political Agent, Loralai and Railway District.

Zhob.—One set for Political Agent, and one for each of the four Sub-Registrars.

Bolan.—One set for Political Agent, and one for the Sub-Registrar, Mach.

Appendix C.

Circular No. 3, dated Quetta, the 3rd October 1892.

From—H. S. BARNES, Esq., C.S., Revenue Commissioner, and Inspector-General of Registration, Baluchistan,

To—All Political Agents and Deputy Commissioners.

With reference to paragraph 3 of my Circular No. 2, dated 7th July 1892, I have the honour to forward to you the printed index sheets shown against your name in the attached schedule. You should distribute 50 sheets of each index to each of your Sub-Registrars and retain the remainder in your own office.

2. Instructions regarding the use of these index sheets will be found in Rules 18—26 of the rules published under the Registration Act, *vide* pages 53—56 of the Punjab Registration Manual. The attention of all Sub-Registrars should be drawn to these rules.

Schedule.

	Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin.	Political Agent, Thal Chotiali.	Political Agent, Zhob.	Political Agent, Kalat.
Index, No. 1	300	400	200	100
" " 2	300	400	200	100
" " 3	300	400	200	100
" " 4	300	400	200	100

Quetta and Pishin.—Political Agent, Quetta, Deputy Commissioner, Pishin, and 4 Sub-Registrars, at 50 sheets each.
Thal Chotiali.—Political Agent, Loralai, Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali, and 6 Sub-Registrars, at 50 sheets each.
Zhob.—Political Agent and 3 Sub-Registrars, at 50 sheets each.
Kalat.—Political Agent and 1 Sub-Registrar, at 50 sheets each.

Appendix D.

Circular No. 1, dated Quetta, the 7th July 1892.

From—H. S. BARNES, Esq., C.S., Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Baluchistan,
To—All Political Agents and Deputy Commissioners.

I have the honour to invite your attention to the Notifications cited in the margin, copies whereof are annexed for convenience of reference, relative to the introduction into this province of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act (VI of 1886).

Notifications by the Chief Commissioner, British Baluchistan, Nos. 86, 87, 88, and 89, dated 6th January 1892.
Notifications by Government of India, Nos. 152E., 153E., 154E., and 155E., dated 26th January 1892.

2. You will perceive—

(1) That the Act is now in force in British Baluchistan and the Agency territories.

(2) That the Revenue Commissioner has *ex-officio* been appointed Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

(3) That all Deputy Commissioners and Political Agents have *ex-officio* been appointed Registrars of Births and Deaths for their respective districts, and have also been appointed Marriage Registrars.

(4) That all ministers of religion authorised to solemnize marriages under the Indian Christian Marriage Act (XV of 1872), and every person appointed a Marriage Registrar, or licensed to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians in British Baluchistan or the Agency territories, are appointed also to be Registrars of Births and Deaths under Act VI of 1886.

(5) That Act II of 1891, an Act to amend the Indian Marriage Act, 1872, has been extended and applied to British Baluchistan and the Agency territories.

(6) That the Revd. J. Shaw of the American Presbyterian Church has been licensed to solemnize marriages under section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act in British Baluchistan and the Agency territories.

(7) That no person in the Agency has yet been licensed under section 9 of Act XV of 1872 to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians.

3. The necessary books and forms required both by Act XV of 1872 and by Act VI of 1886 are being arranged for, and copies will be sent to you with instructions when they are received. Meanwhile, attached to this circular, I forward for your information a copy of the rules published by the Governor-General in Council under Sections 26, 28, and 36 of the Births, Deaths, and Marriages Registration Act. You will perceive that under Rule 20 of the Rules all fees realised by Registrars of Births and Deaths under Act VI of 1886 must be credited into the nearest Treasury at the end of each month.

4. Rules will shortly be issued under Sections 82 and 62 of Act XV of 1872, and copies will be sent to you when they are published.

Appendix E.

Circular No. 2, dated Quetta, the 29th August 1892.

From—H. S. BARNES, Esq., C.S., Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, Baluchistan,
To—All Registrars of Births and Deaths.

In continuation of Circular No. 1 of this office, dated 7th July last, I have the honour to inform you that I have this day forwarded to you the registers and forms required under Act VI of 1886, and the rules published thereunder, which are mentioned in the Schedule A attached to this Circular.

2. The procedure to be followed in the registration of births and deaths is clearly set forth in the rules published under the Act, a copy of which accompanied Circular No. 1. Registration under the Act is, it should be remembered, voluntary. On receipt of a notice of a birth or death, which must be written on the prescribed form (Form 1 or 2), the Registrar will, if the notice is in order in accordance with the provisions of the Act, register the birth or

death in the proper register (Forms 3 and 4), and will, if he applies for it, give a certificate of registration (Forms 5 and 6) to the person giving the notice. All such certificates of registration, as well as any certified copies of entries in the registers (Forms 7 and 8), which may be granted under Section 25, must be entered in the register (Form 9). It must also be recollected that each Registrar must, under Rule 14, send to the Registrar-General every three months, as soon as possible after 1st January, April, July, and October in each year, a certified copy of all entries made in the registers of births and deaths since the last return was sent in. These returns will be made in the printed Form, Nos. 10 and 11. If no entries have been made in the preceding three months, it will be sufficient to send to the Registrar-General a certificate to that effect in the form attached to this Circular, Schedule B. The only exception to this rule is contained in the proviso to Section 24 (i) of the Act, according to which clergymen of the churches of England, Rome, and Scotland, who are Registrars of Births and Deaths, may, if so directed by their ecclesiastical superior, send the certified copies in the first instance to such superior, who will forward them on to the Registrar-General.

3. Lastly, each Registrar should enter daily in the register of fees all fees received by him under the Act, and all such fees under Rule 20 should be credited to Government every month in the nearest Treasury, and the Treasury official's signature taken on the register in acknowledgment of their receipt. The table of fees leviable under the Act is contained in Schedule K of the rules forwarded with Circular No 1.

These instructions should be carefully observed.

Appendix F.

Circular No. 3, dated Quetta, the 14th October 1892.

From—H. S. BARNES, Esq., C.S., Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, Baluchistan,

To—All Marriage Registrars.

In continuation of Circular No. 2 of this office, I have the honour to inform you that I have this day forwarded to you the various registers and forms required by Act XV of 1872 (The Indian Christian Marriage Act), which are mentioned in the schedule attached to this Circular.

2. I also attach to this Circular, for your information, copies of the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner's Notifications cited in the margin, prescribing the fees to be levied under sections 82 and 83, and the form of marriage register book to be used under Section 62. The corresponding Notification by the Government of India under Section 84 is also attached, *viz.*, No. 1586-E., dated 29th August 1892.

No. 4132 of 29th August 1892.
„ 4135 „ „ „ „

3. Marriages solemnised by, or in the presence of, Marriage Registrars are solemnised under Part V of the Act, with which all Marriage Registrars should make themselves familiar. On receipt of a notice of marriage (Form 1), the Marriage Registrar will affix a copy in a conspicuous part of his office (Section 39), and will enter a copy of the notice in his marriage notice book (Form 3). Not less than four days after the receipt of the notice of marriage the Marriage Registrar may, if the provisions of the Act are complied with, issue the certificate of receipt of notice prescribed by Section 41 (Form 2). The marriage may be solemnised at any time after the issue of this certificate, and within two months from the date on which the copy of the notice was entered in the marriage notice book, but not thereafter (Section 52). When the marriage is solemnised, it shall be registered in duplicate in the marriage register book (Form 4), and the counterfoil must be sent at the end of the month to the Registrar-General. A certified copy of the entry in the marriage register book (Form 5) may be given on payment of the proper fee to the contracting parties, or other persons applying for it (Section 79).

4. In the case of the marriage of Native Christians under Part V of the Act the same procedure should be followed, with the exception that, under Section 59, read with section 37, a separate marriage register book should be kept for the registration of the marriages of Native

Christians. A reference to Section 64 will show that the marriage register book for marriages of Native Christians is the same whether the marriage is registered under Sections 37, 59, or 62. The form of register book is the same as that prescribed by schedule IV of the Act (*vide* Rule IV of Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner's Notifications hereto attached), but the Marriage Registrar, acting under section 59, instead of separating the certificate in counterfoil and sending it to the Registrar-General, will give the certificate to the contracting parties, if they apply for it, and will send true extracts from the marriage register book half-yearly to the Registrar-General in Form 6 of the schedule to this Circular, as provided by Rule V of the above-quoted Notifications.

5. Clergymen of the Churches of England, Rome, and Scotland, solemnising marriages under Part III of the Act, will, under Part IV, send their returns of entries of marriages registered by them to their own ecclesiastical superiors, who will forward them to the Registrar-General. In the case, however, of the Revd. James Shaw, who is the only minister of religion at present licensed under Section 6 of the Act to solemnise marriages in British Baluchistan and the Agency territories, the procedure is different. The Revd. James Shaw, in the case of marriages solemnised by him (other than marriages between Native Christians), will register them under Section 32 of the Act, and will send the certificate attached in counterfoil to the marriage register book to the Marriage Registrar of the district in which the marriage takes place (*i.e.*, to the Political Agent or Deputy Commissioner), who, after copying the certificate in a book kept for the purpose (Sections 34 and 35), will send the certificate in original to the Registrar-General. In the case of marriages between Native Christians, the Revd. James Shaw will proceed under Section 37 and register such marriages in a separate register book, and will send the book itself, when filled, to the Marriage Registrar of the district, who will forward it to the Registrar-General. Mr. Shaw will also send half-yearly to the Registrar-General the extracts from the marriage register book of Native Christians in Form 6, following in this respect exactly the procedure prescribed for Marriage Registrars in paragraph 4 of this Circular.

6. Form No. 5 is the form in which certified copies of entries in marriage register books should be granted under Section 79 of the Act. Similar certified copies may be given of the entries in the register books of marriages between Native Christians kept under Sections 37 and 59, *vide* Sections 63 and 64 of the Act.

SCHEDULE.

Serial No.	Register or Form.	Number supplied to each Registrar.
1	Notice of Marriage	100
2	Certificate of Receipt of Notice	100
3	Marriage Notice Book	1
4	Marriage Register Book (in counterfoil)	1
5	Certified copy of entry in Marriage Register Book	100
6	Extract from Register Book of Marriages solemnized between Native Christians (to be sent half-yearly to Registrar-General).	14

Appendix G.

The Agent to the Governor-General directs that the following rules shall be observed in British Baluchistan and the Agency territories regarding the assessment and collection of the grazing tax :—

1. The assessment and collection of the tax shall remain as at present under the control of the district officers, who will issue their own instructions as to the manner and time for assessment and collection of the tax, according as the circumstances of each Tahsil require.

2. Tahsildars and their naibs alone are to be entrusted with the work of enumeration of flocks and the assessment of the tax. Patwaris and other subordinates are on no account to be entrusted with this duty. If at any time circumstances require the special deputation of a subordinate on the work, the previous sanction of the Sub-divisional Officer must be obtained to the arrangement.

3. Enumeration must be resorted to at first as a basis of assessment, but the ultimate aim should be to fix the assessment in lump sum on each village or tribe. Each Tahsildar should

be able to obtain a fairly accurate estimate of the number of animals in his district, and having once checked them, he should be able to arrange with the owners concerned for the payment of the tax in a lump sum if possible. Settlement by oath should not be resorted to, if it can be avoided, as it has proved to be very untrustworthy.

4. The rates of assessment shall be as follows:—

	₹	a.	p.
Male Camels	0	8	0
Female „	1	0	0
Buffaloes	0	8	0
Cattle	0	6	0
Donkeys	0	4	0
Sheep and Goats	0	1	0

The rate of 8 annas per male camel is fixed, as an experimental measure, to see whether it will have the effect of inducing more owners to remain with working camels in the district. This rate is liable to alteration hereafter as experience may require. *Bonâ-fide* plough bullocks and milch cows kept for private use by villagers shall be exempt from the tax.

Young of all classes to be taxed as soon as they are weaned.

5. The assessment shall be for one year as at present. The year for purposes of the tax shall be the financial year, beginning with the 1st April and ending with 31st March.

6. In cases of fraud, deceit, or obstruction on the part of headmen, the usual 5 per cent. maliki payable to them shall be withheld either in whole or in part at the discretion of the District Officer, who will also have the power to give out of the sum so withheld a reward to any man who assists in giving information that may lead to the fraud being discovered, or whose services in the cause may have been of exceptional merit.

The lumbardari or maliki allowance is, as a rule, to be paid at the time of collection of the tax.

(Sd.) C. E. YATE, *Major*,
Offg. Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

Appendix H.

Statement showing the Value of the Total Imports and Exports by road from and to foreign territories registered at Chaman, Mian Gundi, and Samungli posts, during the year 1892-93.

Name of Post.	Imports.			Exports.			Total.			Remarks.
	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.	
Chaman	3,30,996	5	5	4,92,918	2	1	8,23,914	7	6	
Mian Gundi	1,61,103	0	0	96,222	12	0	2,57,325	12	0	
Samungli	2,27,335	8	0	38,954	0	0	2,66,289	8	0	
GRAND TOTAL	7,19,434	13	5	6,28,094	14	1	13,47,529	11	6	

H. S. BARNES,
Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

APPENDIX II.

No. 3356, dated Quetta, the 29th May 1893.

From—Major G. Gaisford, I.S.C., Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta, Pishin,
To—The Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

I have the honour to forward herewith the Administration Report of the Quetta-Pishin District for the year 1892-93.

Administration Report of the Quetta-Pishin District for the year 1892-93.

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.

1. The charge of the district was held throughout the year by Major G. Gaisford, I.S.C.

Lieutenant W. M. Cubitt was transferred to Leh on the 15th May 1892, and the duties of the Assistant Political Agent were also performed by the Deputy Commissioner till the 26th May, when Captain Kemball joined the district.

Shaikh Abdul Rahman, Native Assistant in charge of the Khojak Pass, went on three months' privilege leave on the 1st September 1892, and Khan Bahadur Ahmad Yar Khan, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, officiated for him.

Mr. W. A. Ingle and Kazi Imam-ud-din remained respectively in charge of the Quetta civil town and the Pishin Sub-division. The Quetta Sub-division was taken from the Extra Assistant Commissioner, and placed under the Assistant Political Agent on the 1st April 1892.

REVENUE AND CROPS.

2. The Revenue Commissioner issued orders in April 1892, that the fixed assessment sanctioned for Karezat-i-Kakri, Lora Kakri, Barshore, Parezun and Alezai Tarins, and Piralzais in Pishin, during the year 1891-92, should be continued until further orders, and that batai should be taken from the Surkhal and Sarvesh villages watered from the Surkhal or Barshore streams at one-fourth of the produce, with the exception of Khanzai and new bazar villages, which should pay one-fifth. No change was made in the rate fixed last year, *i.e.*, one-sixth of the produce, for khushkaba or rain cultivation. The assessment of Kakozai Achakzais of Pishin was fixed at 14 naukars of R60 each, or R840 per annum.

No change was made either in the rates or system of land revenue in the Quetta District.

QUETTA REVENUES.

3. Statement A attached to the report shows the land revenue collected in kind and cash in the Quetta District during 1892-93. The total collections amounted to R79,050-6-10, against R64,000, the estimate of the year, and R55,985 collected in 1891-92, showing an increase of R15,050-6-10 over the estimates. This sum includes R5,300-15 on account of arrears of the previous year collected during 1892-93. The receipts from grazing tax amounted to R5,389-3-0, against R4,571-6-0 collected in 1891-92. The Bolan Pass for the first time contributed to the land revenue R1,781-15-11 during 1892-93.

The Assistant Political Agent, Quetta, Captain Kemball, who was in charge of the revenue administration, himself went through the district and supervised the collection, and the satisfactory results obtained are due, to a great extent, to his personal supervision.

A sum of R2,194-7-9 was paid as lumberdari allowance to the headmen of villages who assisted in the collection of revenue. This sum was paid out of the contingent allotment.

4. Statement B shows the Quetta revenue receipts and expenditure under all heads. When the estimates for the year 1892-93 were submitted, it was calculated that the total receipts would amount to R1,92,570. The actual collections of the year, however, amounted

to R2,54,621-8-6, or an increase of R62,051-8-6 over the estimates. This increase falls under the following heads:—

	R	a.	p.
Land Revenue	15,050	6	10
Stamps	14,582	0	0
Excise	28,235	0	9
Registration	66	8	0
Law and Justice	4,607	10	2
Police	281	14	9
	62,823	8	6

DEDUCT

Decrease under—	R	a.	p.			
Jails	372	14	5			
Salt	200	0	0			
Miscellaneous	199	1	7			
				772	0	0
Net increase				62,051	8	6

The increase under land revenue has already been explained.

Owing to the Railway works in the Bolan Pass and institution of some heavy cases in the civil courts at Quetta, the receipts under the head "Stamps" have increased.

The Excise contracts of the District are sold by public auction, and when the competition is keen and the bidders do not combine, the bids run high. This was the case in February 1892, when the contracts for 1892-93 were put up to auction, and the receipts under the head "Excise" consequently brought R28,235-0-9 in excess of the estimates.

The provisions of the Indian Registration Act III of 1877 were enforced in the Bolan, and the Native Assistant was made a Sub-Registrar. The receipts under Registration, therefore, show a slight increase. The courts of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta, and the Native Assistant, Bolan, have largely contributed to the increase of R4,607-10-2 shown under the head Law and Justice—Courts of Law.

5. The expenditure of the Quetta provincial revenues amounted to R1,83,264-5-9 against the estimate of R1,85,185. There are no items of expenditure that call for any special remarks. A sum of R21,553-15-3 was spent on public works, *i.e.*, on district roads, etc. There was a balance of R71,357-2-9 to the credit of the Quetta revenues, which, under the terms of the provincial contract, lapsed to Government.

PISHIN REVENUES.

6. Statement C shows the land revenue collected in kind and cash during 1892-93 in the Pishin District. The total receipts amounted to R65,274-11-10, which include a sum of R3,113-14-9 on account of arrears of 1891-92. The receipts for 1892-93 under Land Revenue were estimated at R63,900. There was no Khushkaba cultivation in the district, as very little rain fell at the sowing season. The Shorarud Mahal, which largely depends on rain for its crops, brought only R868-14-5 on account of land revenue in kind; whereas in 1891-92 the grain and forage collected as Government share was sold for R4,857-1-8.

Considering that almost all the revenue collected in kind is from irrigated crops, the Deputy Commissioner thinks that the results of the year 1892-93 are satisfactory.

A sum of R3,103-3-1 was paid from the contingent allotment as lumberdari allowance.

7. Statement D shows the Imperial Revenue receipts of the Quetta-Pishin District for 1892-93 under *all* heads. The total receipts amounted to R1,09,915-10-9 against the estimate of R94,975, or an increase of R14,940-10-9. The Excise receipts exceeded the estimate by R11,514, and the remarks offered in the 4th paragraph above with regard to Quetta equally apply to Pishin.

A sum of R1,787-8-5 was realized during 1892-93 on account of interest on loans to municipal and other public corporations and credited to Government. For this no provision was made in the budget. The interest on loans granted to landholders and to cultivators amounted to R850-1-3.

Other items of receipts do not call for any remarks.

IRRIGATION REVENUE.

8. The batai was taken from all the lands irrigated by the Khushdil Khan Bund and Shebo Canal, at the rate of one-fourth of the produce, except Shadezais, which paid one-sixth.

The total revenue collected was R31,427-10-5, as detailed below, of which R1,769-13-10 were paid for care of crops and lumbardari allowance, and R29,657-12-7 were credited to the Public Works Department:—

	Gross collection.	Cost of caretakers and lumbardari allowance.
	R a. p.	R a. p.
Shebo Canal	11,876 3 8	593 11 9
Bund	19,048 12 0	1,150 15 11
Zar Karez	502 10 9	25 2 2
TOTAL	31,427 10 5	1,769 13 10

9. Statement E, which accompanies the report, shows that a sum of R31,180 was given as takavi advances to zemindars and cultivators in the district during the year ending 31st March 1893. The Deputy Commissioner himself visited several villages, the zemindars of which applied for advances, and after personally satisfying himself about the utility of the schemes proposed, the advances were given, and substantial security taken in every case.

Statement F shows the recoveries made during 1892-93 on account of takavi advances. In all a sum of R10,475-1-3 was recovered and credited to Government. There was not a single instalment overdue.

HEALTH AND SANITATION.

10. The health of the people of the district has been good, and there have been no epidemics.

At Chaman drains were made in the bazar and two iron tanks erected to store water for drinking purposes.

At Pishin the old ruined shops and houses, which were a source of nuisance, were cleared. Water-pipes have been laid and tanks are in course of construction.

The Ingle market at Quetta, which was commenced last year, was completed during 1892-93 at a total cost of R36,857-11-7.

All the minor streets in the town were gravelled. Measures were also taken to close all surface wells in the Quetta town. Two artesian wells were also provided for drinking purposes in case the pipe water should ever fail.

JUDICIAL.

11. Statement G attached to the report gives the details of the judicial work—civil and criminal—done by each court in the District during 1892-93. The total number of civil suits disposed of during the year under review amounted to 7,735, of which the Munsiff of Quetta decided 5,331. Pandit Nand Lall has had, as usual, very heavy judicial work, but he has performed it satisfactorily. The number of criminal cases decided during 1892-93 was 3,570. Of these, 1,730 were disposed of in the Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta.

Eighty-four cases were tried by Jirgas as detailed in Statement H.

The judicial work in the court of the Deputy Commissioner has considerably increased. In 1892-93 the Deputy Commissioner decided 339 cases against 200 in 1891-92.

POLICE.

CRIMINAL.

12. Statement I gives the details of cognizable offences and the result of Police operations in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property.

The total number of cognizable cases admitted to have occurred during 1892-93 is 1,781 against 1,361 in 1891-92—an increase of 420. The increase chiefly occurs under the heads "Dishonestly receiving stolen property" and "Public and local nuisances." The former is mainly due to the Railway works in the Bolan. The latter reflects credit on the Police, inasmuch as it shows that they have worked with zeal and energy.

There have been 2 cases of ghaza, 8 cases of murder, 5 of attempt at murder and 3 of culpable homicide, of which 15 were traced.

The percentage of cases in which convictions were obtained to those admitted is—

1891-92.	1892-93.
68	72

Percentage of persons convicted to arrested is—

1891-92.	1892-93.
79	80

Percentage of property recovered to stolen—

1891-92.	1892-93.
55	53

13. Statement J shows the distribution of the Quetta-Pishin Police on the 31st March 1893. Out of a total of 534 men, 192 were employed in office, District thanas, and out-posts. One hundred and fifteen men were present on the Railway line. Thirty men were on leave, 68 men were in the lines at Quetta There were only four vacancies, and the remaining 125 men were employed on miscellaneous guards and duties.

14. Return K shows the distribution of the Police force according to castes. It will be observed from this return that the total number of local Pathans and Baluchis is 72, of which 9 are sergeants. Out of the 12 Police subordinate officers, 1 is a Christian, 2 Sikhs, 2 Hindus, 4 Indian Muhammadans, and 3 Punjab frontier men. It is hoped that at least 1 of the 9 local Pathans and Baluch Sergeants will, during the coming year, rise to the grade of Deputy Inspector.

The District Superintendent of Police will endeavour to enlist still more local men next year.

15. The office of the District Superintendent of Police, Quetta, was held by Lieutenant Cubitt up to 15th May 1892, and by Major Gaisford up to the 26th May, when Captain Kemball joined the District. The appointment of Inspector of Police was abolished from 1st September 1892, and that of an Assistant District Superintendent of Police on ₹250 per mensem created instead. Ahmad Yar Khan, who was granted the title of Khan Bahadur on the 24th May 1892, was gazetted as Assistant District Superintendent of Police from the 1st September 1892. He, however, went to Khojak to officiate as Native Assistant for three months, and Muhammad Khan, Deputy Inspector, acted as Assistant District Superintendent of Police. Khan Bahadur Ahmad Yar Khan assumed charge of the duties of Assistant District Superintendent of Police on 1st December 1892.

The District Superintendent of Police reports that Mr. F. M. A. Beaty, Honorary Assistant District Superintendent of Police, has given him the greatest assistance in all work connected with the Police. He adds that the services of Khan Bahadur Ahmad Yar Khan have been invaluable, and the present contented condition of the force is a good deal due to the tact and discretion with which he manages the men.

16. The total cost of the Police of the district, including the men employed on the Railway, amounted to ₹1,18,720-11-11 during 1892-93. Of this, ₹1,776 were paid from the Quetta revenues and ₹1,16,944-11-11 from the "Special allotment for Police and Levies."

17. The details of receipts and expenditure of the Police local fund for 1892 93 are given in Statement L. There was a balance of ₹1,0339-10-3 to the credit of the fund on the 1st April 1892. The receipts during 1892-93 amounted to ₹19,602-14-6, and the expenditure to ₹20,425. Winter uniform was issued to the whole of the Police force, and hence the expenditure under clothing exceeded the receipts. The fund had a balance of ₹9,517-8-2 on the 31st March 1893, which was made up of the following items:—

	₹	a.	p.
Chanda	4,349	15	6
Clothing	4,919	9	7
Equipment	200	15	4
Deceased officer's estate	46	15	9

TRIBAL LEVIES.

18. On the 1st July 1892 a levy post was established at Jilga. In August 1892 the Deputy Commissioner visited the Achakzai Toba.

The men stationed at Jilga were recalled to Chaman in October.

In October 1892 the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan sanctioned the establishment for a Levy post at Dobandi in Toba.

On the 11th January 1893, a post consisting of 10 footmen was sent to Bianzai in Toba. The Levies have been extensively used in Quetta and Pishin in the collection of revenue and detection of crime. They assisted in tracing 24 criminal cases in Pishin.

The total cost of the Levies during 1892-93 amounted to R1,08,192-2-10, of which R30,784 were paid from the Quetta revenues and R77,408-2-10 charged to the special allotment for Police and Levies.

19. Statement M shows the receipts and expenditure of the special allotment for Police and Levies for 1892-93 as far as the Quetta-Pishin District is concerned.

The Quetta Municipality contributed R11,404 to the special allotment on account of the City Police. The total expenditure charged to the allotment for Police and Levies amounted to R1,94,352-14-9.

QUETTA JAIL.

20. The number of prisoners in the Quetta Jail on the 31st March 1892, as shown in Statement N, was 49. Five hundred and forty-three convicts were admitted and 485 released or transferred to other jails during 1892-93. On the 31st March 1893 there were 57 male and one female convicts in the jail. Twenty civil prisoners were admitted in the jail during 1892-93, and were released. Out of 485 shown as "released or transferred," 110 convicts of longer terms of imprisonment were sent to the Shikarpur Jail.

The average daily number of prisoners in the jail, as shown in Statement O, was 73·21 against 48·77 in 1891-92. The average annual cost of maintenance per head was R57-9-0. Prisoners were employed on roads, etc., under the Public Works Department. The proceeds of the labour and the bricks made by the prisoners for sale amounted to R1,127-9-7.

REGISTRATION.

21. In April 1892, the Governor-General's Agent issued rules under the Indian Registration Act. Preliminary arrangements were made, registers and books obtained, and the work was commenced at Pishin and Chaman in August 1892. Instead of the Tahsildar, the Treasury Officer of Quetta was appointed Sub-Registrar for the civil town of Quetta, and he assumed the duties on the 1st August 1892. During 1892-93, 376 documents were registered.

QUETTA MUNICIPAL FUND.

22. The Quetta Municipal Fund was administered during 1892-93 by Mr. W. A. Ingle, Extra Assistant Commissioner, under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner. The octroi schedule was revised, special establishment was engaged, and the octroi duty collected during 1892-93 departmentally. This change of system has proved beneficial to the Municipality.

Statement P shows the receipts and expenditure of the Quetta Municipal Fund for 1892-93. On the 1st April 1892 there was a balance of R3,015-4-9 to the credit of the Fund. The receipts from octroi during 1892-93 amounted to R1,05,301-11-1, and from other sources to R85,710-12-5, making a grand total of R1,94,027-12-3. The expenditure amounted to R1,78,484-8-4, of which R41-912-9-1 were paid to the Quetta Cantonment authorities as moiety of the *nett* octroi receipts, and R45,579-7-11 were spent on buildings and roads. The Municipal funds contributed R9,943-9-10 towards the cost of education during the year 1892-93.

23. The balance to the credit of the Pishin Sadar and District Bazar Fund on the 1st April 1892 was R7,699-4-8. The receipts during the year ending the 31st March 1893 amounted to R47,499-1-4, which sum includes R16,613-5-10 on account of repayment of advances made.

Octroi duty was levied at Chaman from the 1st April 1892, the Quetta octroi schedule having been adopted with certain modifications.

The total expenditure during 1892-93 amounted to R40,563-2-11, and the balance to the credit of the fund on the 31st March 1893 was R14,635-3-1. A sum of R8,666-6-10 was spent on public works there. A Kafila sarai, and huts for conservancy and chowkidari establishments were built, tanks for water were erected, and a fire-engine was also purchased.

Details of the receipts and expenditure are given in Statement Q.

24. A consolidated Statement marked R shows the total income and expenditure and balances of all the excluded local funds in the District for 1892-93. The balance to the credit of the funds on 1st April 1892 was R21,054-3-8. The receipts during 1892-93 amounted to R2,58,114-7-4, and the expenditure to R2,39,472-11-10, leaving a balance of R39,695-15-2 at the close of the year.

EXCISE AND STAMPS.

25. A new set of rules was issued by the Revenue Commissioner regulating the sale of European liquors and rum. The Excise revenue in Quetta amounted to R1,03,485-0-9 against R78,803-13-0 during 1891-92, and in Pishin to R24,514 against R23,922 in the previous year.

The receipts from country liquor, rum, drugs, and opium in the Quetta District, the population of which is 28,647, amounted to R80,980. This gives an incidence of R2-13-2 per head. The incidence per head in the Pishin Sub-division, the population of which was computed at R46,905 in 1891, and the Excise revenue of which reached the sum of R23,100 is annas 0-7-10.

STAMPS.

26. The receipts from the court-fees and general stamps were as under:—

	1891-92. R a. p.	1892-93. R a. p.
Quetta and Bolan	48,812 4 0	58,202 0 0
Pishin	12,301 4 0	9,151 10 0

The Quetta receipts show an increase of about R10,000 and the Pishin receipts a falling off of over three thousand rupees. In the Quetta District some heavy civil suits were filed during the year under report.

FORESTS.

27. With the sanction of the Government of India, 500 acres of the area included in the Shebo Canal Reserve were handed back to the Batezais.

Five thousand three hundred and ten trees were sent from the Quetta nurseries and planted in the Shebo Reserve.

The Forest Department realized R9,204-4-8 during 1892-93 as royalty on wood in the Quetta-Pishin District.

EDUCATION.

28. The Punjab Government agreed to depute Mr. T. C. Lewis, Inspector of Schools, Lahore Circle, to Quetta to inspect the schools. He arrived at Quetta in October, and visited the Sandeman High School, Lady Sandeman Girls' School, and the European School, and expressed his satisfaction at the results.

Statement S gives the names of the schools in the District, the number of boys on the rolls, the total income and the expenditure.

On the 31st March 1893 thre were 207 boys in the Sandeman High School. Ten boys appeared in the middle school examination of the Punjab University held in January 1893, of whom eight passed. In the examination held in January 1892, six out of eight boys had passed from the Quetta School.

The school was raised, as a temporary measure, to the status of "High Department," and to meet the cost of two additional teachers, R552 were collected by private subscriptions. A scheme for additional establishment was submitted to the Local Government for sanction.

General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., distributed the annual prizes to the boys on the 16th December 1892.

The number of girls in the Lady Sandeman Girls' School on the 31st March 1893 was 47 against 34 on the same date in the preceding year.

The European school is at present located in a building in the Club compound, and is under the supervision of the Chaplain, Church of England. It is under contemplation to build a school-house on a suitable site. The number on the rolls on the 31st March 1893 was 30. The total income of the school during 1892-93 was R2,795-5-9, of which R600 were contributed by the Quetta Municipality, R1,200 by the Railway, and the balance was realized from tuition fees.

The village primary schools at Pishin and Khushdil Khan have been maintained from the Pishin Sadar and District Bazar Fund. The number of boys in these schools on 31st March 1893 was 80, of whom 65 were local Pathans.

The total number of pupils in all the five schools in the District was 364 and the total expenditure amounted to R12,522-13-7, of which R6,285-1-9 were paid by the local funds.

SURVEYS.

29. No survey work was carried on in Quetta-Pishin District during 1892-93, with the exception of that connected with the Baleli-Regi-Samungli defence works, comprising an area of about 25 square miles, on the scale of 6 inches = 1 mile.

HORSE-BREEDING DEPARTMENT.

30. During 1892-93, 17 Government stallions were employed in the District. They covered 619 mares, or an average of $36\frac{7}{17}$ per stallion. Of the 17 stallions, two remained only a few days in the District and served 11 mares. The remaining 15 covered 608 mares, which gives an average of $40\frac{8}{15}$ per horse.

QUETTA HORSE SHOW.

31. The annual Horse Show was held at Quetta on the 3rd and 4th October 1892, and was attended by Veterinary Colonel Hallen and Captain Morgan. Six hundred and twenty-six horses and 66 cattle were exhibited.

The total expenditure amounted to R1,411-5-5, of which R500 were paid by the Horse-Breeding Department, and the District local funds contributed the balance.

Two hundred and eighty-three remounts were purchased by the Remount Department, Cavalry Regiments, and the Police.

Major Gaisford attended the course of technical instruction held at the Civil Veterinary Department Depôt Farm at Babugarh during the Christmas week.

EXTERNAL LAND TRADE.

32. The Panjpai post was abolished, and two posts were established instead, one at Mian Ghundi and the other at Samungli, on the 1st May 1892.

The following imports and exports were registered at the several posts during the year 1892-93 :—

	Imports.			Exports.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Mian Ghundi	1,61,103	0	0	96,222	12	0
Samungli	2,27,335	8	0	38,954	0	0
Chaman	3,30,996	5	5	4,92,918	2	1
TOTAL . .	7,19,434	13	5	6,28,094	14	1

The rail-borne trade has been entirely excluded from these figures.

GENERAL REMARKS.

33. Captain Kemball was in charge of the Quetta Sub-division during the year. He is a most active and energetic officer, and has kept his charge in excellent order. The land revenue has shown an increase of R17,000.

He has also held charge of the Police and Levies, and the smartness of both forces has considerably improved during his tenure.

Mr. Ingle, Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner, has been in charge of the Quetta Town and Municipality. Formerly the octroi was farmed out, but this year it has been managed directly.

Mr. Ingle has performed this arduous work very creditably, and the Municipality has gained over R10,000 by the change of system.

Mr. Ingle has also done a great deal of criminal and judicial work.

Kazi Imam-ud-din was in charge of the Pishin Sub-division throughout the year. Although the khushkaba crops were very light, the results of the revenue collection are satisfactory. His judicial work has been good.

Shaikh Abdul Rahman held charge of the Khojak Sub-division throughout the year. He has managed the difficult and delicate work connected with Toba exceedingly well.

Mr. King was Treasury Officer and senior Munsiff during the year. He has performed his work most satisfactorily, and his cases have been carefully prepared.

Pandit Nand Lall, as usual, had very heavy work as junior Munsiff. Out of 7,735 civil suits disposed of in 1892-93 in this district, he settled 5,331.

Lala Jamiat Rai, my head clerk, has given me the same able and energetic assistance as heretofore.

BORDER AFFAIRS.

34. Some of the leading Achakzais of Toba have been in service since 1889, but no direct control has hitherto been exercised over the Achakzai tribes living in the hills to the north of Pishin. Since the establishment of the court of the Native Assistant at New Chaman, the Achakzais commenced to bring their plaints to that officer, and often desired that their country should be regularly administered. As a first step, in July 1892, a small Levy post was established at Jilga in Tabina, and Ghulam Haider Khan, Hamidezai Achakzai, Jemadar in the Chaman Levies, was placed in charge. The Deputy Commissioner visited Toba in August 1892, and was accompanied throughout the country by the influential Achakzai maliks. During this visit it was ascertained that, for the proper administration of Toba, it would be advisable to establish posts at important places and give service to influential men. Proposals were accordingly submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General, and in December 1892 he sanctioned a post at Dobandi.

About the end of December some Afghan sowars came to Bianzai Karez with a view to select a site for a post. The Achakzais objected to this interference on the part of the Afghans. The matter was placed before the Agent to the Governor-General, and with his sanction a Levy post was established at Sarakaruna on the 11th January 1893. The roads to the Dobandi and Sarakaruna posts were blocked, owing to heavy snow, during the winter, and Dad Mohamad Khan, Alikozai, came to Dobandi, collected some tribesmen, and demanded that Ghulam Haidar Khan should vacate the place. Letters from the Agent to the Gove rnor-General were at once sent to the Hakims of Kadnai and Kandahar, and Dad Mohamad Khan later on withdrew.

The Afghans established a new post at Lashkar Dhand near Mian Buldak, and increased the strength of the pickuet at Reg, near Chaman.

During the year several sepoys from the Pathan regiment, stationed at Chaman, deserted, and the men at these posts helped them on their onward journeys to Kandahar.

The question of the permanent water-supply of the New Chaman Station was under consideration for a long time, and several schemes were proposed. It was considered that the best source of supply was the Bogra and Sirki-Tilerai Karez which belonged to the Miralzais, and which unite on the Daman above Chaman. In December 1892 it was reported that Mohamad Rafiq Khan, Chief of the Miralzais, living at Spirwan, in the Kandahar territory, had sold the Bogra and Sirki-Tilerai Karezes to the Kandahar authorities for ₹10,000. The Native Assistant, Chaman, received information on the 25th February 1893 that several Miralzais had come to the village of Malik Lalbeg, a British subject and a jemadar in our Levies, to formally hand over the Karez to Mohamad Akram Khan, Hakim of Kadnai. Lalbeg said that he was the owner of one-fourth of the Karez, and that he objected to the sale made by Mohamad Rafiq Khan. He was, however, afraid that Mohamad Akram Khan would use force. Under instructions from the Agent to the Governor-General, Mohamad Akram Khan was informed that he should not interfere with the British subjects. On this he withdrew to Sherobu and summoned Malik Lalbeg to negotiate with him, but the Malik refused to go.

A.

Return of Revenue Collection in kind and in cash in the Quetta District for the year 1892-93.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Description.	Maunds collected.	Rate at which sold.	Cash realized.	Total.	Remarks.
	Mds. s. c.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	
I.—Collection in kind—					
Wheat	9,752 23 11	3 8 0	34,134 1 0	...	
Barley	1,044 38 12	2 8 0	2,612 6 9	...	
Bhoosa	7,652 37 0	0 10 0	4,783 1 3	...	
				41,529 9 0	
II.—Collection in cash—					
Ijara for Wheat	...	...	111 14 9	...	
„ Barley	...	...	125 13 7	...	
„ Bhoosa	...	...	996 0 7	...	
„ Lucerne	...	...	8,130 11 1	...	
„ Palezes	...	...	3,387 8 4	...	
„ Vegetables	...	...	1,051 0 4	...	
„ Water mills	...	...	1,756 0 0	...	
„ Jawari	...	...	2,777 13 6	...	
„ Moong and mutter	...	...	58 9 10	...	
„ Gardens	...	...	5,164 1 11	...	
Miscellaneous	...	...	1,489 2 0	...	
Bolan revenue	...	...	1,781 15 11	...	
				26,830 11 10	
III.—Grazing Tax	...	...	5,389 3 0	...	
				5,389 3 0	
IV.—Arrears of previous year recovered during 1892-93.	...	...	5,300 15 0	...	
				5,300 15 0	
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	79,050 6 10	

Detail by Tahsil.

	Quetta.	Bolan.	Total.	Total collections in cash, column 5.	Lumbardari allowance paid.	Net revenue credited in Treasury.
	R a. p.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*
1. Collection in kind	41,529 9 0	...	41,529 9 0	79,050 6 10	2,194 7 9*	79,050 6 10
2. Collection in cash	25,048 11 11	1,781 15 11	26,830 11 10			
3. Grazing Tax	5,389 3 0	...	5,389 3 0			
4. Arrears	5,300 15 0	...	5,300 15 0			
Total	77,268 6 11	1,781 15 11	79,050 6 10			

* This amount was paid from contingent allotment and not deducted from the revenue receipts.

G. GAISFORD, *Major*,
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

B.

Annual Report of Receipts and Expenditure of the Quetta Provincial Revenues for the year ending 31st March 1893.

Heads of Receipts.	Actuals of 1891-92.	Budget Estimate of 1892-93.	Actuals of 1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Arrears . . .	...	...	5,300 15 0	5,300 15 0	...
I.—Land Revenue . . .	55,985 0 0	64,000 0 0	73,749 7 10	9,749 7 10	...
Total .	55,985 0 0	64,000 0 0	79,050 6 10	15,050 6 10	...
III.—Salt—					
Excise duty on salt . .	155 1 9	200 0 0	...	...	200 0 0
VI.—Stamps—					
Sale of General Stamps.					
One-anna Stamps for Receipts and Cheques .	3,409 0 0	3,300 0 0	3,426 0 0	126 0 0	...
Bills of Exchange or Hundies . . .	1,234 12 0	900 0 0	1,985 6 0	1,085 6 0	...
Other General Stamps .	8,782 6 0	7,350 0 0	8,976 8 0	1,626 8 0	...
Sale of Court-fee Stamps .	35,294 2 0	32,000 0 0	43,466 10 0	11,466 10 0	...
Fines and Penalties . .	92 0 0	70 0 0	347 8 0	277 8 0	...
Total .	48,812 4 0	43,620 0 0	58,202 6 0	14,582 0 0	...

Heads of Expenditure.	Actuals of 1891-92.	Budget Estimate of 1892-93.	Actuals of 1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
I.—Refunds and Drawbacks—					
Revenue Refunds.					
(1) Stamps . . .	747 3 0	200 0 0	1,063 8 0	863 8 0	...
(2) Excise . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Total .	747 3 0	200 0 0	1,063 8 0	863 8 0	...
II.—Assignments and Compensations—					
Quit-rent to the Khan of Kalat	25,000 0 0	25,000 0 0	25,000 0 0	...	...
III.—Land Revenue—					
1. Charges of District Administration . .	...	2,580 0 0	...	...	2,580 0 0
2. Pay of Tahsildars, Naib Tahsildars, Clerks, and others . . .	7,914 10 10	7,980 0 0	7,963 14 5	...	16 1 7
3. Pay of Clerks and other charges for survey and settlement work, including travelling allowance . .	3,886 0 3	12,000 0 0	8,355 0 0	...	3,645 0 0
4. Lumbardari allowance .	...	2,000 0 0	2,283 9 4	283 9 4	...
5. Other Miscellaneous charges . . .	961 1 2	1,000 0 0	1,846 9 4	846 9 4	...
6. Karawas and Mushriffs .	...	4,000 0 0	2,820 2 0	...	1,179 14 0
7. Pay of Revenue Commissioner's establishment . . .	...	...	3,572 7 5	3,572 7 5	...
8. Travelling allowance to officers and establishments . . .	244 9 0	300 0 0	538 8 6	238 8 6	...
Total .	13,006 5 3	29,860 0 0	27,380 3 0	4,941 2 7	7,420 15 7

Annual Report of Receipts and Expenditure of the Quetta Provincial Revenues for the year ending 31st March 1893—continued.

Heads of Receipts.	Actuals of 1891-92.	Budget Estimate of 1892-93.	Actuals of 1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
V.—Excise—					
License Fees . . .	2,176 0 0	2,600 0 0	3,031 0 0	431 0 0	...
Abkari	54,925 0 0	51,000 0 0	86,595 0 0	28,205 0 0	...
Farm of Drugs . .	21,225 0 0	21,000 0 0	13,610 0 0		
Fines, Fees, and Confiscations	25 0 0	50 0 0	24 6 9	...	25 9 3
Excise Duty on Malt Liquor	452 13 0	600 0 0	224 10 0	...	375 6 0
Total .	78,803 13 0	75,250 0 0	1,03,485 0 9	28,636 0 0	400 15 3
X.—Registration—					
Fees for Registering Documents . . .	896 10 0	700 0 0	663 8 0	...	36 8 0
Fees for copies of Registered Documents . .	164 6 0	100 0 0	174 0 0	74 0 0	...
Miscellaneous . . .	...	...	29 0 0	29 0 0	...
Total .	1,061 0 0	800 0 0	866 8 0	103 0 0	36 8 0

Heads of Expenditure.	Actuals of 1891-92.	Budget Estimate of 1892-93.	Actuals of 1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
VI.—Stamps—					
1. Charges for the sale of General Stamps (Discount) . . .	819 7 6	360 0 0	422 11 0	62 11 0	...
2. Charges on sale of Court-fee Stamps (Discount)		470 0 0	537 8 9	67 8 9	...
Total .	819 7 6	830 0 0	960 3 9	130 3 9	...
XII.—Registration—					
Remuneration to Sub-Registrars	400 0 0	400 0 0	109 4 0	...	203 8 0
Remuneration to Copyists .			87 4 0	...	...
Contingencies . . .	80 15 0	330 0 0	169 2 0	...	160 14 0
Total .	480 15 0	730 0 0	365 10 0	...	364 6 0
XIX.—Law and Justice—					
Courts of Law—					
Civil and Sessions Court.					
(1) Salaries of Gazetted Officers (Munsiff) .	2,864 10 0	2,400 0 0	2,501 9 10	101 9 10	...
(2) Salaries of Establishment . . .	2,185 12 9	2,150 0 0	2,616 5 2	466 5 2	...
(3) Salaries of Process-serving Establishment	970 9 9	1,040 0 0	1,057 4 6	17 4 6	...
(4) Miscellaneous contingencies . . .	652 8 2	700 0 0	1,172 7 9	472 7 9	...
Criminal Courts.					
(1) Salaries of gazetted Officers (Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta, and Native Assistant, Bolan) .	14,500 0 0	14,400 0 0	14,031 8 7	...	368 7 5
(2) Salaries of Establishment . . .	6,511 11 0	6,500 0 0	6,142 8 9	...	357 7 5

XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—									(3) Allowance to Cantonment Magistrate	1,200	0	0	1,200	0	0	1,200	0	0	...	...
Sale-proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property	600	1	6	...		910	12	5	910	12	5	...	(4) Travelling allowance to officers	2,160	0	0	2,160	0	0	2,130	0	0	...	30	0	0
General Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures	3,640	14	5	6,000	0	0	9,673	13	9	3,673	13	9	...	(5) Travelling allowance to Establishment	341	15	9	500	0	0	464	15	6	...	35	0	6
Miscellaneous	69	8	0	...		23	0	0	23	0	0	...	(6) Contingencies	2,385	15	11	2,100	0	0	3,512	13	9	1,412	13	9	...	
													Refunds of Judicial Fines	228	12	6	100	0	0	28	8	0	...	71	8	0
Total	4,310	7	11	6,000	0	0	10,607	10	2	4,607	10	2	...	Total	34,001	15	10	33,250	0	0	34,858	1	10	2,470	9	0	862	7	2
XVIB.—Law and Justice—Jails—																												
Hire of convicts	2,126	5	0	1,500	0	0	1,127	1	7	...			372	14	5													
													XIXB.—Law and Justice—Jails—														
									(1) District Jail Establishment	1,460	15	8	2,380	0	0	1,652	12	1	...	727	3	11
									(2) Supplies and services	2,350	6	5	2,775	0	0	2,867	7	0	92	7	0	...		
									(3) Hospital charges				150	0	0	...			...			150	0	0
									(4) Miscellaneous contingencies				280	0	0	328	9	4	48	9	4	...		
									(5) Lock-ups contingencies	386	14	6	650	0	0	497	4	1	...	152	11	11
									Total	4,198	4	7	6,235	0	0	5,346	0	6	141	0	4	1,029	15	10
									XX.—Police—																	
									(1) Pay of Deputy Inspectors, Sergeants, Duffadars, Sowars and, Constables	1,656	0	0	1,660	0	0	1,656	0	0	...	4	0	0
									(2) Travelling allowance and expenses	...			...			...			...	...				
									(3) Supplies and services	120	0	0	120	0	0	...			...	120	0	0
									(4) Contingencies	...			...			...			...	...				
									(5) Cattle Pound contingencies	24	0	0	20	0	0	24	0	0	4	0	0	...		
									Total	1,800	0	0	1,800	0	0	1,680	0	0	4	0	0	124	0	0
									XXII.—Education—																	
									Grant-in-aid to Vernacular School	2,400	0	0	2,400	0	0	2,400	0	0	...	...				

Annual Report of Receipts and Expenditure of the Quetta Provincial Revenues for the year ending 31st March 1893—concluded.

Heads of Receipts.	Actuals of 1891-92.	Budget Estimate of 1892-93.	Actuals of 1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
XVII.—Police—					
Contribution from Quetta Municipal Fund . .					
Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures (Cattle Pound Receipts)	240 5 9	200 0 0	481 14 9	281 14 9	...
Total .	240 5 9	200 0 0	481 14 9	281 14 9	...
XXV.—Miscellaneous—					
Sale-proceeds of old Stores and Materials . .	173 3 3		145 8 0		
Other Items . . .	630 13 11		...		
Receipts from Staging Bungalows . . .	551 12 11	1,000 0 0	655 6 5		
Miscellaneous Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures . .	19 0 0		...		

Heads of Expenditure.	Actuals of 1891-92.	Budget Estimate of 1892-93.	Actuals of 1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
XXVI.—Scientific Veterinary Charges—					
Improvement in the breed of sheep . . .	...	1,000 0 0	31 0 0	...	969 0 0
XXV.—Political—					
(1) Salaries or allowances of Political Agent .	9,238 11 4	10,200 0 0	9,666 11 10	...	533 4 2
(2) Salaries or allowances of Extra Assistant Commissioner (Zhob) .	...	...	...	...	...
(3) Salaries of Establishment . .	7,753 9 8	8,710 0 0	10,808 7 5	2,098 7 5	...
(4) Travelling allowance of Establishment . .	541 4 5	720 0 0	740 4 1	20 4 1	...
(5) Travelling allowance of officers . . .	1,080 0 0	1,080 0 0	1,088 1 0	8 1 0	...
(6) Supplies and services .	35 0 10	340 0 0	485 4 1	145 4 1	...
(7) Contingencies . .	2,096 13 6	2,770 0 0	2,637 14 5	...	132 1 7
(8) North-Western Frontier (Levies) . . .	28,350 4 0	29,710 0 0	30,784 0 0	1,074 0 0	...
(9) Entertainment of Envoys and Chiefs .	201 9 0	200 0 0	50 2 6	...	149 13 6
Total .	49,797 4 9	53,730 0 0	56,260 13 4	3,346 0 7	815 3 3
XXXII.—Miscellaneous—					
(1) Donation for charitable purposes . . .	180 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0	...	...
(2) Miscellaneous an unforeseen charges .	811 10 5	1,870 0 0	742 0 7	...	1,127 15 5
Total .	991 10 5	2,050 0 0	922 0 7	...	1,127 15 5

| | | |

C.

Return of Land Revenue collections in kind and in cash in the District of Pishin for the year 1892-93.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Description.	Maunds collected.	Rate at which sold per maund.	Cash realized.	Total.	Remarks.
I.—Collection in kind.	*Mds. s. ch.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a p.*	
Wheat	6,072 28 6	3 4 0	19,736 4 9	19,736 4 9	
Barley	1,263 7 8	2 3 0	2,764 2 7	2,764 2 7	1 maund 16 seers sold at 14 seers per rupee, remaining sold at R2-3 per maund.
Bhoosa	7,675 9 4	0 6 0	2,902 14 5	2,902 14 5*	* 5 maunds at 10 annas, 187 maunds 20 seers at 8 annas, balance at 6 annas a maund.
Maize	610 11 0	2 4 0	1,373 1 11	1,373 1 11	
Straw of maize	...	...	...	...	
Millet	130 36 0	1 8 0	196 11 1	196 11 1	
Kangni	4 0 0	1 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	
Sevi	107 28 0	...	67 5 0	67 5 0	
Lucerne	10,925 11 4	0 3 0	2,046 9 10	2,046 9 10	
Total	...	...	29,093 1 7	29,093 1 7	
II.—Collection in cash.					
Melons and cucumbers (Palezat)	...	...	1,937 11 6	1,937 11 6	
Gardens and orchards	...	...	64 0 0	64 0 0	
Water mills	...	...	457 8 0	457 8 0	
Supplies	...	...	193 12 0	193 12 0	
Artesians	..	...	7 0 0	7 0 0	
Fixed assessment	...	...	24,640 4 0	24,640 4 0	
Fines	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	
Total	...	...	27,330 3 6	27,330 3 6	
III.—Grazing Tax	...	...	5,737 8 0	5,737 8 0	
IV.—Arrears of previous years recovered during 1892-93.	...	...	3,113 14 9	3,113 14 9	
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	65,274 11 10	65,274 11 10	

Detailed by Tahsil.

	Pishin.	Shorarud.	Total.
	R a. p.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*
I. Collection in kind	28,224 3 2	868 14 5	29,093 1 7
II. Collection in cash	27,242 8 6	87 11 0	27,330 3 6
III. Grazing Tax	5,306 2 0	431 6 0	5,737 8 0
IV. Arrears	3,113 14 9	...	3,113 14 9
Total	63,886 12 5	1,387 15 5	65,274 11 10

Detail of net revenue credited.

Total collection in cash as in column 4.	Lumbardari allowance paid.	Net revenue credited in Treasury.
R a. p.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*
65,274 11 10	3,103 3 1*	65,274 11 10

* This amount was paid from contingent grant and not deducted from revenue collections. Net amount credited to Treasury is therefore R65,274-11-10.

G. GAISFORD, *Major,*
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

D.

Return of Imperial Land Revenue Receipts for 1892-93.

Heads.	Budget Estimate for 1892-93.	Actuals for 1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
I.—Land Revenue—					
Ordinary revenue	63,900 0 0	65,244 11 10	1,344 11 10	...	
Miscellaneous	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	...	
III.—Salt—					
Excise duty on salt	...	...	...	...	
IV.—Stamps—					
Sale of general stamps	1,200 0 0	736 4 0	...	463 12 0	
Sale of court-fee stamps	9,000 0 0	8,362 11 0	...	637 5 0	
Fines and penalties	50 0 0	52 11 0	2 11 0	...	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	
V.—Excise—					
License fees	1,000 0 0	1,414 0 0	414 0 0	...	
Farm of drugs	4,000 0 0	4,250 0 0	5,350 0 0	...	
Sale-proceeds of Excise opium		5,100 0 0			
Abkari	8,000 0 0	13,750 0 0	5,750 0 0	...	
Fines, confiscations, and miscellaneous.	...	...	...	...	
VIII.—Assessed Taxes—					
Income Tax	175 0 0	217 3 6	42 3 6	...	
X.—Registration—					
Fees for registered documents	600 0 0	146 8 0	...	424 0 0	
Fees for copies of do.		29 8 0			
XII.—Interest—					
Interest on loans to Municipal and other public Corporations.	...	1,787 8 5	1,787 8 5	...	
Interest on loans to landholders and other notabilities.	...	500 0 0	500 0 0	...	
Interest on advances to cultivators.	...	350 1 3	350 1 3	...	
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—					
Sale-proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property.	...	255 5 6	255 5 6	...	
Court-fees realized in cash	...	...	...	...	
General fees, fines and forfeitures.	5,000 0 0	5,177 11 11	177 11 11	...	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	
XVIB.—Law and Justice—Jails—					
Jails	...	...	...	...	
XX.—Medical—					
Contributions	...	...	...	...	
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments—					
Sale of stores and materials	...	...	...	...	
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation—					
Contribution for pensions and gratuities.	...	...	...	...	
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing—					
Sale-proceeds of stationery	...	...	...	...	
XXV.—Miscellaneous—					
Supply bills	...	...	...	...	
Sale of old stores and materials	...	335 9 3	335 9 3	...	
Miscellaneous fees, fines and forfeitures.	...	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous	2,050 0 0	2,175 13 1	125 13 1	...	
Total	94,975 0 0	1,09,915 10 9	16,465 11 9	1,525 1 0	

G. GAISFORD, *Major*,
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

E.

Statement of Takavi Advances made in the Quetta-Pishin District during the year ending the 31st March 1893.

1	2	3	4	5	6
District.	Name.	Amount.	* Interest, if any, payable.	Total.	Remarks.
		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	
Quetta-Pishin District.	1. Malik Mihrban of Gadazai	1,000 0 0	187 8 0	1,187 8 0	*Interest for the full term in which advance is repayable.
	2. Malik Wazir Muhammad of Katir.	1,000 0 0	184 6 0	1,184 6 0	
	3. Abdul Aziz Batezai of Pishin	600 0 0	68 0 2	668 0 2	Interest for the full term in which advance is repayable.
	4. Malik Yusaf of Sarugurak.	1,500 0 0	165 6 7	1,665 6 7	Interest for the full term in which advance is repayable.
	5. Arbab Sher Yaman of Ahmad Khanzai.	1,160 0 0	.....	1,160 0 0	Without interest.
	6. Malik Amoo of Aghabarg .	1,000 0 0	187 8 0	1,187 8 0	Interest for the full term in which advance is repayable.
	7. Muhammad Hassan Khan of Inayat-ulla-Karez.	7,000 0 0	.....	7,000 0 0	Without interest.
	8. Bismilla Ghilzai of Abdul Rahmanzai.	2,000 0 0	593 12 0	2,593 12 0	Interest for the full term in which advance is repayable
	9. Malik Baha-ud-din of Nau-Hissar.	1,500 0 0	269 8 6	1,769 8 6	Interest for the full term in which advance is repayable.
	10. Haibat of Hanna . .	60 0 0	12 10 6	72 10 6	Interest for the full term in which advance is repayable.
	11. Mian Khan Shahwani of Sariab.	12,000 0 0	3,906 4 0	15,906 4 0	Interest for the full term in which advance is repayable.
	12. Malik Sher Muhammad of Hudda.	1,000 0 0	.....	1,000 0 0	Without interest.
	13. Dad Muhammad of Gadazai	960 0 0	.....	960 0 0	Without interest.
	14. Malik Amir and others of Burj Aziz Khan.	400 0 0	74 9 4	474 9 4	Interest for the full term in which advance is repayable.
	Total . .	31,180 0 0	5,649 9 1	36,829 9 1	

G. GAISFORD, *Major*,
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

F.

Statement of Recoveries made on account of Takavi Advances in the Quetta-Pishin District during the year ending the 31st March 1893.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
District.	Name.	Amount repayable.	Repayment during the year under report.		Balance.	Remarks.
			Principal.	Interest.		
		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	
Quetta-Pishin District.	1. Malik Rahim Dil . .	1,350 0 0	650 0 0	...	700 0 0	
	2. „ Kabul Mahomed . .	2,000 0 0	400 0 0	...	1,600 0 0	
	3. „ Nur Mahomed . .	500 0 0	400 0 0	...	100 0 0	
	4. Mian Khan Shahwani . .	5,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	...	4,000 0 0	
	5. Malik Bostan . . .	2,000 0 0	250 0 0	...	1,750 0 0	
	6. Khalil of Nau Hissar . .	1,000 0 0	200 0 0	...	800 0 0	
	7. Amir of Burj Aziz Khan .	300 0 0	300 0 0	3 7 10	...	
	8. Malik Mahomed Din . .	250 0 0	250 0 0	15 14 11	...	
	9. „ Yusof Bazai . .	1,000 0 0	300 0 0	92 14 1	700 0 0	
	10. „ Dado . . .	375 0 0	125 0 0	...	250 0 0	
	11. Nur Mahomed, Bazai . .	600 0 0	200 0 0	...	400 0 0	
	12. Akhundzada Ali Mahomed .	800 0 0	200 0 0	...	600 0 0	
	13. Malik Atta Mahomed . .	1,600 0 0	400 0 0	100 4 5	1,200 0 0	
	14. „ Nasir of Kuchlak .	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	...	...	
	15. „ Nawab . . .	1,000 0 0	200 0 0	...	800 0 0	
	16. „ Dil Murad . .	2,000 0 0	500 0 0	...	1,500 0 0	
	17. „ Wazir Mahomed of Katir	600 0 0	200 0 0	37 8 0	400 0 0	
	18. Ghulam Haider Khan, Ghilzai .	1,500 0 0	500 0 0	93 12 0	1,000 0 0	
	19. Malik Baha-ud-din, Bazai .	1,600 0 0	400 0 0	...	1,200 0 0	
	20. „ Hakim . . .	2,000 0 0	500 0 0	...	1,500 0 0	
	21. „ Guldad . . .	1,000 0 0	250 0 0	...	750 0 0	
	22. „ Jano Khan . .	100 0 0	100 0 0	6 4 0	...	
	23. „ Ajabya . . .	600 0 0	400 0 0	...	200 0 0	
	24. „ Islam . . .	600 0 0	400 0 0	...	200 0 0	
	25. Mir Alayar Khan . . .	2,500 0 0	500 0 0	...	2,000 0 0	
	Total . .	31,775 0 0	10,125 0 0	350 1 3	21,650 0 0	

G. GAISFORD, *Major*,
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

G.

Statement of the Judicial work of the various Officers in the Quetta-Pishin District for the year 1892-93.

Officers.	Civil Suits disposed of.		Execution of decree cases.	Total.	Criminal Trials disposed of.		Total.	Miscellaneous revenue cases.	Grand Total.
	Original.	Appellate.			Original.	Appellate.			
Deputy Commissioner	4	96	5	105	41	66	107	127	339
Assistant Political Agent	31	4	30	65	175	1	176	242	483
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta	38	48	36	122	1,727	3	1,730	...	1,852
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin	236	...	71	307	278	...	278	199	784
Cantonment Magistrate	308	...	192	500	977	...	977	...	1,477
Senior Munsiff, Quetta	188	...	104	292	10	....	10	...	302
Munsiff, Quetta	3,147	...	2,184	5,331	52	...	52	...	5,383
Native Assistant, Khojak	357	...	227	584	107	...	107	...	691
Tahsildar, Quetta	34	...	8	42	32	...	32	...	74
Tahsildar, Pishin	225	..	66	291	77	...	77	...	368
Naib Tehsildar, Quetta	23	...	4	27	14	...	14	...	41
Naib Tahsildar, Pishin	68	...	1	69	10	...	10	...	79
Total	4,659	148	2,928	7,735	3,500	70	3,570	568	11,873

G. GAISFORD, *Major*,
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

H.

Statement showing the number and Classification of Political Cases in the District tried by Jirga during 1892-93.

Place of Jirga Sittings.	Local Cases.									Inter-Provincial cases, Baluchistan, Sind and Punjab.			Grand Total.
	Murder.	Robbery.	Adultery.	Adultery with murder.	Land and revenue.	Betrothal and other cases connected with marriages.	Cattle-lifting.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	With Punjab.	With Sind.	Total.	
Quetta	3	...	...	...	8	3	...	22	36	...	...	...	36
Pishin	3	..	2	...	2	10	...	13	30	...	...	...	30
Toba and Khojak	4	...	...	...	1	4	...	9	18	...	...	...	18
Total	10	...	2	...	11	17	...	44	84	...	...	...	84

G. GAISFORD, *Major*,
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

I.

Return of Cognizable Offences showing Result of Police Operation in the detection and prosecution of Crime and recovery of Property during the year 1892-93.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Offences.	Cases.							Persons.							Property			Remarks.
			Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrate direct, or by the Police, including all false occurrences of cognizable crime.	Cases pending before Court from previous year.	Number of cases decided.	Number of cases ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year before the Magistrate or Session.	Cases admitted.	Percentage of cases convicted to admitted (columns 7 and 9).	Pending at the end of last year.	Arrested by Police or under order of Magistrate.	Finally convicted.	Percentage (columns 11 to 13).	Acquitted or discharged.	Died, escaped, transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Pending at the end.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
		CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE, PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY, SAFETY AND JUSTICE.															*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*		
1	241, 242, 249, and 251.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	9	...	9	6	...	9	67	...	9	6	67	3	...	...	.....	.....	...	
2	212	Harbouring an offender	2	...	2	2	...	2	100	...	3	3	100	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	
3	224 and 225	Other offences against public justice.	9	...	6	6	1	9	67	...	11	9	82	...	...	2	.....	.....	...	
4	147 and 148	Rioting, unlawful assembly	22	2	21	16	3	22	73	19	196	143	66	50	1	21	.....	.....	...	
		TOTAL	42	2	38	30	4	42	71	19	219	161	68	53	1	23	.....	.....	...	
		CLASS II.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PERSONS.																		
5	302	Murder	8	3	7	7	2	8	88	6	12	10	56	2	...	6	329 9 0	328 6 0	99	
6	307	Attempt to murder	5	...	4	4	...	5	80	...	16	16	100	...	...	...	52 0 0	52 0 0	100	
7	304, 308	Culpable homicide	3	2	5	4	...	3	100	2	3	4	80	1	...	...	.....	.....	...	

8	376	Rape	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
9	377	Unnatural offence	4	...	4	2	...	4	50	...	4	2	50	2	...	...	.....	.....	...
10	309	Suicide	4	...	3	3	...	4	75	...	4	3	75	...	1	...	.....	.....	...
11	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	13	...	12	11	...	13	85	...	14	11	79	2	1	...	.....	.....	...
12	328	Administering stupefying drugs with intent to cause hurt.	5	...	2	...	1	3	...	...	8	...	...	7	...	1	84 8 0	.....	...
13	332	Voluntarily causing hurt to deter a public servant from his duty.	2	...	2	2	1	2	100	...	2	2	100	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
14	363	Kidnapping	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
15	346	Wrongful confinement in secret	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	.....	.....	...
16	353, 354	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	2	...	2	2	...	2	100	...	3	3	100	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
17	304*a*	Rash or negligent act	1	1	2	1	...	1	100	1	1	1	50				.....	.....	...
18	498	Enticing or taking away with criminal intent a married woman.	2	...	2	2	...	2	100	...	5	5	100	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
		TOTAL	52	6	48	40	3	50	80	9	75	59	70	16	2	7	466 1 0	380 6 0	82
		CLASS III.—OFFENCES AGAINST PERSONS, PROPERTY OR PROPERTY ONLY.																	
19	395, 397	Dacoity	3	2	2	2	...	3	67	12	2	14	100	...	...	...	291 1 6	22 5 6	7
20	394	Robbery with hurt	5	...	2	1	...	4	25	...	4	1	25	3	...	...	827 3 0	376 0 0	45
21	392	Robbery	12	...	4	4	1	11	36	...	12	8	67	1	...	3	2,527 10 9	2,394 6 6	95
22	430, 436	Serious mischief	4	1	4	4	...	4	100	1	4	5	100	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
23	428, 429	Mischief by poisoning animals	3	...	2	2	...	2	100	...	2	2	10	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
24	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence.	144	3	27	23	1	137	17	4	39	29	88	13	...	1	10,395 12 3	2,671 7 7	26
25	451	House-trespass	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
		TOTAL	172	6	42	37	2	162	23	17	64	60	74	17	...	4	14,041 11 6	5,464 3 7	39
		CLASS IV.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSONS.																	
26	343	Wrongful restraint	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	4	4	100	...	...	...		.....	...
		TOTAL	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	4	4	100	..	...	...	... ...	.....	...

Return of Cognizable Offences showing Result of Police Operation in the detection and prosecution of Crime and recovery of Property during the year 1892-93—concluded.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Offences.	Cases.							Persons.							Property			Remarks.
			Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrate direct, or by the Police, including all false occurrences of cognizable crime.	Cases pending before Court from previous year.	Number of cases decided.	Number of cases ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year before the Magistrate or Session.	Cases admitted.	Percentage of cases convicted to admitted (columns 7 and 9).	Pending at the end of last year.	Arrested by Police or under order of Magistrate.	Finally convicted.	Percentage (columns 11 to 13).	Acquitted or discharged.	Died, escaped, transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Pending at the end.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
		CLASS V.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.															R a. p.	R a. p.		
27	456	Lurking house-trespass	18	...	4	4	...	18	22	...	5	4	80	1	...	...	.....	.....	...	
28	379 to 381	Theft	297	7	132	112	2	283	40	7	172	138	77	39	...	2	10,469 7 5	5,988 13 8	57	
29	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	22	...	21	19	...	22	86	...	22	19	86	3	...	...	1,772 13 9	1,259 14 9	71	
30	411, 414	Recovery of stolen property	51	...	50	38	1	51	75	...	82	60	73	21	...	1	3,569 7 11	3,109 6 9	87	
31	448	Criminal house-trespass	3	...	3	1	...	3	33	...	3	1	33	2	...	...	.....	.....	...	
		TOTAL ...	391	7	210	174	3	377	46	7	284	222	76	66	...	3	15,811 13 1	10,358 3 2	66	
		CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE.																		
32	109, 110 of C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character	17	....	16	10	1	17	94	...	33	30	91	2	...	1	.....	.....	...	
33	Offences cognizable by Police.	Gambling	8	1	8	4	1	8	50	4	97	46	45	39	...	16	.....	.....	...	
		Opium Act	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	2	2	100	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	
		Excise Laws	4	...	4	4	...	4	100	...	4	4	100	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	
		Railway Act	7	...	6	5	1	7	71	...	10	8	80	1	...	1	.....	.....	...	
		Forest Act	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	

	277, 285 and 34, Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal and Local laws.	Public and local nuisances	1,112	...	1,112	975	...	1,112	3	...	1,114	975	88	139	...	...	.....	.....	...
		TOTAL	1,150	1	1,147	1,005	3	1,149	88	4	1,260	1,065	84	181	...	18	.....	.....	...
		GRAND TOTAL																	
1	Class I	Offences against State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.	42	2	38	30	4	42	71	19	219	161	68	53	1	23	.....	.....	
2	Class II	Serious offences against persons.	52	6	48	40	3	50	80	9	75	59	70	16	2	7	466 1 0	380 6 0	82
3	Class III	Offences against persons, property or property only.	172	6	42	37	2	162	23	17	64	60	74	17	...	4	14,041 11 6	5,464 3 7	39
4	Class IV	Minor offences against persons.	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	4	4	100	..	...	...	.....	.....	..
5	Class V	Minor offences against property.	391	7	210	174	3	377	46	7	284	222	76	66	...	3	15,811 13 1	10,358 3 2	66
6	Class VI	Other offences not specified above.	1,150	1	1,147	1,005	3	1,149	88	4	1,260	1,065	84	181	...	18	.....	.....	...
		TOTAL	1,808	22	1,486	1,287	15	1,781	72	56	1,906	1,571	80	333	3	55	30,319 9 7	16,202 12 9	53

G. GAISFORD, *Major*,
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

J.

Statement showing the Distribution of the Quetta-Pishin Police on 31st March 1893.

Names of Thanas.	Assistant District Superintendent, Police.	Deputy Inspectors			Sergeants			Constables		Sowars			Miscellaneous.			Grand Total.
		On R80.	On R60.	On R40.	On R27.	On R17.	On R14.	On R12.	On R11.	Daffadars on R37.	On R33.	On R27.	Sweepers on R9.	Bhistees on R10.	Mochi on R20.	
Sanctioned strength	2	3	2	5	11	24	53	148	215	6	20	36	4	4	1	534
Police Office	2	1	...	...	3	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Mach Thana	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Quetta City „	...	...	1	...	1	1	3	22	32	...	...	...	...	1	...	61
Sadar „	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	5	7	1	...	1	...	...	...	17
Pishin „	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	7	10	...	...	3	...	...	...	25
Killa Abdulla „	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	7	...	...	1	...	1	...	14
Chaman „	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	3	10	...	2	2	...	...	...	21
„ Outpost	...	...	...	...	...	1		2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Shelabagh „	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Bostan „	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
TOTAL	2	2	2	2	7	10	15	52	88	1	2	7	...	2	...	192
					Guards.											
Jail and Hospital Guard	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Magazine	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
District Superintendent of Police's Bungalow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Revenue Commissioner's ditto	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Deputy Commissioner's ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Survey Party	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Judicial Guard	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Line duties	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	4	2	1	13
Drill Master	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Garanthi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Orderlies	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	10	...	4	8	...	...	...	35
On privilege leave	...	1	...	...	1	...	3	6	3	1	...	4	...	...	...	19
„ furlough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3
„ sick leave	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sick in hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Court Inspectors	...	...	...	1	1	1	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Guard over Magistrate Bolan's Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Recruits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Present in lines	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	15	12	3	12	17	...	...	...	68
Wanting to complete	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Present on Railway line	...	...	...	2	...	7	14	46	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	115
On leave without pay	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	7
TOTAL	...	1	...	3	4	14	38	96	127	5	18	29	4	2	1	342
GRAND TOTAL	2	3	2	5	11	24	53	148	215	6	20	36	4	4	1	534

G. GAISFORD, *Major*,
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

K.

Caste Return of the Police in the Quetta-Pishin District for the year 1892-93.

Religion or Caste.	Assistant District Superintendent, Police, Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors.	Non-Commissioned Officers and Rank and File.		Total.	Remarks.
		Sowars.	Footmen.		
Christian	1	...	...	1	
Hindus	2	13	24	39	
Sikhs	2	19	58	79	
Indian Muhammadans	4	16	290	310	
Punjab Frontier Pathans	3	5	21	29	
Local Pathans	...	6	52	58	
Biluch	...	3	11	14	
Sweepers	...	...	4	4	
Total	12	62	460	534	

G. GAISFORD, *Major,*

Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

L.

Actual accounts of Receipts and Expenditure of the Quetta-Pishin Police Local Fund for the year 1892-93.

Heads of Receipts.	Amount.	Total.	Heads of Expenditure.	Amount.	Total.	Remarks.
	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.	
Chanda Fund	7,588 2 3	7,588 2 3	Chanda Fund	7,405 5 11	7,405 5 11	
Clothing Fund	10,097 14 1	10,097 14 1	Clothing Fund	11,146 0 3	11,146 0 3*	*Winter uniform was supplied to the whole force this year.
Equipment Fund	941 10 5	941 10 5	Equipment Fund	864 11 10	864 11 10	
Estate of deceased officers	975 3 9	975 3 9	Estate of deceased officers	1,008 14 7	1,008 14 7†	†R80-10-7 were in hand 1st April 1893, which were disbursed.
Total Receipts	19,602 14 6	19,602 14 6	Total Expenditure	20,425 0 7	20,425 0 7	
Opening Balance	10,339 10 3	10,339 10 3	Closing Balance	9,517 8 2	9,517 8 2	
GRAND TOTAL	29,942 8 9	29,942 8 9	GRAND TOTAL	29,942 8 9	29,942 8 9	

G. GAISFORD, *Major,*

Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

M.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the "Special Allotment" in the Quetta-Pishin District during the year 1892-93.

Heads of Receipts.	Amount.	Heads of Expenditure.	Amount.	Remarks.
	R a. p.		R a. p.	
XVII.—*Police.*		XV.—*Post Office.*		
Contribution paid by the Quetta Municipality on account of the City Police.	11,404 0 0	Pay of Postal Levies . . .	1,960 0 0	
		XX.—*Police.*		
		Pay, travelling allowance, contingencies, and equipment allowance of Police.	1,16,944 11 11	
		XXV.—*Political.*		
		Pay of Levies in Pishin . .	75,448 2 10	
Total .	11,404 0 0	Total .	1,94,352 14 9	

G. GAISFORD, *Major,*
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

N.

Return showing the Convicts admitted into the Quetta Jail during the year 1892-93.

Description.	Number of prisoners in jail on the 31st March 1892.		Admitted to the jail during 1892-93.		Released or transferred during the year.		Remaining in jail on 31st March 189	
	Male.	*Female.*	*Male.*	*Female.*	*Male.*	*Female.*	*Male.*	*Female.*
Convicts*	47	2	531	12	474	11	57	1
Civil prisoners	...	...	20	...	20	...	...	...
Total .	47	2	551	12	494	11	57	1

* Under-trial prisoners are also included.

G. GAISFORD, *Major,*
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

O.

Statement showing Cost of Prisoners in the Quetta Jail for 1892-93.

Average daily number of prisoners in jail.	Amount spent on food of prisoners during 1892-93.	Average cost of maintenance per head per annum.	Amount realized by jail labour.	Nett cost per head per annum.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
73·21*	*4,214 6 5	*57 9 0	1,127 1 7	42 2 8

* Under-trial prisoners who are not employed on works have also been included.

G. GAISFORD, *Major,*
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

Annual Report of the Quetta Municipality.

Accounts of Receipts and Disbursements for the year ending 31st March 1893.

Receipts.	Budget Estimate of 1892-93.	Revised Estimate of 1892-93.	Actuals of 1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
REVENUE—					
A.—Municipal Rates and Taxes—					
1. Octroi	70,000 0 0	93,000 0 0	1,05,031 11 1	12,031 11 1	...
2. Tax on houses and lands.	...	...	...	...	...
3. Tax on animals and vehicles.	50 0 0	450 0 0	406 4 0	...	43 12 0
4. Tax on professions and trades.	...	...	...	...	...
5. Tolls (on roads and ferries).	...	...	...	...	...
6. Water-rate	...	200 0 0	243 8 0	43 8 0	...
7. Lighting-rate	...	...	...	...	...
8. Conservancy (including scavenging and latrine rates).	10,500 0	10,500 0 0	9,988 9 0	...	511 7 0
9. Others (to be specified in detail—*e.g.*, servants' tax, pilgrims' tax, etc.).	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	868 0 3	...	131 15 9
Carried over	81,550 0 0	1,05,150 0 0	1,16,538 0 4	12,075 3 1	687 2 9

Disbursements.	Budget Estimate of 1892-93.	Revised Estimate of 1892-93.	Actuals of 1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
EXPENDITURE—					
A.—General Administration and Collection Charges—					
1. General administration, (*a*) Office establishment, inspection, Honorary Magistrate's establishment, etc.	1,638 0 0	2,500 0 0	2,577 10 4	77 10 4	...
2. Collection of taxes, including bonded warehouses (establishment, purchase of account-books and paper, money-boxes, repairs to outposts, etc.).	9,000 0 0	12,500 0 0	12,215 9 6	...	284 6 6
3. Collection of tolls on roads and ferries.	...	...	...	...	...
4. Survey of land	...	...	...	...	...
5. Refunds	...	5,000 0 0	5,713 14 10	713 14 10	...
6. Pensions and gratuities.	...	...	154 0 0	154 0 0	...
B.—Public Safety—					
1. Fire (establishment, purchase of fire-engines, buckets, repairs, etc.).	20 0 0	844 0 0	383 7 11	...	460 8 1
Carried over	10,658 0 0	20,844 0 0	21,044 10 7	945 9 2	744 14 7

N.B.—Judicial fines under special Acts should be credited under "Fines" below.

(*a*) It must be clearly understood that under these heads only such general charges are to be shown as cannot be properly shown under any of the other heads. Wherever establishment is employed, or works are constructed, for a particular purpose only, the charge should be shown under the head to which that purpose belongs, and not under these heads.

Accounts of Receipts and Disbursements for the year ending 31st March 1893—continued.

Receipts.	Budget Estimate of 1892-93.	Revised Estimate of 1892-93.	Actuals of 1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Brought forward .	81,550 0 0	1,05,150 0 0	1,16,538 0 4	12,075 3 1	687 2 9
B.—Realizations under special Acts—					
1. Pounds . . .	...	...	...	...	...
2. Hackney-carriage .	400 0 0	3,300 0 0	3,443 7 6	143 7 6	...
3. Licenses for sale of spirits and drugs.	...	...	...	...	...
4. Others (to be specified in detail), brokerage fees.	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...
C.—Revenue derived from Municipal property and powers apart from taxation—					
1. Rents of lands, houses, serais, dâk bungalows.	22,885 0 0	23,000 0 0	23,672 9 7	672 9 7	...
2. Sale-proceeds of lands and produce of lands, etc.	2,500 0 0	4,600 0 0	5,666 5 8	1,066 5 8	...
3. Conservancy receipts (other than taxes and rates).	150 0 0	800 0 0	758 0 0	...	42 0 0
4. Fees and revenue from educational institutions.	800 0 0	1,476 0 0	1,310 11 10	...	165 4 2

Disbursements.	Budget Estimate of 1892-93.	Revised Estimate of 1892-93.	Actuals of 1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Brought forward .	10,658 0 0	20,844 0 0	21,044 10 7	945 9 2	744 14 7
B.—Public Safety—*contd.*					
2. Lighting (establishment, purchase of lamps and oil, repairs, etc.).	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	1,672 11 10	...	327 4 2
3. Police (establishment, purchase of clothing, lanterns, etc., repairs to outposts, etc.).	11,320 0 0	11,404 0 0	11,397 0 0	...	7 0 0
4. Rewards for destruction of wild animals and snakes.	100 0 0	150 0 0	113 14 0	...	36 2 0
C.—Public Health and Convenience—					
1. Water-supply. Capital outlay.	...	...	...	...	...
1. Water-supply. Establishment, etc.	...	1,649 0 0	1,049 0 0	...	600 0 0
2. Drainage. Capital outlay	...	...	...	...	...
2. Drainage. Establishments, repairs, etc.	...	...	...	...	...
3. Conservancy (including road cleaning and watering) and latrines.	18,400 0 0	24,000 0 0	23,469 4 9	...	530 11 3
4. Hospitals and dispensaries.	3,240 0 0	3,360 0 0	3,330 0 0	...	30 0 0
5. Vaccination . .	...	...	...	...	...
6. Market and slaughter-houses.	...	...	...	...	...
7. Pounds . . .	...	...	...	...	...
8. Dâk bungalows and serais.	...	...	...	...	...

5. Fees and revenue from medical institutions.	...	...	...	...	...
6. Fees and revenue from markets and slaughter-houses.	2,775 0 0	3,200 0 0	3,260 0 11	60 0 11	...
7. Fees and revenue from tramways.	...	...	...	...	...
8. Other fees (to be specified).	2,600 0 0	1,610 0 0	1,475 14 3	...	134 1 9
9. Fines under Municipal and other Acts.	1,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	1,989 10 9	...	10 5 3
10. Interest on investments.*	...	...	...	...	...
11. Premium on loans	...	...	...	...	...
D.—GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS (FOR GENERAL AND SPECIAL PURPOSES)—					
1. From Government*	2,400 0 0	2,400 0 0	2,400 0 0	...	...
2. From public for educational purposes.	...	524 0 0	552 0 0	28 0 0	...
3. Other*	...	...	...	...	...
E.—MISCELLANEOUS—					
1. Recoveries on account of services rendered to private individuals.	2,535 0 0	5,000 0 0	5,557 8 9	557 8 9	...
2. Other items	2,500 0 0	8,800 0 0	10,135 9 7	1,335 9 7	...
Carried over	1,22,095 0 0	1,61,860 0 0	1,76,764 15 2	15,243 13 1	1,038 13 11
9. Arboriculture, public gardens, and experimental cultivation.	4,200 0 0	4,200 0 0	4,125 1 11	...	74 14 1
10. Registration of births and deaths.	...	...	...	...	...
11. Public Works (a)	...	...	...	...	...
(i) Establishment (b)	1,830 0 0	1,830 0 0	1,835 8 0	5 8 0	...
(ii) Building (c) .					
(iii) Roads . .	20,000 0 0	53,763 9 10	45,579 7 11	...	8,184 1 11
(iv) Stores (c) .					
D.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—					
1. Schools and colleges	7,900 0 0	9,121 0 0	9,103 9 10	...	17 6 2
2. Contributions . .	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0	...	...
3. Libraries, museums, menageries, etc.	240 0 0	240 0 0	240 0 0	...	...
E.—CONTRIBUTIONS—					
(For general purposes) (d)	31,000 0 0	33,000 0 0	41,912 9 1	8,912 9 1	...
F.—MISCELLANEOUS—					
1. Interest on loans. Previous years.	330 2 7	642 0 0	641 8 5	...	0 7 7
1. Interest on loans. Current year.	1,194 0 0	1,146 0 0	1,146 0 0	...	...
2. Discount . .	...	...	...	...	...
3. Actual cost of works done for private individuals.	...	2,000 0 0	2,277 6 11	277 6 11	...
4. Other items (to be specified).	3,300 0 0	4,250 0 0	4,266 8 9	16 8 9	...
G.—EXTRAORDINARY AND DEBT—					
1. Investments . .	...	...	...	...	...
(a.) In securities (other than for sinking fund).	...	...	...	...	...
(b.) In Savings Bank.	...	...	...	...	...
	1,16,312 2 7	1,74,199 9 10	1,73,804 6 0	10,157 9 11	10,552 13 9

N.B.—Judicial fines under special Acts should be credited under "Fines" below.

* Against each of these heads show separately receipt for (*a*) General, (*b*) Educational, (*c*) Medical purposes.

(*a*)—It must be clearly understood that under these heads only such general charges are to be shown as cannot be properly shown under any of the other heads. Wherever establishment is employed, or works are constructed, for a particular purpose only, the charge should be shown under the head to which that purpose belongs, and not under these heads.

(*b*)—If the Public Works establishment be employed partly upon works connected with any of the other heads the share of the charges debitable to those heads should be shown under those heads, and not under this head.

(*c*)—Cost of buildings erected or stores used for special work, *e.g.*, for water-works, should be charged to those works; cost of such buildings or stores only will be shown here as properly cannot be shown under any of the other heads.

(*d*)—Contributions should be classified according to the object for which they are made, e.g., for schools under D—Public Instruction, etc. contributions not made for any particular purpose, or for a purpose for which no separate head is provided, should be charged under this head.

Accounts of Receipts and Disbursements for the year ending 31st March 1893—concluded.

Receipts.	Budget Estimate of 1892-93.	Revised Estimate of 1892-93.	Actuals of 1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Brought forward .	1,22,095 0 0	1,61,860 0 0	1,76,764 15 2	15,943 13 1	1,038 13 11
F.—Extraordinary and Debt—					
1. Sale-proceeds of Government securities and withdrawal from Savings Bank.	...	...	...	...	...
2. Loans from Government.	...	...	...	...	...
Loans raised in the market from private individuals.	...	12,000 0 0	12,000 0 0	...	...
3. Realizations of sinking funds for repayment of loans.	...	...	...	...	...
4. Advances (*a*) Permanent.	...	...	...	...	...
4. Advances (*b*) Other	65 0 0	72 0 0	59 8 0	...	12 8 0
5. Deposits . .	500 0 0	2,188 0 4	2,188 0 4	...	...
Total Receipts .	1,22,660 0 0	1,76,120 0 4	1,91,012 7 6	15,943 13 1	1,051 5 11
Opening Balance .	3,177 0 0	3,015 4 9	3,015 4 9	...	...
GRAND TOTAL .	1,25,837 0 0	1,79,135 5 1	1,94,027 12 3	...	...

Disbursements.	Budget Estimate of 1892-93.	Revised Estimate of 1892-93.	Actuals of 1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Brought forward .	1,16,312 2 7	1,74,199 9 10	1,73,804 6 0	10,157 9 11	10,552 13 9
G.—Extraordinary and Debt—*contd.*					
2. Payments to sinking fund.	...	...	...	...	...
3. Repayment of loans .	4,660 0 0	2,467 2 0	2,467 2 0	...	...
4. Advances . .	...	...	...	...	...
(*a*)—Permanent .	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*)—Other . .	...	...	...	...	...
5. Deposits . . .	500 0 0	2,213 0 4	2,213 0 4	...	...
Total Payments .	1,21,472 2 7	1,78,879 12 2	1,78,484 8 4	10,157 9 11	10,552 13 9
Closing Balance .	4,364 13 5	255 8 11	15,543 3 11	...	...
GRAND TOTAL .	1,25,837 0 0	1,79,135 5 1	1,94,027 12 3	...	...
MEMORANDUM OF LIABILITIES AND CLAIMS.					
Liabilities—					
Balance of loans . .	...	...	...	...	...
Less balance of sinking funds.	...	...	...	...	...
Net balances of loans . .	...	...	...	...	...
Deposits	...	...	...	...	...
Claims—					
Advances recoverable . .	...	...	...	...	...
Net amount of debt . .	...	...	...	...	...

G. GAISFORD, *Major*,
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

Q.

Annual Accounts of Receipts and Expenditure of Pishin, Sadar and District Bazars, Excluded Local Funds for the year 1892-93.

Heads of Receipt.	Actuals of 1892-93.	Heads of Disbursements.	Actuals of 1892-93.
	R. a. p.		R. a. p.
Land Revenue	...	Interest	...
Stamps	...	Refunds	...
Excise	...	Charges of collection of Revenue	2,528 10 6
Provincial Rates	...	General Administration	973 3 1
Assessed Taxes	16,020 1 8	Law and Justice	...
Registration	...	Police	3,276 4 3
Police	540 7 6	Marine	...
Marine	...	Education	844 3 9
Education	...	Medical	501 12 0
Medical	...	Minor Departments	13,815 13 8
Minor Departments	12,316 11 0	Superannuations	...
Interest	...	Miscellaneous	5,324 1 7
Superannuations	...	Public Works	8,666 6 10
Miscellaneous	2,008 7 10	Deposits and Advances	4,632 11 3
Public Works	...		
Deposits and Advances	16,613 5 10		
Total Receipts	47,499 1 4	Total Disbursements	40,563 2 11
Opening Balance	7,699 4 8	Closing Balance	14,635 3 1
GRAND TOTAL	55,198 6 0	GRAND TOTAL	55,198 6 0

G. GAISFORD, *Major*,
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

R.

Statement showing Total Income, Expenditure, and Balances of all the Excluded Local Funds in the Quetta-Pishin District for 1892-93.

Name of Fund.	Opening balance of year.	Income of the year.	Expenditure of the year.	Closing balance on 31st March 1893.
	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.
1. Quetta Municipal Fund	3,015 4 9	1,91,012 7 6	1,78,484 8 4	15,543 3 11
2. Pishin, Sadar and District Bazar Fund	7,699 4 8	47,499 1 4	40,563 2 11	14,635 1
3. Quetta-Pishin Police Local Fund	10,339 10 3	19,602 14 6	20,425 0 7	9,517 8 2
GRAND TOTAL	21,054 3 8	2,58,114 7 4	2,39,472 11 10	39,695 15 2

G. GAISFORD, *Major*,
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

S.

Return of Schools and Education in the Quetta-Pishin District for the year 1892-93.

Name and Place of School.	Class of School.	Number of Pupils in School on the 31st March 1893.							Income of School.				Cost of School.
		Christians.	Hindus.	Indian Muhammadans.	Local Pathans.	Baluch and Brahuis.	Others.	Total.	Contributed by Local Funds.	Grant-in-aid from Provincial or Imperial Revenues.	Realized by fees and subscriptions.	Total.	
									R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1. Sandeman High School, Quetta	High School	...	118	62	22	3	2	207	2,847 7 7	2,400 0 0	1,862 11 10	7,110 3 5	7,110 3 5
2. Lady Sandeman Girls' School, Quetta	Primary School	...	42	4	...	...	1	47	1,993 6 5	.....	.....	1,993 6 5	1,993 6 5
3. European School, Quetta	.....	30	...	...	...	...	...	30	600 0 0	1,200 0 0	995 5 9	2,795 5 9	2,575 0 0
4. Pishin School	Primary School	...	12	3	25	...	...	40	717 4 3	.....	.....	717 4 3	717 4 3
5. Kushdil Khan School	Primary School	...	...	...	40	...	...	40	126 15 6	.....	.....	126 15 6	126 15 6
Total	.....	30	172	69	87	3	3	364	6,285 1 9	3,600 0 0	2,858 1 7	12,743 3 4	12,522 13 7

G. GAISFORD, *Major*,
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

APPENDIX III.

No. 4557, dated Shahrig, the 11th August 1893.

From—Captain C. A. Kemball, Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali,

To—The Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan.

I have the honour to submit, herewith, the Administration Report of the Thal Chotial Agency for the year 1892-93.

Administration Report of the Thal Chotiali Agency for the year 1892-93.

AREA AND LIMIT OF THE AGENCY.

1. The Bar Khan Tahsil (including Kohlu) has now been added to this Agency, and the total area of the Thal Chotiali Agency stands, therefore, at 16,100 square miles.

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.

2. Major C. E. Yate, C.S.I., C.M.G., was in charge of the District as Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali, and Political Agent, Loralai and Railway Districts, till the 20th April 1892, when he made over to Lieutenant A. H. McMahon and proceeded on leave to Europe. Lieutenant A. H. McMahon held charge for the remainder of the year.

The following officers held charge of the appointment of Assistant Political Agent during the year :—

(1) Lieutenant F. G. Beville, from 1st April 1892 to 1st May 1892.

(2) Lieutenant J. McConaghey, from 25th May 1892 to 17th October 1892.

(3) Lieutenant A. F. Bruce, from 17th October 1892 up to the close of the year.

The charge of the Sibi Sub-district was held by R. B. Hitturam, C.I.E., up to 2nd June 1892, when he was deputed on special duty to Quetta, and was relieved by Diwan Ganpat Rai, C.I.E., who held charge up to the end of the year.

Khan Bahadur Jelaluddin Khan held charge of the Duki Sub-district throughout the year up to the 16th March 1893, when he was relieved by Diwan Utam Chand.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

3. The Budget estimate and the actuals of receipts for the year under review are given in Statement B. The total revenue of the District from all sources was estimated at R2,39,424 but the actual receipts amounted to R2,67,748-8-5, showing an increase of R28,324-8-5 over the estimate. Compared with the realizations of the previous year, a decrease of R22,566-3-11 will be observed. The cause of this decrease is explained below :—

I.—Land Revenue.

The total income under this head was estimated at R1,98,421. The actuals amount to R2,16,872-4-3, thus representing an increase of R18,451-4-3 over the estimates, and a decrease of R17,979-6-4 over the actual receipts for the preceding year.

The following table shows the differences between the actuals of the two years on account of land revenue receipts by Tahsils :—

Name of Tahsil.	Increase		Decrease		Remarks.
	In quantity.	In cash.	In quantity.	In cash.	
	Mds. srs. ch.	*R a. p.*	*Mds. srs. ch.*	*R a. p.*	
Sibi	5,925 12 0	...	...	7,226 1 5	
Shahrig	...	...	2,490 35 0	1,566 4 2	
Duki	...	...	13,613 39 1	9,187 0 9	
Total	5,925 12 0	...	16,104 34 1	17,979 6 4	

Sibi Tahsil.

The large decrease in cash in this Tahsil is due to want of rain, on account of which the rabi crops suffered, and the khushkaba lands could not be cultivated.

The kharif crops also failed to a great extent. This was due to incessant rains and to the zemindars having been compelled, in consequence, to cultivate after the sowing season had passed. The slight increase in the quantity of revenue in kind, is really no increase at all as the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi, omitted to note the quantity of bhoosa sold in the previous year's return. There is actually a decrease of 2,089 maunds 36 seers.

Shahrig Tahsil.

The decrease in this Tahsil is due to a smaller quantity of land having been brought under wheat and barley cultivation. The rice crop sustained considerable damage from hail.

Duki Tahsil.

The kharif crops show a decided improvement over those of the previous year, but the rabi crops suffered from scarcity of rain, owing to which the greater portion of the khushkaba lands were left uncultivated. The result on the whole was a decrease of R9,187-0-9. Compared with the Budget estimate for the year, the actual receipts realized may be considered as very satisfactory.

IV. Stamps.

The actual receipts under this head show an increase of R1,005-8-0 over the estimated figures, and a decrease of R2,867-15-0 over the actuals of the previous year. This is probably due to the suspension of work on the Railway in the Bolan Pass, and with it the decrease of litigation.

V. Excise.

The total increase under this head amounts to R9,215-0 over the estimate, and to R3,328-14 over the receipts of last year. This large increase is chiefly due to the enhanced rate now levied for retail vend of spirituous and fermented liquors, and to the Abkari contractors having anticipated an influx into the Sibi town, owing to the expected construction of the Mushkaf-Bolan Railway, and in consequence paying more for their contract.

X. Registration.

The decrease under this head calls for no remarks.

XII. Law and Justice.

There has been a slight fall under this head compared with the estimates which requires no explanation.

XXV. Miscellaneous.

The estimated income under this head was R4,240-0-0. The actual receipts amount to R3,906-7-6, showing a decrease of R333-8-6 over the estimated figures, as per detail below:—

	Estimate.			Actuals.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
(a) Duty on Khar and Kalar salt	3,100	0	0	3,375	5	0
(b) Sale of old stores and materials	.....			14	15	2
(c) Miscellaneous (cattle pound)	1,140	0	0	515	15	4
(d) License fees of arms	.....			0	4	0
	4,240	0	0	3,906	7	6
Decrease . .	R333-8-6					

The principal decrease appears under Miscellaneous, which is due to certain receipts remaining uncredited at the close of the year.

Appendix C shows the land revenue collections in cash and kind during the year under report.

The total collections in cash amounted to R2,51,390-2-11. Of this, R8,775-11-8 was paid on account of lumbardari allowance, R2,01,691-11-3 paid into the Quetta Treasury, R6,993-15-7 adjusted by book transfer with the Comptroller of India Treasuries, and R33,928-12-5 remained outstanding at the close of the year.

POLICE.

4. Appendix F-1 is the return of cognizable cases which occurred during the year. More serious crime occurred in the District this year than during the last year. This is due to the fact that the District of Bar Khan was included in Thal Chotiali for Police administration and to the large numbers of workmen employed on the Railway at Mud Gorge. The working of the Police shows some slight improvement.

Appendix F-2 shows the distribution of the Police force at the close of the year.

Appendix F-3 shows the caste of the men employed in the force. Attempts are now being made to induce suitable local Pathans to enlist.

JUDICIAL AND MAGISTERIAL.

5. Appendix D shows the judicial work of the various officers in the Thal Chotiali District during the year 1892-93. The total number of cases decided was 2,751. Of this 265 were miscellaneous revenue cases. Such cases were not shown in the previous year's return. Sixty-eight cases decided in the courts of Tahsildar and Naib Tahsildar, Bar Khan, are added to the present return owing to the Bar Khan Tahsil having been added to this charge with effect from 1st April 1892. Omitting these cases from the calculation, there remain 2,418. Compared with the figures of the previous year, there is a decrease of 169, as per margin. It is satisfactory to note that there is a decrease in the criminal cases during the year under report.

Under Civil, original	98
„ Criminal „	57
„ Appeals, civil and criminal	4
Execution of decrees	10
TOTAL	169

PUBLIC WORKS.

6. The following new works were constructed during the year under report:—

(1) Levy post at Inzerghat for dâk sowars.

(2) Levy post at Dilkuna.

(3) Certain additions to Agent to the Governor-General's house at Ziarat.

(4) Petition-writers' shed at Loralai.

(*a*) WATER-SUPPLY.

Experiments were made to sink wells on the Sembar Road between Duki and Spintangi but failed.

The scheme of bringing a supply of pure drinking water from the Nari River in pipes for the mobilization camp at Sibi was taken up and completed during the year. A branch line connected with the main pipe for the civil population is under construction. The Sibi Municipality has up to date contributed R16,719 for the work.

DÂK BUNGALOWS.

7. The rest-house at Zandra, which was hitherto controlled and maintained by the Public Works Department, was brought on the civil list during the year. With this exception there was no change in the dâk bungalows and rest-houses in the District. The cost of maintenance of the dâk bungalows amounted to R4,290-10-7.

LOCAL FUNDS.

SIBI MUNICIPAL FUND.

8. The Sibi Municipal Fund was administered by the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi, during the year under report. On the 1st April 1892 there was a balance of R23,177-5-0 to the credit of the fund. The receipts during the year 1892-93 amounted to R26,055-6-8, and the expenditure to R43,933-14-10, thus leaving a balance of R5,298-12-10 on the 31st March 1893.

Statement I, attached to the report, contains the details of receipts and expenditure under each head.

The large increase in expenditure as compared with the actuals of last year is due to R16,719, having been contributed towards the water-supply at Sibi, and R2,000 lent to Quetta Municipality.

Loralai Town Fund.

9. This fund was managed by the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Duki. Appendix K shows the detailed account of the fund for 1892-93. The opening balance during the year was R7,909-8-6 and the closing balance R7,706-1-7. The receipts amounted to R12,722-8-5 and the expenditure to R12,925-15-4.

Shahrig Bazar Fund.

10. Under the order * of the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, the Shahrig Bazar Fund was formed into an excluded local fund, and the amounts to the credit of the fund were placed in the Government Treasury on the 1st February 1893. The balance to the credit of the fund on the 31st March 1893 was R5,728-7-3. The details of receipts and expenditure for two months, *viz.* February and March 1893, are given in Appendix K.

* No. 7695, dated 8th December 1892.

A sum of R10,000 has been lent from this fund to the Quetta Municipality on the security of the Ingle market buildings on interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Police Trust Fund.

11. This fund is administered by the District Superintendent of Police. Appendix J shows the state of the fund under each head of the account. The fund closes with the balance of R8,694-6-11.

Appendix L shows total income, expenditure, and balances of all the excluded local funds in the District.

The closing balance of all the funds amount to R27,427-12-7.

TAKAVI ADVANCES.

12. A sum of R5,712-8-0 was advanced to cultivators during the year. The amount recovered in repayment of advances is R2,075-0-0—*vide* Appendices M and N.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

13. The general health in the District during the year was good. There were a few cases of small-pox and remittent fever in the Bar Khan illaqua, and of colic and diarrhœa on the Railway line between Mangi and Dirgi.

The District, though, was visited by cholera during the year. It first broke out at Sibi in June 1892, and, notwithstanding the necessary precautions being taken, it spread over the whole District. The number of men seized was 190, out of which 124 died and 66 recovered.

Appendix P shows the details of localities visited by cholera and deaths at each place.

POLITICAL.

14. Several events of very considerable political importance took place during the year under review.

(*a*) Marris and Zarguns.

The circumstances of this case are briefly as follow :—

One Mehan Khan, Zargun, was murdered by Nozbandgani, Marris, and the case was brought up before the Jirga at Maruuj in January 1891 and settled. The amount of blood money agreed upon was paid, and the headman of the Zarguns, Dada Khan, was made to give security in R1,000 for the future good conduct of his tribe. In spite, however, of the Jirga settlement the feud broke out again, by two Zarguns murdering a Marri on the 25th June 1892 in close proximity to Dada Khan's village in Kohlu. The Marris were greatly excited, and it was only by the strenuous exertions of the Government officials that they were prevented from retaliation. The case was finally decided at the Fort Munro Jirga in September 1892; the two accused Zarguns were made to pay R500, and to give two girls to the Nozbandganees in marriage. They were further sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years. Rupees 500 of the sum of R1,000 given as security by Dada Khan, Zargun, was ordered to be forfeited to Government, and the remaining R500 were remitted to him in consideration of the damage done to his fields by the Marris when they besieged his village during the excitement which

resulted after the murder of the Marri by the two Zarguns. The Zarguns appealed to the Agent to the Governor-General against the severity of the sentence, but their appeal was dismissed.

(*b*) KHILWANI AND KALANDRANI SECTIONS OF THE BIJRANI MARRIS.

This was an ordinary blood feud amongst two sub-sections of the Bijrani Marris. It commenced in 1891 by a Kalandrani "Dom" (musician) killing a Khilwani "Dom." During the continuance of the feud four men on either side were killed. The case was put up before the Sibi Jirga of March 1892, but no settlement could be arrived at. It was finally settled by the Marri Jirga on 19th September 1892, and their settlement was approved by the combined Baluch and Punjab Jirga which was at that time assembled at Fort Munro. Blood money was decreed on either side. Heavy securities were taken to prevent the reopening of the feud, and hostages were taken to ensure prompt compliance in the Jirga's award.

(*c*) THINGANI AND CHILGRI MARRIS.

The origin of this case was as follows:

Some years ago a Thingani Marri enticed away the wife of a Chilgari. In the year 1889 the accused applied to the Political Agent to have his case settled, but by Marri custom no settlement was possible as the woman was still living. Steps were, however, taken to prevent the Chilgaris retaliating on the accused, or the woman. In January 1892, one Sobdar Thingani Wadera settled the case with the father of the woman agreeing to give him ₹300, in cash, a girl in marriage, and a sword and gun. There was, however, some difficulty as to the rightful party to receive this compensation, and the result was that the brother of the Thingani Marri who had enticed away the wife of the Chilgari was waylaid by three Chilgaris and murdered. The murderers were arrested, and the case was put up before a tribal Jirgah in Sibi on the 28th August 1892. A heavy fine was put on the Chilgaris, and the case was settled to the satisfaction of both parties. Sufficient security was taken to prevent the continuance of the feud.

(*d*) KOTPARS AND BRAHUIS.

On 26th December 1892 a dispute arose between the Kotpars and some Brahui sowars in the service of the Khan of Kalat over some harvest grain. Several Kotpars and Brahuis were wounded, and one of the Kotpars subsequently died. The ringleaders were arrested through the Khan's Naib at Lehri, and Sardar Sohrab Khan, the Domki Chief, and kept in custody in the Sibi Jail pending the settlement of the case by the Sibi Jirga. The following settlement was arrived at. The Kotpars were to pay ₹1,500 to the Brahuis as blood money, and ₹100 on account of the property lost by the Brahuis in the fight. The Brahuis were to pay ₹750 to the Kotpars, as the number of wounded on the Kotpar side exceeded that on the Brahui side. This settlement was considered satisfactory, and was confirmed by the Political Agent. This was an important case as having occurred in the territory of the Khan of Kalat within the political jurisdiction of the Political Agent, Thal Chotiali. The case was treated as any other similar case occurring within the jurisdiction of the Political Agent, and was accepted by all concerned as a matter requiring no comment. The case therefore forms a precedent, and renders the management of the country east of the Railway line an easier matter in future.

(*e*) KHETRANS AND ZHOB LEVIES AT RAKNI.

This dispute arose in October 1892. Some men of the Zhob Levy post were caught by some Khetrans taking some Jowari from a field in the vicinity of the post. The Khetran wished to take the men to the Levy thana, and a fight ensued between the sowars of the Zhob Levy corps and some Khetran sowars, in which some of the latter received serious injuries. The case was referred to Jirga, and the Zhob Levy sowars were made to pay ₹650, which sum was paid to the wounded Khetrans in compensation for the injuries they had received.

(*f*) FEUD BETWEEN SHERANI AND MOHAMADANI MARRIS.

The old-standing feud between the Sherani and Mohamadani sub-sections of the Loharani section of the Marri tribe, in which several lives were lost on either side, and which had kept the whole Marri tribe in a state of turmoil for the last few years, was satisfactorily settled during the year under review. The award given by the Marri Jirga was placed before the combined Baluchistan and Punjab Jirga at Fort Munro, and received their approval. The facts of the case were fully reported to the Agent to the Governor-General in this Office No.

415-F.C., dated 7th October 1892, and the Jirga settlement was confirmed by him in his letter No. 6704, dated 28th October 1892.

This was the most important case settled during the year. It is not necessary to refer in this report to the numerous circumstances attending and combining to keep alive the feud which commenced some years ago. The case was decided in 1891 by the Political Agent, but sufficient security not having been taken to ensure the carrying out of the award, the feud soon broke out again, and the whole Marri country remained in a disturbed state. The settlement now arrived at is perfectly satisfactory, and there is no fear whatever of a re-commencement of the strife.

A most important point in the political administration of the district during the current year was the settlement of the matter of the future relations between the Marri Chief and his headmen, between whom ill-feeling had long existed. Of late years Nawab Mehrulla Khan's health had become gradually worse, and he took a less and less active part in the administration of his tribe. The influence of Mir Hazar Khan and other headmen had proportionately increased. Matters recently reached the stage when Mir Hazar Khan and all the headmen of the tribe were on one side with the actual control of the tribe in their hands, while, on the other side, Nawab Mehrulla Khan and his son stood practically alone and unsupported; as a natural consequence of this unsatisfactory state of affairs the existing feuds between sections of the tribe were allowed to continue unchecked, the contending factions of the tribe made use of their feuds to further their own cause, and the internal state of the tribe was drifting from bad to worse. Lieutenant McMahon, then Political Agent in charge of the District, foresaw the increasing necessity of recommending strong measures at an early date; but, before doing so, he waited to see the result of a final effort to bring about a peaceable settlement. Fortunately his efforts proved successful, insomuch so that not only the tribal feuds and the question of the distribution of Kohlu revenue were satisfactorily settled, but an agreement was arrived at between the Sardar and headmen of the tribe regarding their mutual relations, which there is every reason to believe will prove a lasting one and obviate the necessity of Government interference in the internal affairs of the tribe for an indefinite time to come.

Mir Hazar Khan's position as Wazir of the Marri tribe was recognized, and, as such, he is to assist the Sardar and his son in the management of the tribe. The position of the Sardar as Chief of the tribe is now clearly defined, the Wazir being in all matters subordinate both to the Sardar and his son, Khair Baksh Khan. It is impossible to over-estimate the importance of the settlement; prior to this settlement the affairs of the tribe could not have been in a more unsatisfactory position; now everything is working smoothly, and no difficulty has been experienced in the settlement of this long out-standing case.

The valuable services rendered by Diwan Ganpat Rai, C.I.E., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi, Kazi Jellaluddin Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Duki, Nawab Shahbaz Khan Bugti, and Sardar Bahram Khan, in bringing about the above results were brought to the notice of the Agent to the Governor-General in this Office No. 411-F. C., dated 7th October 1892, who fully appreciated them, and thanked Lieutenant McMahon for the trouble he had taken in the matter.

TRIBAL LEVIES.

15. There was no change in the Levies in this District during the year, except that the allowance of R300 granted to the Marri Chief, under the terms of the agreement made between the Government of India and Nawab Mehrulla Khan on the 24th October 1885, for the cession to the British Government of petroleum rights at Khattan, was discontinued to him with effect from the 31st May 1892, owing to the abandonment of oil wells at Khattan. The services of the tribal guard stationed at Khattan, the monthly pay of which was R330, were also dispensed with at the same time. The present Levies cost R19,514-0-0 per mensem, *viz.*—

	R	a.	p.
Levies	18,391	0	0
Postal service	1,123	0	0
	19,514	0	0

JIRGAS.

16. Appendix E shows the number and classification of political cases tried by Jirga at various places in the District. It also gives the number of cases decided by the Jirga, composed of the leading tribal Chiefs of the two Districts of Dera Ghazi Khan and Thal Chotiali

The total number of cases decided was 225, and of this 114 were connected with the Dera Ghazi Khan District and three with Sind..

SERIOUS CRIMES.

17. Three murders were committed during the year. The accused in each case were found guilty and sentenced to death.

FORESTS.

18. *Gumbaz.*—The erection of pillars defining the boundaries of the grass rakh at Gumbaz was completed, and the tract was declared a reserved forest with effect from 1st April 1893, under Notification No. 943, dated 21st February 1893.

Thali.—The Thali Forest was declared a State forest with effect from 1st August 1892, under Notification No. 3643, dated 25th June 1892.

Anambar and Vanechi.—The question of reserving certain tracts at Anambar and in the Vanechi country, which was under consideration during the last year, could not conveniently be taken up during the year under review.

Narechi.—The proposal to reserve certain tracts along the Narechi stream in the Duki Sub-district is under consideration.

Rupees 4,627-12-7 was credited to Government during the year 1892-93 on account of royalty.

EDUCATION.

19. No new school was opened during the year under report. The only school which exists in the Thal Chotiali District is the one at Sibi. The average attendance in this school during the year was 85 against 63 in last year. The number of boys at the close of the year was 89. The school is solely maintained by the Sibi Municipality and private subscriptions. The receipts during the year were ₹1,469-4-1 and the expenditure ₹1,060-14-5 (*vide* Statement O attached).

HORSE-BREEDING OPERATIONS.

20. There were eleven horse and two donkey stallions in this District during the year 1892-93. The number of mares covered by them during the year was 451 against 464 last year. The donkey stallions were transferred to India in January 1893. The total expenditure on account of the feed and keep of the stallions amounted to ₹4,011-5-0. The number of horses castrated were 113 during the year against 132 in the last year.

FAIRS.

21. The ninth annual Horse Show was held at Sibi on the 13th February 1893 and three following days.

The total number of animals registered for exhibition was 1,332 as against 1,284 last year, thus showing an increase of 48 over 1891-92. The number would have been still higher, but that the exceptional wet weather prevented horse-breeders from bringing their animals to the Show. One hundred and thirty-four animals were purchased by the Army Remount Department, Native Cavalry Police, Levies and Native officers, at a total cost of ₹25,359.

The purchasing officers attending the fair were very few this year, and this fact is calculated to discourage the horse dealers for the future.

The remarkable point of the Horse Show was the exhibit of a horse plough which was designed after the pattern of those used at Babugarh. It was made by an enterprizing zemindar of Sibi, and it was the first plough that was ever seen in Baluchistan. It excited the interest of many landowners and zemindars. The total sum expended in prizes was ₹2,515, of which ₹1,000 was contributed by Government and the balance contributed by Local Funds. On the whole the show was a great success.

JAILS.

22. Appendix G shows the number of convicts admitted into the Sibi Jail during the year 1892-93. The total number admitted during the year was 208, and the number of prisoners who remained at the close of the previous year was 19, making a total of 227. Of these 196 were released during the year, and 31 remained in the jail at the close of the year.

Appendix H shows the cost of feeding the prisoners during the year under report The total cost amounted to R2,315-2-10. The average daily number of prisoners during the year was 49·94, and the average cost of maintenance per head per annum was R27-5-7, and the net cost R46-5-11.

REGISTRATION OF DOCUMENTS.

23. The Registration (Act III of 1877) was extended to the whole of British Baluchistan and the Agency territories, and its provisions were formally brought into force in the Thal Chotiali and Loralai and Railway districts with effect from 1st April 1892. The appointments of Registrars and Sub-Registrars were sanctioned under Notifications Nos. 2003 and 2004, dated the 4th April 1892. The total number of documents registered during the year was 110, and the fees realized amounted to R209-0-0.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.

24. The Births, Deaths, and Marriages Registration Act (VI of 1886) was introduced into the Thal Chotiali, Loralai and Railway Districts with effect from 1st January 1892. The Deputy Commissioner and Political Agent has been appointed Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages under Notifications cited in the margin. No births, deaths, etc., have been registered during the year under report.

Agent to the Governor-General's Notification No. 86, dated 6th January 1892.

Agent to the Governor-General's Notification No. 86, dated the 6th January 1892.

Foreign Department Notification No. 152-E., dated the 26th January 1892.

Foreign Department Notification No. 155-E., dated the 26th January 1892.

COAL.

25. The coal-mines in the Thal Chotiali District at Khost yielded during the year under review 13,284 tons.

C. A. KEMBALL, *Captain*,
Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

B.

Return of Imperial Land Revenue Receipts, That Chotiali District, 1892-93.

Heads.	Budget.	Actuals.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
I.—Land Revenue	1,67,380	1,71,473 15 7	4,093 15 7	...
Ordinary revenue	9,900	22,130 2 10	12,230 2 10	...
Miscellaneous	21,141	23,268 1 10	2,127 1 10	...
III.—Salt—				
Excise duty on salt	...	25 12 6	25 12 6	...
IV.—Stamps—				
Sale of general stamps	2,070	2,279 12 0	209 12 0	...
Sale of court-fee stamps	8,500	9,183 14 0	683 14 0	...
Fines and penalties	60	171 14 0	111 14 0	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...
V.—Excise—				
License fees	560	955 0 0	395 0 0	...
Farm of drugs	6,100	8,000 0 0	1,900 0 0	...
Abkari	13,000	19,920 0 0	6,920 0 0	...
Sale-proceeds of Excise opium	...	...	...	...
Fines, confiscations, and miscellaneous	...	...	...	...
VIII.—Assessed Taxes—				
Income Tax	...	...	...	...
X.—Registration—				
Fees for registering documents	300	169 0 0	...	91 0 0
Fees for copies of registered documents		40 0 0		
XII.—Interest—				
Interest on loans to municipal and other public corporations	...	...	...	...
Interest on loans to landholders and other notabilities	...	...	...	...
Interest on temporary loans on advances to cultivators	...	...	...	...
XVI A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—				
Sale-proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property	500	371 4 2	...	128 11 10
Court-fees realized in cash	...	...	...	...
General fees, fines and forfeitures	5,673	5,845 4 0	172 4 0	...
Miscellaneous	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	...
XVI B.—Law and Justice—Jails—				
Jails	...	...	...	...
XX.—Medical—				
Contributions	...	...	...	...
XXI.—Scientific and Other Minor Departments—				
Sale of stores and materials	...	...	...	...
XXII.—Receipts in Aid of Superannuation—				
Contributions for pensions and gratuities	...	...	...	...
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing—				
Sale-proceeds of stationery	...	...	...	...
XXV.—Miscellaneous—				
Salt and khar	3,100	3,375 5 0	275 5 0	...
Supply bills	...	...	...	...
Sale of old stores and materials	...	14 15 2	14 15 2	...
Miscellaneous fees, fines and forfeitures	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous (cattle pound)	1,140	515 15 4	...	624 8
License fees of arms	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	...
Total	2,39,424	2,67,748 8 5	29,168 4 11	843 12 6

Note.—The actuals of 1892-93 have been verified by the Treasury Officer, Quetta. The two items of R6,793-15-7 and R33,928-12-5 under Land Revenue do not appear in the Quetta Treasury books. The former was adjusted by book transfer with the Comptroller of India Treasuries, and the latter had not been recovered at the close of the year.

C. A. KEMBALL, *Captain,*
Deputy Commissioner, That Chotiali.

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C.

Return of Land Revenue collections in kind and in cash in the Thal Chotiali District for the year 1892-93.

Description.	Maunds collected.	Average rate at which sold per maund.	Cash realized.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
I.—Collections in kind—	*Mds. srs. cks.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	
Wheat	38,036 38 4	2 15 3	1,12,271 9 7		
Barley	4,351 7 2	2 7 7	10,770 3 5		
Bhusa	33,420 23 10	0 7 7	15,789 9 9		
Jowari	20,162 36 15	1 15 1	39,186 5 11		
Kirbi	.....	.....	982 0 6		
Mustard	898 3 12	3 0 5	2,714 4 10		
Zeera	1 10 0	8 0 0	10 0 0		
Moong	767 26 8	2 8 3	1,931 3 3		
Moth	44 19 8	2 3 2	97 12 10		
Maccai	1,012 16 0	2 1 11	2,145 6 6		
Bajri	230 13 12	2 0 10	472 9 0		
Til	53 9 1	6 6 6	340 15 6		
Shali	5,694 28 14	1 7 0	8,180 0 6		
Cotton	325 25 14	2 5 0	754 14 1		
China	103 34 8	1 2 11	123 1 2		
Smukha	10 1 0	0 8 0	5 0 2		
Total	1,05,113 14 12	.....	1,95,775 1 0	1,95,775 1 0	
II.—Collections in cash—					
Crops cut green (subz khurda)	.....	.....	3,349 4 7		
Melon and cucumbers (Talezat)	.....	.....	329 1 10		
Gardens and orchards, water mills.	.....	.....	782 8 0		
Fixed assessments	.....	.....	500 0 0		
Tobacco	.....	.....	106 8 6		
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	380 5 3		
Total	.....	.....	5,447 12 2	5,447 12 2	
III.—Grazing tax	.....	.....	.....	24,425 2 9	
IV.—Arrears of previous years recovered during year under review.	.....	.....	.....	25,742 3 0	
Grand Total	.....	.....	.....	2,51,390 2 11	

Detail by Tehsils.

	Sibi Tahsil.	Shahrig Tahsil.	Duki Tahsil.	Grand Total
	R a. p.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*
I.—Collection in kind.	91,850 15 8	30,970 6 4	72,953 11 0	1,95,775 1 0
II.— Do. in cash.	2,775 8 0	591 2 10	2,081 1 4	5,447 12 2
III.—Grazing tax	5,722 6 4	4,790 8 3	13,912 4 2	24,425 2 9
IV.—Arrears	3,038 13 4	11,668 14 8	11,034 7 0	25,742 3 0
Total	1,03,387 11 4	48,021 0 1	99,981 7 6	2,51,390 2 11

Detail of nett revenue credited.

Total collections in cash as in column 4.	Lumbardari allowance paid.	Nett revenue credited in Treasury.
R a. p.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*
2,51,390 2 11	8,775 11 8	2,08,685 10 10*

* Credited into Quetta Treasury 2,01,691 11 3
Adjusted by book transfer . 6,993 15 7
2,08,685 10 10

Outstanding 33,928 12 5

C. A. KEMBALL, *Captain,*
Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

D.

Statement of the Judicial work of the various Officers in the Thal Chotiali District for the year 1892-93.

Officers.	Civil Suits disposed of.		Execution of decree cases.	Total.	Criminal Trials disposed of.		Total.	Miscellaneous Revenue cases.	Grand Total.
	Original.	Appellate.			Original.	Appellate.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Deputy Commissioner and Political Agent, Thal Chotiali	1	14	...	15	7	12	19	13	47
Assistant Commissioner and Assistant Political Agent, Thal Chotiali	1	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	3
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi	34	21	33	88	195	11	206	56	350
Ditto do., Duki	88	2	22	112	33	...	33	...	145
Tahsildar, Sibi	82	...	32	114	141	...	141	104	359
Ditto, Shahrig	71	...	20	91	69	...	69	70	230
Ditto, Duki	14	...	8	22	15	...	15	...	37
Ditto, Bar Khan	26	...	8	34	22	...	22	...	56
Munsiff, Sibi	690	...	325	1,015	59	...	59	...	1,074
Naib Tahsildar, Sibi	92	...	21	113	17	...	17	22	152
Ditto, Shahrig	68	...	12	80	35	...	35	...	115
Ditto, Duki	8	...	1	9	4	...	4	...	13
Ditto, Bar Khan	8	...	2	10	2	...	2	...	12
Ditto, Sinjawi	109	...	23	132	26	...	26	..	158
Total	1,292	37	507	1,836	627	23	650	265	2,751

C. A. KEMBALL, *Captain.*
Deputy Commissioner. Thal Chotiali.

E.

Statement showing the Number and Classification of Political Cases in the Thal Chotiali District tried by Jirga during the year 1892-93.

Place of Jirga sittings.	Local Cases.									Inter-provincial Cases between Baluchistan and Sind and Punjab.			Grand Total.
	Number.	Robbery.	Adultery.	Adultery with murder.	Land revenue.	Betrothal and other cases connected with marriage.	Cattle-lifting.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	With Punjab.	With Sind.	Total.	
Quetta	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	6
Sibi	15	11	3	...	10	6	...	15	60	...	...	...	60
Local Jirgas.													
Sibi Sub-district	3	1	...	...	...	9	2	9	24	...	3	3	27
Duki ditto	...	...	3	1	5	...	8	1	18	...	...	...	18
Fort Munro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	...	114	114
Total	21	12	7	1	15	15	10	27	108	114	3	117	225

C. A. KEMBALL, *Captain,*
Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

F-1.

Return of Cognizable Offences showing Result of Police Operations and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property during the year 1892-93.

Serial number.	Law under which punished.	Description of Offence.	Cases.								Persons.						Property			Remarks.
			Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrate direct or by the Police, including false accusation of cognizable crime.	Cases pending before the court from previous year.	Number of cases decided.	Number of cases ending in conviction.	Number of cases pending at the close of the year before the Magistrate or Session.	Number of cases admitted.	Percentage of cases convicted to admitted.	Pending at the end of last year.	Arrested by Police or appearing under orders of Magistrate.	Finally convicted.	Percentage.	Acquitted or discharged.	Disposed of, *i.e.* died, transferred, admitted as approvers, etc.	Pending at the end of year.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
																	ℛ a. p.	ℛ a. p.	ℛ a. p.	
1	Section 241, I. P. C.	Delivery to another of coin as genuine which, when first possessed, the deliverer did not know to be counterfeit.	2	...	2	2	...	2	100	...	3	3	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	„ 211 „	False charge of offence made with intent to injure.	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	„ 224 „	Resistance or obstruction by a person to his lawful apprehension.	3	...	2	2	1	3	66·66	...	2	2	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	„ 223 „	Escape from confinement or custody negligently suffered by public servant.	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	
5	„ 286 „	Negligent conduct with respect to any explosive substance.	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	„ 273 „	Sale of noxious food or drink	2	...	2	2	...	2	100	...	2	2	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	„ 272 „	Adulteration of food or drink which is intended for sale.	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	„ 147 „	Rioting	23	...	21	17	...	21	80·95	...	220	113	51·36	107	...	...	...	...	...	Two cases struck off and four compounded struck off.
9	„ 143 „	Being member of an unlawful assembly	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	„ 302 „	Murder	16	...	8	7	4	13	53·84	...	26	14	53·84	8	1	3	642 4 0	492 4 0	76 10 3	
11	„ 307 „	Attempt to murder	3	...	2	2	1	3	66·66	...	8	1	12·5	7	...	...	...	...	...	
12	„ 304 „	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.	2	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	
13	„ 308 „	Attempt to commit culpable homicide	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
14	„ $\frac{148}{303}$ „	Rioting, $\frac{\text{armed with a deadly weapon}}{\text{murder.}}$	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	

15	„	148	„	Rioting, armed with a deadly weapon	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	7	...		...		...		
16	„	376	„	Rape	4	...	4	3	...	4	75	...	7	3	42·85	4	...	...	...		...		...		
17	„	309	„	Attempt to commit suicide	4	...	2	1	...	3	33·33	...	3	1	33·33	1	1	...	...		...		...		One accused died, the other case struck off.
18	„	325	„	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt	3	...	2	2	1	3	66·66	...	5	2	40	...	...	3	...		...		...		
19	„	326	„	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means.	2	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...		...		...		One case was filed as political at the request of appellant.
20	„	335	„	Causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation not intending to hurt any other than the person who gave the provocation.	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	1	1	100	...	...	..	...		...		...		
21	„	328	„	Administering stupefying drug with intent to cause hurt, etc.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		...		Was struck off by order of Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.
22	„	353	„	Assault or use of criminal force to deter public servant from discharge of his duty	6	...	6	5	...	6	83·33	...	15	7	46·66	8	...	...	...		...		...		
23	„	323	„	Voluntarily causing hurt	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...		...		...		Was compounded.
24	„	506	„	Criminal intimidation	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...		...		...		
25	„	451	„	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	0	...		...		
26	„	454	„	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	13	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,260	12	6	...		...		Five struck off, eight not found.
27	„	457	„	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	71	...	12	10	1	65	15·38	...	26	9	34·61	11	...	6	6,010	2	8	914	6	0	15	3	5	
28	„	456	„	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		...		Struck off.
29	„	453	„	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	797	0	0	797	0	0	109	0	0	The accused died in the custody of the Police.
30	„	448	„	House-trespass	2	...	2	2	...	2	100	...	2	2	100	...	...	...	...		...		...		
31	„	486	„	Knowingly selling goods marked with counterfeit property or trade mark.	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...		...		...		
32	„	379	„	Theft	105	...	48	34	3	97	35·05	...	78	49	62·82	24	...	5	3,431	9	0	896	9	3	26	1	10	
33	„	380	„	Theft in a building, tent or vessel	81	...	27	20	3	73	27·39	...	47	28	59·57	12	...	7	3,410	8	9	398	14	9	11	6	5	
34	„	403	„	Dishonest misappropriation of moveable property or converting it to one's own use.	2	...	2	1	...	2	50	...	3	1	33·33	2	...	...	12	8	0	12	8	0	100	0	0	
35	„	392	„	Robbery	9	...	5	3	...	7	42·85	...	13	6	46·15	7	...	...	819	3	3	217	3	3	26	8	2	
36	„	394	„	Person voluntarily causing hurt in committing or attempting to commit robbery, or any other person jointly concerned in such robbery.	3	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	295	0	0	...			...		
				Carried over	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,689	0	2	3,718	13	3	...			

Return of Cognizable Offences showing Result of Police Operations and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property during the year 1892-93 – concluded.

Serial number.	Law under which punished.	Description of Offence.	Cases.							Persons.						Property.						Remarks.
			Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrate direct or by the Police, including false accusation of cognizable crime.	Cases pending before the court from previous year.	Number of cases decided.	Number of cases ending in conviction.	Number of cases pending at the close of the year before Magistrate or Session.	Number of cases admitted.	Percentage of cases convicted to admitted.	Pending at the end of last year.	Arrested by Police or appearing under orders of Magistrate.	Finally convicted.	Percentage.	Acquitted or discharged.	Disposed of, *i.e.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, etc.	Pending at the end of year.	Stolen.			Recovered.			Percentage.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			19			20			21
		Brought over	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	R 16,689	a. 0	p. 2	R 3,718	a. 13	p. 3	R	a.	p.	
37	Section $\frac{148}{395}$, I. P. C.	Rioting $\frac{\text{armed with deadly weapon}}{\text{dakaiti}}$	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	125	8	0	125	8	0	100	0	0	
38	„ 411 „	Dishonestly receiving stolen property knowing it to be stolen.	20	...	18	13	1	20	65	...	26	15	57·69	9	...	2	351	6	0	301	4	0	85	11	9	
39	„ 406 „	Criminal breach of trust	7	...	4	2	...	6	33·33	...	4	2	50	2	...	...	97	14	0	65	6	0	66	12	8	One case struck off.
40	„ 429 „	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming, or rendering useless any elephant, camel, horse, etc., whatever may be its value, or any other animal of the value of R50 or upwards.	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	...			...			...			
41	„ 430 „	Mischief by causing diminution of supply of water for agricultural purposes.	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	2	2	100	...	...	...	...			...			...			
42	„ 409 „	Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by banker, merchant or agent, etc.	4	...	3	2	1	4	50	...	4	2	50	1	...	1	130	5	0	12	1	0	9	4	1	
43	„ 366 „	Kidnapping or abducting a woman to compel her marriage or to cause her defilement.	2	...	2	1	...	2	50	...	4	2	50	2	...	...	...			...			...			
44	„ 377 „	Unnatural offences	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...			...			...			
45	„ 153 „	Wantonly giving provocation with intent to cause riot.	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	21	21	100	...	...	...	...			...			...			
46	„ 182 „	Giving false information to a public servant in order to cause him to use his lawful power to the injury or annoyance of any person.	2	...	2	2	...	2	100	...	2	2	100	...	...	...	...			...			...			
47	„ 436 „	Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to destroy a house, etc.	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...			...			Not found.

48	„ 282 „	Counterfeiting or performing any part of the process of counterfeiting the Queen's coin.	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...		...		...		
49	„ 354 „	Assault or use of criminal force to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty.	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	...		...		...		
50	„ 510 „	Appearing in a public place, etc., in a state of intoxication and causing annoyance to any person.	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	...		...		...		
51	„ 163 „	Taking a gratification for the exercise of personal influence with a public servant.	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	...		...		...		
52	„ 352 „	Assault or use of criminal force otherwise than on grave provocation.	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	...		...		...		
53	„ 43 of Act III of 1867.	Penalty for being found in gaming-house, penalty for owning or keeping or having charge of a house.	5	...	5	5	...	5	100	...	28	25	89·28	3	...	...	...		...		...		
54	Section 13 of Act III of 1867.	Gaming and selling birds and animals to fight in public streets.	2	...	2	1	...	2	50	...	23	21	91·30	2	...	...	...		...		...		
55	Section 32 of Act, Forest.	Cutting of grass from protected forest	2	...	2	1	...	1	100	...	2	1	50	1	...	...	...		...		...		One case struck off.
56	Section 109 of C. P. C.	Security for good behaviour from vagrants and suspected persons.	4	...	4	3	...	4	75	...	4	3	75	1	...	...	...		...		...		
57	Section 113 of Act IX of 1890.	Travelling without pass or ticket, or with insufficient pass or ticket, or beyond authorized distance.	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	...		...		...		
58	Section 118 of Act IX of 1890.	Entering carriage in motion or otherwise improperly travelling on a Railway.	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	2	2	100	...	...	...	...		...		...		
59	Section 121 of Act IX of 1890.	Obstructing Railway servant in his duty	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	...		...		...		
60	Section 130 of Act IX of 1890.	Special provision with respect to the commission by children of acts endangering safety of persons travelling by Railway.	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	2	2	100	...	...	...	...		...		...		
61	Section 126 of Act IX of 1890.	Maliciously wrecking or attempting to wreck a train.	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		...		
62	Section 101 of Act IX of 1890.	Endangering the safety of persons	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		...		
		TOTAL	441	...	212	157	24	399	39·34	...	633	353	55·76	232	3	45	17,894	1	2	4,223	0	3	24	4	5	

C. A. KEMBALL, *Captain,*
Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

F-2.

Distribution of the Thal Chotiali Police Force on the 31st March 1893.

No.	Name of Post.	Honorary Assistant District Superintendent, Police.	Inspectors.	Deputy Inspectors on ₹80.	Deputy Inspectors on ₹60.	Deputy Inspectors on ₹40.	First grade Sergeants on ₹27.	Second grade Sergeants on ₹17.	Third grade Sergeants on ₹14.	First grade Constables on ₹12.	Second grade Constables on ₹11.	Third grade Constables on ₹10.	Duffadars on ₹33.	Sowars on ₹27.	Sweeper.	Bhisti.	Mochi.	Remarks.
1	Sibi, 1st class thana	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	6	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	
2	Duki, ditto ditto	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Shahrig, 2nd class thana	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	5	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	
4	Hurnai, 1st class outpost	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Mall, 1st class road post	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Thalli, ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	
7	Khost, 2nd class road post	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Loralai	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	
9	For district work	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	Spintangi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
11	Kuch District thana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	
12	Mangi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
13	Baherkuch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
14	Sabi Railway station	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15	Jhatput station	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16	Temple Dera station	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17	Nuttal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18	Bellput station	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19	Lindsay ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20	Mithri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	

| | | |

Distribution of the Thal Chotiali Police Force on the 31st March 1893—concluded.

No.	Name of Post.	Honorary Assistant District Superintendent, Police.	Inspectors.	Deputy Inspectors on ₹80.	Deputy Inspectors on ₹60.	Deputy Inspectors on ₹40.	First grade Sergeants on ₹27.	Second grade Sergeants on ₹17.	Third grade Sergeants on ₹14.	First grade Constables on ₹12.	Second grade Constables on ₹11.	Third grade Constables on ₹10.	Duffadars on ₹33.	Sowars on ₹27.	Sweeper.	Bhisti.	Mochi.	Remarks.
	Brought forward	1	1	2	2	2	6	7	19	85	51	...	4	21	...	...	...	
44	Assistant Political Agent's Guard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	1	4	...	...	...	
														*1	nalband			
														2	camel so	wars.		
45	Orderly Constables with Political Agent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
46	Ditto ditto Assistant Political Agent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
47	Line Office	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	3	2*	...	...	...	1	1	...	One is "Granthi" (Sikh priest).
48	Assistant District Superintendent's Orderly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
49	Inspector's Orderly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
50	Assistant District Superintendent's Guard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
51	Pay Clerk, North Western Railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
52	Reserve	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	2	13	22	...	...	2	...	...	...	
	Total	1	1	2	2	2	8	11	23	105	85	...	5	30	1	1	...	

* One more constable is given from reserve.

C. A. KEMBALL, *Captain,*
Depy. Commr. and Deputy Inspector-General of Police,
Thal Chotiali.

F-3.

Caste Return of the Police in the Thal Chotiali District for 1892-93.

Religion or Caste.	Inspectors or Deputy Inspectors.	Non-Commissioned Officers and Rank and File.		Total.	Remarks.
		Daffadars and sowars.	Footmen.		
Christians	1	...	...	1	
Hindus	2	3	62	67	
Sikhs	2	18	80	100	
Indian Muhammadans	...	6	83	89	
Punjab Frontier Pathans	2	...	2	4	
Local Pathans	...	...	...	...	
Baluch	1	8	7	16	
Total	8	35	234	277	

C. A. KEMBALL, *Captain,*
Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

G.

Return showing the Convicts admitted into the Sibi Jail during the year 1892-93.

Description.	Number of prisoners in jail at close of previous year.		Admitted to the jail during the year.		Released during the year.		Remaining in jail on 31st March 1893.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Convicts	19	...	191	6	184	3	26	3
Civil prisoners	...	...	11	...	9	...	2	...
Total	19	...	202	6	193	3	28	3

C. A. KEMBALL, *Captain,*
Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

H.

Statement showing Cost of Prisoners in the Sibi Jail for 1892-93.

Average daily number of prisoners in jail.	Spent on food of prisoners during year.	Average cost of maintenance per head per annum.	Realized by jail labour.	Net cost per head per annum.
	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.
49·94	1,365 13 8	27 5 7	.....	46 5 10
Total	1,365 13 8	27 5 7	.....	46 5 10

C. A. KEMBALL, *Captain,*
Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

I.

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF THE SIBI MUNICIPALITY.

Accounts of Receipts and Disbursements for the year ending 31st March 1893.

RECEIPTS.	Budget Estimate for 1892-93.	Actuals of 1892-93.
	R a. p.	R a. p.
By balance in hand at the close of last year . . .	.....	.....
REVENUE.		
A.—MUNICIPAL RATES AND TAXES—		
1. Octroi	16,000 0 0	18,075 0 0
2. Tax on houses and lands	.....	.....
3. Tax on animals and vehicles	.....	.....
4. Tax on professions and trades	.....	.....
5. Tolls (on roads and ferries)	.....	.....
6. Water-rate	.....	.....
7. Lighting-rate	.....	.....
8. Conservancy (including scavenging and latrines rate) .	.....	.....
9. Others (to be specified in detail, *e.g.*, servants' tax, pilgrim tax, etc.).		
B.—REALIZATIONS UNDER SPECIAL ACTS—		
1. Pounds	.....	1,729 15 9
2. Hackney-carriage	.....	.....
3. Licenses for sale of spirits and drugs	.....	.....
4. Others (to be specified in detail)	.....	.....
N.B.—Judicial fines under special Acts should be credited under "Fines" below.	.....	.....
C.—REVENUE DERIVED FROM MUNICIPAL PROPERTY AND POWERS APART FROM TAXATION—		
1. Rents of lands, houses, serais, dâk bungalows . .	900 0 0	1,513 10 9
2. Sale-proceeds of lands and produce of lands, etc. .	2,600 0 0	3,416 3 5
3. Conservancy receipts (other than taxes and rates) .	850 0 0	1,143 0 9
4. Fees and revenue from educational institutions .	85 0 0	128 6 0
5. Fees and revenue from medical institutions .	.....	.....
6. Fees and revenue from markets and slaughter-houses .	.....	.....
7. Fees and revenue from tramways	.....	.....
8. Other fees (to be specified)	.....	.....
9. Fines under Municipal and other Acts . . .	50 0 0	49 2 0
10. Interest on investments *	.....	.....
11. Premium on loans	.....	.....
D.—GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS (FOR GENERAL AND SPECIAL PURPOSES)—		
1. From Government *	.....	.....
2. From Local Funds *	.....	.....
3. Other *	.....	.....

DISBURSEMENTS.	Budget Estimate for 1892-93.	Actuals of 1892-93.
	R a. p.	R a. p.
EXPENDITURE.		
A.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND COLLECTION CHARGES—		
1. General administration (*a*) (Office establishment, inspection, Honorary Magistrate's establishment, etc.).	1,276 0 0	1,177 8 6
2. Collection of taxes, including bonded warehouses (Establishment, purchase of account books and paper, money-boxes, repairs to outposts, etc.).	145 0 0	130 5 5
3. Collection of tolls on roads and ferries	.....	.....
4. Survey of land	.....	.....
5. Refunds	.....	.....
6. Pensions and gratuities	.....	.....
B.—PUBLIC SAFETY—		
1. Fire (Establishment, purchase of fire engines, buckets, repairs, etc.).	.....	.....
2. Lighting (Establishment, purchase of lamps and oil, repairs, etc.).	240 0 0	192 8 0
3. Police establishment, purchase of clothing, lanterns, etc., repairs to outposts, etc.).	4,306 0 0	4,246 4 11
4. Rewards for destruction of wild animals and snakes .	.....	.....
C.—PUBLIC HEALTH AND CONVENIENCE—		
1. Water-supply { Capital outlay . . . . . / Establishment, etc.	..... / 16,719 0 0	..... / 16,719 0 0
2. Drainage { Capital outlay . . . . . / Establishment, repairs, etc. . . .	..... /	..... / .....
3. Conservancy (including road cleaning and watering) and latrines.	5,514 0 0	5,382 5 4
4. Hospitals and dispensaries	1,680 0 0	1,680 0 0
5. Vaccination	.....	.....
6. Markets and slaughter-houses	115 0 0	90 15 3
7. Pounds	.....	1,560 13 1
8. Dâk bungalows and serais	.....	.....
9. Arboriculture, public gardens, and experimental cultivation.	2,526 0 0	2,585 10 4
10. Registration of births and deaths	.....	.....
11. Public Works (*a*)	.....	.....
(i) Establishment (*b*)	420 0 0	420 0 0
(ii) Buildings (*c*)	1,000 0 0	882 6 2
(iii) Roads	2,950 0 0	2,703 15 9
(iv) Stores (*c*)	.....	.....
D.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—		
1. Schools and colleges	912 0 0	960 14 1
2. Contributions	120 0 0	120 0 0
3. Libraries, museums, menageries, etc.	60 0 0	60 0 0

E.—MISCELLANEOUS—					
1. Recoveries on account of services rendered to private individuals.	.....		.....		
2. Other items	.....		.....		
F.—EXTRAORDINARY AND DEBT—					
1. Sale-proceeds of Government securities and withdrawal from Savings Bank.	.....		.....		
2. Loans from Government	.....		.....		
„ raised in the market from private individuals	.....		.....		
3. Realizations of sinking fund for repayment of loans	.....		.....		
4. Advances—(*a*) Permanent	.....		.....		
(*b*) Other	.....		.....		
5. Deposits	.....		.....		
TOTAL	20,485	0 0	26,055	6 8	
Opening Balance	24,432	12 8	23,177	5 0	
GRAND TOTAL	44,917	12 8	49,232	11 8	

E.—CONTRIBUTIONS—					
(For general purposes) (*d*)	1,440	0 0	1,440	0 0	
F.—MISCELLANEOUS	510	0 0	581	4 0	
1. Interest on loans { Previous years	.....		.....		
{ Current year	.....		.....		
2. Discount	.....		.....		
3. Actual cost of works done for private individuals	.....		.....		
4. Other items (to be specified)	.....		.....		
G.—EXTRAORDINARY AND DEBT—					
1. Investments—					
(*a*) In securities (other than for sinking fund)	.....		.....		
(*b*) In Savings Bank	.....		.....		
2. Payments to sinking fund	.....		.....		
3. Repayment of loans	.....		.....		
4. Advances—					
(*a*) Permanent	.....		.....		
(*b*) Other	2,000	0 0	3,000	0 0	
5. Deposits	.....		.....		
TOTAL	41,933	0 0	43,933	14 10	
Closing Balance	2,984	12 8	5,298	12 10	
GRAND TOTAL	44,917	12 8	49,232	11 8	

MEMORANDUM OF LIABILITIES AND CLAIMS.

Liabilities—	
Balance of loans	.....
Less balance of sinking funds	.....
Net balances of loans	.....
Deposits	.....
Claims—	
Advances recoverable	.....
Net amount of debt	.....

* Against each of these heads show separately receipts for (*a*) General, (*b*) Educational, (*c*) Medical purposes.

(*a*) It must be clearly understood that under these heads only such general charges are to be shown as cannot be properly shown under any of the other heads. Wherever establishment is employed, or works are constructed, for a particular purpose only, the charge should be shown under the head to which that purpose belongs and not under these heads.

(*b*) If the Public Works Establishment be employed partly upon works connected with any of the other heads, the share of the charges debitable to those heads should be shown under those heads, and not under this head.

(*c*) Cost of buildings erected or stores used for special work, *e.g.*, for water-works, should be charged to those works; cost of such buildings or stores only will be shown here as properly cannot be shown under any of the other heads.

(*d*) Contributions should be classified according to the object for which they are made, *e.g.*, for schools under D—Public Instruction, etc.; contributions not made for any particular purpose, or for a purpose for which no separate head is provided, should be charged under this head.

C. A. KEMBALL, *Captain*,
Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

J.

Actual Account of Receipts and Expenditure of the Thal Chotiali Police Local Funds for the year 1892-93.

Heads of Receipt.	For 1892-93.	Remarks.	Heads of Expenditure.	For 1892-93.	Remarks.
	R a. p.			*R a. p.*	
Chanda	1,680 1 0		Chanda	2,855 15 10	
Clothing	4,744 14 8		Clothing	2,686 12 3	
Equipment	281 7 0		Equipment	737 13 0	
Estate of deceased officers	784 15 6		Estate of deceased officers	997 8 10	
Total Receipts	7,491 6 2		Total Expenditure	7,278 1 11	
Opening Balance	8,481 2 8		Closing Balance	8,694 6 11	
GRAND TOTAL	15,972 8 10		GRAND TOTAL	15,972 8 10	

C. A. KEMBALL, *Captain,*
Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

K.

Annual Account of Receipts and Expenditure of Thal Chotiali Excluded Local Funds for the year 1892-93.

Heads of Receipt.	Actual receipts of Shahrig Bazar Fund for two months of 1892-93.	Actual receipts of Loralai Town Fund for 1892-93.	Heads of Disbursement.	Actual expenditure of Shahrig Bazar Fund for two months of 1892-93.	Actual expenditure of Loralai Town Fund for 1892-93.
	R a. p.	*R a. p.*		*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*
Land revenue	...	204 1 2	Interest	...	...
Stamps	...	...	Refunds	...	...
Excise	...	...	Charges of collection of revenues	...	...
Provincial rates	...	...	General administration	26 10 5	2,651 7 0
Assessed taxes	1,214 7 4	7,220 10 8	Law and Justice	...	...
Registration	...	...	Police	354 13 3	3,100 2 2
Police	311 7 10	520 5 1	Marine	...	...
Marine	...	...	Education	...	...
Education	...	...	Medical	30 0 0	600 0 0
Medical	...	...	Minor Departments	633 14 0	3,506 10 4
Minor Department	46 0 0	282 12 1	Superannuations	...	...
Interest	...	...	Miscellaneous	1,109 14 0	2,731 2 1
Superannuations	...	...	Public Works	1,489 9 3	336 9 9
Miscellaneous	2,117 14 3	4,326 3 0	Deposits and advances	50 0 0	...
Public Works	...	...			
Deposits and advances	...	168 8 5			
Total Receipts	3,689 13 5	12,722 8 5	Total Disbursements	3,694 12 11	12,925 15 4
Opening Balance	5,733 6 9	7,909 8 6	Closing Balance	5,728 7 3	7,706 1 7
GRAND TOTAL	9,423 4 2	20,632 0 11	GRAND TOTAL	9,423 4 2	20,632 0 11

C. A. KEMBALL, *Captain,*
Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

L.

Statement showing Total Income, Expenditure, and Balances of all the Excluded Local Funds in the District of Thal Chotiali for the year 1892-93.

Name of Fund.	Opening balance of year.	Income of year.	Expenditure of year.	Closing balance.
	R a. p.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*
Sibi Municipal Fund	23,177 5 0	26,055 6 8	43,933 14 10	5,298 12 10
Loralai Town ,,	7,909 8 6	12,722 8 5	12,925 15 4	7,706 1 7
Shahrig Bazar ,,	5,733 6 9	3,689 13 5	3,694 12 11	5,728 7 3
Excluded Police Trust Fund	8,481 2 8	7,491 6 2	7,278 1 11	8,694 6 11
GRAND TOTAL	45,301 6 11	49,959 2 8	67,832 13 0	27,427 12 7

C. A. KEMBALL, *Captain,*
Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

M.

Statement of Takavi Advances made during the year ending the 31st March 1893.

1	2	3	4	5	6
District.	Name.	Amount.	Interest, if any, payable.	Total.	Remarks.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Thal Chotiali . .	Sohara Khan, son of Piri Gurgez .	400 0 0	...	400 0 0	
Ditto . .	Mustafa and Jangul of Khost .	162 8 0	...	162 8 0	
Ditto . .	Ghulam Hyder Khan, *ex*-Sepah Salar	500 0 0	...	500 0 0	
Ditto . .	Noor Khan, son of Khudaidad Luni of Laki.	1,000 0 0	...	1,000 0 0	
Ditto . .	Khalifa Yakub of Khojak . .	1,000 0 0	...	1,000 0 0	
Ditto . .	Khudadad Wasil and others of Shahrig.	800 0 0	...	800 0 0	
Ditto . .	Mitha, son of Hamir Khan, Goramzai.	600 0 0	...	600 0 0	
Ditto . .	Rahim Ali Khan, son of Bakar Khan Gungaz.	750 0 0	...	750 0 0	
Ditto . .	Babal Khan, son of Khaju Guruani	500 0 0	89 14 4	589 14 4	
	Total .	5,712 8 0	89 14 4	5,802 6 4	

C. A. KEMBALL, *Captain,*
Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

N.

Statement of Recoveries made on account of Takavi Advances during the year ending 31st March 1893.

1	2	3	4		5	6
District.	Name.	Amount repayable.	Repayment during the Year under Report.		Balance.	Remarks.
			Principal.	Interest.		
		R	R	R	R	
Thal Chotiali . .	Lalan Zarkun	50	50	...	...	
Ditto . .	Alif and Domran	200	50	...	150	
Ditto . .	Mulla Taju Muhammad Yakub . .	300	100	...	200	
Ditto . .	Mir Khan Luni	200	150	...	50	
Ditto . .	Ghani Khan Shadozai	700	150	...	550	
Ditto . .	Wahab Shadozai	400	100	...	300	
Ditto . .	Haji Wazir Walad Nur Muhammad Ustrana.	500	100	...	400	
Ditto . .	Shambai and Hasanshah . . .	250	250	...	...	
Ditto . .	Lalan Zarkun and others . . .	400	200	...	200	
Ditto . .	Dildar Bozdac	150	50	...	100	
Ditto . .	Kamal Khan Lisrani Tarin . . .	100	50	...	50	
Ditto . .	Murad Khan	75	25	...	50	
Ditto . .	Shambai and Gulzar Umarzai . .	325	75	...	250	
Ditto . .	Kadir Khan Walad Sayad Khan Khetran.	425	75	...	350	
Ditto . .	Shadu Walad Dhaku Isain . . .	200	50	...	150	
Ditto . .	Sayad Hussain Shah	250	150	...	100	
Ditto . .	Jalal Khan	250	75	...	175	
Ditto . .	Gaman, son of Ashraf Lisiani . .	500	125	...	375	
Ditto . .	Hasanshah Walad Umaid Shah . .	1,000	250	...	750	
	Total .	6,275	2,075	...	4,200	

C. A. KEMBALL, *Captain,*
Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

O.

Return of Schools and Education in the Thal Chotiali District for the year 1892-93.

Name and Place of School.	Class of School.	Number of Pupils in School at Close of Year.						Income of School.				Cost of School.
		Christians.	Hindús.	Indian Muhammadans.	Local Patháns.	Baluch Brahuis.	Total.	Contributed by local funds.	Grant-in-aid from Provincial or Imperial Revenues.	Realized by fees and subscription.	Total.	
										R. a. p.		
Sibi Municipal Board School.	Middle School.	...	57	17	...	15	89	960 14 1	...	Fees. 128 6 0 subn. 380 0 0	1,469 4 1	1,060 14 5
Total	...	...	57	17	...	15	89	960 14 1	...	508 6 0	1,469 4 1	1,060 14 5

C. A. KEMBALL, *Captain,*
Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

P.

List of Localities visited by Cholera and Deaths at each place during 1892-93.

Localities.	Number.
Sibi	21
Kurk	4
Mall	2
Goli	2
Khajjak	1
Gorgej	6
Dehpal	33
Bostan	4
Chandia	3
Hambi	1
Shabrig	31
Duki	10
Sinjawi	6
Total	124

C. A. KEMBALL, *Captain,*
Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

APPENDIX IV.

No. 2749, dated Fort Sandeman, the 8th August 1893.

From—Lieutenant A. H. McMahon, I.S.C., Political Agent, Zhob,
To—The Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, Quetta.

I have the honour to forward, herewith, the Administration Report of the Zhob Agency for the year 1892-93.

Administration Report of the Zhob District for the year 1892-93.

PERSONNEL.

Major Ivar MacIvor, B.A., C.E., Indian Staff Corps, held charge of the District from the 1st April 1892 to the 14th March 1893. He was relieved by Major C. E. Yate, C.S.I., C.M.G., Indian Staff Corps, on the forenoon of the 15th March, from which date he proceeded to England on one year's furlough.

2. Major Yate held charge of the Agency when the year closed.

3. The post of the Assistant Political Agent was held by Captain S. H. Godfrey, Indian Staff Corps, from the 1st April to the 24th October 1892, on which date he was relieved of his duties by Lieutenant A. McConaghey, Indian Staff Corps, on his transfer to the Persian Gulf. The latter officer held the appointment when the year closed.

4. The appointment of the First Extra Assistant Commissioner, Zhob, was held by Khan Bahadur Hak Newaz Khan from the 1st April 1892 to the 16th March 1893, on which date he was relieved by Khan Bahadur Kazi Jelaluddin, and proceeded on one month and twenty-five days' privilege leave. The latter officer was in charge of the office when the year closed.

5. Moulvi Abdul Rahim Khan, Second Extra Assistant Commissioner, Zhob, Fort Sandeman, proceeded on six months' extraordinary leave without allowances from the 1st April 1893, and was succeeded by Diwan Utam Chand, who held the post of the Second Extra Assistant Commissioner, Zhob, up to the 3rd October 1892, when the Moulvi returned and took over charge. The Moulvi held the appointment throughout the remainder of the year.

6. The post of the Tahsildar, Lower Zhob, was held by Lala Udhe Bhan from 1st April to 15th May 1892, and by Lala Gobind Dass from that date to the close of the year.

7. Munshi Agha Jan Khan was in charge of the Upper Zhob Tahsil throughout the year.

8. The charge of the Bori Tahsil was held by the following officers from and to the dates noted against their names:—

Lala Gela Ram	1st April to 31st May 1892.
Kazi Mozuffar Khan	1st June to 10th October 1892.
Munshi Bashir Ali Khan	from 11th October 1892 to 31st March 1893.

9. Lala Lekhu Ram was in charge of the Musakhel Tahsil throughout the year.

EXTENT AND LIMITS OF THE AGENCY.

10. There has been no change in the extent and limits of the Agency during the year under review, except that the Bar Khan Tahsil, which had been attached to this District ever since its formation in 1890, was re-transferred for administrative purposes only to the Thal Chotiali District from the 1st April 1892. The revenues of the Tahsil continue, however, to be credited to the revenues of the Zhob District, just as they were in the previous years when the Tahsil was wholly attached to this District. This re-transfer of the Bar Khan Tahsil to the Thal Chotiali District was considered advisable by the Agent to the Governor-General on the ground that the Khetrans and Marris should be both under the control of the same Political Officer. No orders have yet been received on the report submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General regarding the boundary line between the tribes under the Punjab and those under

Baluchistan, to which reference was made in the 4th paragraph of the Administration Report for the last year, when the year closed.

REVENUE.

11. At the time the revised Budget estimates for the year under report was prepared in the month of November 1892, it was anticipated that the total receipts from all sources of revenue during the year would amount to R3,22,630, and the total expenditure to R2,58,263, thus leaving a balance of R64,367, which amount, when added to the sum of R52,164-2-4, with which the year opened on the 1st April 1892, would give a closing balance of R1,16,531-2-4 in hand on the 31st March 1893.

12. As a matter of fact, however, the actual receipts amounted to R3,23,062-3-0, or an increase of R432-3-0 over the figures of the revised estimate, and the total expenditure to R2,23,646-2-9, showing a decrease of R34,616-13-3 over the estimated figures, and the year thus closed with a closing balance of R1,51,580-2-7.

13. The actual receipts during the year when compared with those of the year 1891-92 show a decrease of R13,666-12-11; but this is, however, not the case. A sum of R8,000, due from the Officer Commanding 17th Bengal Cavalry for the revenue bhusa supplied to him at Loralai, was not recovered until after the financial year had closed. Again, a sum of R15,000 collected by the Tahsildar, Musakhel, on account of the land revenue during the latter half of the month of March 1893, could not be sent into Fort Sandeman to be credited into the sub-treasury, there being no sub-treasuary at Musakhel itself, before the close of the year. If both these items, which have since been paid in, had been credited during the year the accounts would have shown an increase of over R11,000 over the figures of the year 1891-92.

14. The figures given above are, of course, according to the books of this office, and do not therefoe include the expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department on civil works in Zhob and the second instalment of R25,000, which has to be refunded to Government in part payment towards the refund of the 1,00,000 advanced by the Government of India in the year 1890-91 for civil public works in Zhob. Moreover, it is possible that these figures may not entirely agree with the final accounts for the year, as the figures given above do not include the credit that the Public Works Department may give us on account of the rents recovered by them for the civil buildings built from the Zhob revenues, and any debits that may be raised against this District by the Comptroller, India Treasuries, by book transfer on account of the cost of stationery, etc., supplied to this office during the year under report.

A.—Receipts.

I.—Land revenue.

15. The total receipts under this head were estimated at R2,91,400, whereas the actual receipts have amounted to R2,92,172-8-1, showing an increase of R772-8-1, which is trifling and does not require any special explanation. Owing to an unusually dry winter the spring crops were not good and the spring harvests brought in less revenue than can be expected in ordinary years. Under the circumstances the actual income of the year is highly satisfactory.

II.—Stamps.

16. The receipts from the sale of all kinds of stamps were estimated at R8,465, but the actual figures have amounted to R6,729-5-0 only, or a decrease of R1,735-11-0; a greater portion of this decrease occurs under "the head Court-fees Stamps." The figures shown in the revised Budget under this head were of course put in approximately, and it is always difficult to frame an accurate estimate of receipts of this kind.

III.—Excise.

17. The total receipts under this head were expected to be R14,530, but the actual figures have amounted to R14,433-2-8, showing a decrease of R96-13-4. This is due to fewer licenses for the sale of English liquors having been issued than was anticipated.

IV.—Registration.

18. There is a decrease of R7-8-0 between the figures shown in the Budget estimate and the actual receipts under this head. The receipts were estimated at R67-8-0, whereas the actual amount realized has been R60. The decrease is trifling, and calls for no special remarks.

V.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.

19. The receipts under this head were estimated at R7,995, but the actual figures have amounted to R8,904-6-9, showing an increase of R909-6-9 over the figures of the revised estimate. This increase occurs chiefly under the sub-head "General Fees, Fines and Forfeitures," owing to more fines having been recovered than was anticipated at the time the Budget was prepared.

VI.—Law and Justice—Jails.

20. The receipts under this head were estimated at R20, but, as a matter of fact, there have been no receipts at all, as no convicts were engaged on hire during the year.

VII.—Police.

21. The receipts under this head have amounted to R719-8-6 against R150, shown in the Budget estimate. This increase of R569-8-6 is due partly to the fact that compensation recovered for certain arms of the Police force, for which no provision had been made in the Budget, was credited to this head, and partly to the increased receipts from the cattle pounds at Bar Khan.

VIII.—Miscellaneous.

22. There has been an increase of R40-12-0 in the actual receipts over the Budget estimate under this head.

B.—EXPENDITURE.

I.—Refunds and Drawbacks.

23. The expenditure under this head was estimated at R50, but, as a matter of fact, there has been no expenditure at all. This is due to no refunds having had to be made during the year.

II.—Land Revenue.

24. The total expenditure under this head was expected to amount to R50,739, whereas the actual expenditure has amounted to R43,638-11-4, showing a decrease of R7,100-4-8. This is due to savings under almost all the heads of contingent expenditure and the pay of Tahsildars, etc. This latter was due to the fact that the establishment sanctioned for the Musakhel Tahsil was not entertained up to the full strength for want of proper accommodation at Musakhel Bazar during the year.

III.—Stamps.

25. There has been a decrease of R59-14-3 in the expenditure under this head, as there was a decrease in the receipts from the sale of stamps, so it naturally caused a decrease on the expenditure side also, as less commission had to be paid on the sale than was anticipated.

IV.—Registration.

26. There has been a decrease of R470-8-10 in the estimated expenditure under this head. The figures shown in the Budget were put in by the Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan, and it is not understood how they were arrived at.

V.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law: Criminal Courts.

27. The estimated expenditure under this head was R1,000, but the actual figures have amounted to R182-6-8. This shows a decrease in the estimated expenditure of R817-9-4. The expenditure chargeable under this head has been very small, and hence the decrease.

VI.—Law and Justice—Jails.

28. No regular jail establishment has yet been sanctioned for this District. The amount provided for in the Budget under this head was R3,500, and it was meant for the feed, etc., of both the sentenced and under-trial prisoners kept in the several lock-ups in the District. The actual expenditure on this account has been R3,481-8-5, or R18-7-7 below the figure shown in the Budget.

VII.—Police.

29. The estimated expenditure under this head was R50,658, but the actual expenditure has been R44,578-12-4, or R6,079-3 8 below the estimate. This decrease is due to the fact that the sanctioned establishment was not entertained up to its full strength during a part of the year.

VIII.—Medical.

30. The expenditure under this head was anticipated to amount to R1,770, whereas the actual figures have come to R2,009-10-10, thus showing an increase of R239-10-10 over the amount budgeted for.

This is the only head on the expenditure side under which there has been an increase. This is due to the fact that a moiety of the cost of the English medicines has been charged to this head, whereas no provision was made for it at the time the Budget was prepared.

IX.—Political.

31. The actual expenditure under this head has been R1,18,277-9-10 against the estimate of R1,26,106-0-0, thus showing a decrease of R7,828-6-2. This is due to savings from the sums allotted for contingent expenditure under this head, and the fact that the Levies sanctioned for the mixed posts on the Punjab Frontier were not entertained during the year under report.

X.—Miscellaneous.

32. The actual expenditure under this head has amounted to R292-4-8 against an estimate of R1,000-0-0. There was very little expenditure under this head during the year, and hence the decrease of R707-11-4.

XI.—Civil Works.

33. The allotment for the civil works under civil officers as provided for in the revised Budget estimates for the year was R22,500. The actual expenditure against this grant has, however, been R10,775-9-9, or R11,724-6-3 below the estimate. There being no Public Works Department establishment sanctioned for this district, no important works could be constructed during the year, though some of them were very urgent, and hence the decrease under this head.

34. The statement marked A and attached to this report shows the—

(i) actual figures both on the receipt and expenditure sides of the account for the year 1891-92;

(ii) actual figures both on the receipt and expenditure sides of the account for the year 1892-93; and

(iii) the revised Budget estimate for the year 1892-93.

35. Another statement, which shows the details of the land revenue collections both in kind and in cash in this District during the year under report, is also attached and marked Appendix B. This statement also shows the collections by Tahsils. It will be seen that nothing has been shown under "IV—Arrears of previous years received during the year under review." No separate accounts of such arrears had hitherto been kept in this office, and hence the omission. It is hoped that this will be done in future.

36. As this is the first year that a statement of this kind has been prepared in this office, no comparison has been possible with the figures of the previous year.

JUDICIAL.

37. The statement marked C, attached to this report, shows the regular judicial work done by the several officers in the District during the year under report. It does not include the numerous cases settled by arbitration and country custom through the presiding officers of the several courts.

POLITICAL CASES.

38. The statement marked D, and attached to this report, shows the number and classification of the political cases tried and settled by Arbitration and Jirgahs in accordance with the custom of the country in this District during the year under report.

POLICE.

PRELIMINARY.

39. The office of the District Superintendent of Police during the year has been held by the following officers:—

Captain S. H. Godfrey, from 1st April to 24th October 1892.

Lieutenant A. McConaghey, from 25th October 1892 to 31st March 1893.

COGNIZABLE CASES.

40. The total number of cognizable cases for the period under review is 155 as against 192 admitted last year, thus showing a decrease of 37, which is chiefly accounted for by falling off in the more serious offences, such as murder, rioting or unlawful assembly, grievous hurt, robbery with hurt, and lurking house-trespass. A statement showing the working of the Police in these cases is attached as Appendix E.

MONTHS IN WHICH CRIME HAS BEEN MOST PREVALENT.

41. Crime was most prevalent during April and May, in which months the tribes are on the move to the higher hills of Khorasan.

CHARACTER OF THE PEOPLE.

42. The character of the Zhob Kakars and of the other tribes of the District has been generally good, and the Suleman Khels have behaved much better than they did last year. The Waziris, however, still continue to give a great deal of trouble on the Sherani border.

MURDER AND INFANTICIDE.

43. There have been ten cases of murder during the year, eight of which have been traced, and two cases of infanticide, both of which occurred in the Bori Tahsil.

44. The percentage of cases in which convictions were obtained to those admitted is—

1891-92	31
1892-93	47

Percentage of persons convicted to arrested—

1891-92	63
1892-93	62

Percentage of property recovered—

1891-92	32
1892-93	29

45. The following is a list of the serious offences which have been committed during the year under report.

A.—Murder.

(1) On the 26th April 1892, Mashkur Shutar, sowar of the Zhob Levy Corps, was murdered while grazing his camels on the bank of the Zhob river, about 4 miles from Fort Sandeman. No clue of the murderers has been discovered, but they are believed to have been Suleman Khels. The murdered man's rifle was also stolen.

(2) On the 6th May 1892, Kalandar and Yasin, Utman Khels, murdered a woman called Mussamat Zhobi of the same tribe, because she had refused to marry Kalandar and had run off with one Wali, an Utman Khel. The murderers were arrested and sentenced by Jirgah to three years' imprisonment and to pay ₹400 compensation.

(3) On the 2nd June 1892, one Dilbar, a servant of Wali Muhammad Khan, Ghilzai, was shot dead on the road between Lakaband and Murgha, and two other servants, Niaz Muhammad and Salez Muhammad, were wounded. The murderers could not be discovered at the time, but it has since transpired through Gola's (the notorious Musakhel outlaw) confession that these men were attacked by Mulla Kamran and himself, and that the murder was committed by the former. Mulla Kamran, who is also one of the Bangul's band, is still at large.

4. On the 15th June 1892, one Jhanda, a sweeper, was shot dead on the frontier road, near the village of Tor. Gola was suspected at the time, but he managed to make good his escape across the border to Bangul. He has since been captured, and has confessed to having committed this murder.

5. On the 4th August 1892, 15 men of Bangul's party attacked a party of Mithakhels and killed Mulla Dadand and Ayub, and wounded three others. Sardar Shingul Khan and his men chased the offenders, but the latter fled to Khurasan and joined Bangul's party.

6. On the 26th November 1892, one Sarbadal Shinzai of Toi Sar stoned his wife to death. The Police arrested the offender, and the case has been made over to Jirga for punishment.

7. At Fort Sandeman, on the night of the 18th November 1892, Dinak Khan, son of the late Sardar Shahmar Khan, Jogezai, wounded Sardar Shingul Khan, Tumandar of Zhob, by cutting off his arm. The Sardar died shortly afterwards from the effects of the wound, and Dinak was sentenced to transportation for life.

8. Chargul Khan and Shabut Khan, belonging to the Bulfraz tribe, murdered one Adam Khan, Brahamzai, on the 25th November 1892 on account of an old family blood feud. The murderers were apprehended, and are now awaiting trial by Jirga.

9. On the 25th January 1893 Surat Singh, a bunniah employed by the Public Works Department, was shot dead in the Chuhar Khel Dhana by Anwar Sherani. The murderer escaped at the time into Waziristan, but returned again about the middle of March, and on the 28th of the month fired several shots at Lieutenant Farquharson, R.E., in the Dhana, but fortunately missed him.

10. On the night of the same date he shot Imam Shah, a sowar of the 17th Bengal Cavalry, who was going home on furlough. This murder was committed near the mouth of the pass at the foot of the hill where Lieutenant Farquharson was encamped.

B.—Attempt to Murder.

1. On the 27th April 1893, two men broke into the house of Baz Muhammad Khan, Ghilzai, and fired at him. The offenders then made off and effected their escape.

2. On the 14th July 1892, one Wasil Jawar at Killa Saifulla Khan wounded his wife for committing adultery. He was arrested and sentenced by Jirgah to three months' imprisonment.

3. On the 19th October 1892, Mr. H. Humfress, Executive Engineer, Zhob Division, was attacked and wounded in the hand by a Ghazi named Mehrban, a Khoidadzai at Kuzzah, near Hindubagh. The Ghazi was apprehended and brought into Fort Sandeman, where he was sentenced to death, and hung on the 17th November 1892.

4. A transport driver, Baja, was attacked by two persons near the transport lines at 9 o'clock on the night of the 18th February 1893 at Fort Sandeman, and received three sword cuts. No clue to the would-be murderers could be discovered.

C.—Culpable Homicide.

1. A fight about water took place between Haji Sargarhi and his nephew Israil of Dirgibala, in which the former was wounded. He died shortly afterwards from the effects of his wounds, and the case was made over to Jirgah, who sentenced the nephew to six months' imprisonment and to pay R600 compensation to the deceased's family.

2. On the 7th October 1892, one Haji Shabozai, killed his brother's wife, Mussamat Ghamai, by beating her. The murderer was arrested, and his case committed to Jirgah, who decided that the offender should pay R500 as compensation to the heirs of the murdered woman and R20 as a fine to Government.

D.—Robbery.

1. On the 16th April 1893, Akbar, a Levy sowar of the Mando Khel service, while on his way to Mir Ali Khel, was robbed of R140 and his mare by one Muhammad Rahim, Mardanzai. The Police succeeded in recovering the mare and money, but the man escaped across the border.

2. On the 16th April 1892, two dâk sowars, named Khizar and Wahab, were attacked at Tang Haiderzai. The former was wounded, and Wahab had his horse, sword, and mail bag, which he was carrying, taken from him. The neighbouring villages turned out and managed to recover the stolen property, but the robbers, who belong to Bangul's gang, got away over the frontier.

3. Moti Ram and Karm Chand Bunniahs, when on their way from Kachh Amalzai to Dirgibala, were attacked and wounded by some Pathan robbers on the 21st July 1892. The offenders escaped into Zaykan Hills.

4. Three Haripals were robbed about 12 miles from Fort Sandeman, near Walla, of 6 donkeys and 3 bullocks by some Mando Khel robbers on the 28th August 1892. The Police succeeded in arresting the robbers and recovering the stolen animals. This case was afterwards settled by the parties among themselves.

5. On the 28th December 1892, two men, Bodla and Ahmeddin, when on their way to Murgha, at about 12 miles from Fort Sandeman, were set upon and robbed of seven donkey loads of supplies. The Police succeeded in recovering part of the stolen property, but the robbers, who were supposed to be Suleman Khels, escaped across the border.

6. Kalandar and Daulat Khan, Kibzais, were robbed of property worth about R146 by Akbar and Nasib, Suleman Khels, near Huramzai village on the Zhob river, on the 18th January 1893. The Police succeeded in recovering property worth R30, and Akbar and Nasib, the offenders, are still under arrest awaiting trial.

7. One Hassan, while proceeding home with his son after selling his property worth R144-12-0, was attacked near the village of Ziarat, in the Fort Sandeman Tahsil, and looted by two Pathans. No clue was obtained.

8. One Muhammad Rafiq, while proceeding to Bori, was attacked and robbed of R190 in cash near Wahar, on the 13th March 1893, by three persons. The Police pursued the offenders, but returned without success.

9. One Khakan, while on his way to Ghazni, was attacked and robbed of R38 near Kazzha on the 16th March 1893. No trace of the robbers could be discovered.

10. One hundred sheep belonging to Kinnayat Syad, Baranzai, were stolen from Gandera Jungle on the 25th December 1892. No clue of the offenders was obtained.

Conduct of the Police.

46. The general conduct of the Police has on the whole been satisfactory.

Distribution of the Police.

47. The distribution of the Police is shown in Statement F attached to this report.

Caste Return of the Police.

48. Statement G attached to this report shows the caste of the members of the Police force.

Increase of the Police.

49. From the 1st October 1892 the strength of the Police force was increased by 5 sowars, 2nd grade (to work as Suraghis); 1 Sergeant, 3rd grade, to be in charge of the first Extra Assistant Commissioner's guard; 4 constables, 1st grade, to form the first Extra Assistant Commissioner's guard.

JAILS.

50. Statement H shows the convicts admitted into the jails in the Zhob district during the year under report.

51. Statement I represents—

(*a*) the average number of prisoners in the jails of the District in 1892-93, and

(*b*) the cost of the feeding of the prisoners during the year under review.

52. The average number of prisoners in the jails of the District during 1892-93 was 47 against 55 during 1891-92.

53. The cost of feeding the prisoners during the year under report was annas 3-3 per man per diem against annas 2-9 in 1891-92.

Health of the Prisoners.

54. The health of the prisoners during the year has been good.

TRIBAL LEVIES.

55. There has been no change in the sanctioned establishment of the tribal Levies of the District during the year under review, with the exception of the entertainment of the Levy establishment, noted in the margin, at a cost of R300 per mensem, chargeable to Zhob Provincial revenues. This was only sanctioned as a temporary measure, to take effect from the 1st November 1892 to the end of February 1893—*vide* Revenue Commissioner's letter No. F.C.-233, dated the 25th February 1893.

Girani service.

	R
15 sowars at R20 each . .	300

56. In the month of September 1892, the Political Agent, Zhob, during his tour in Tirwah granted the following services:—

A.—Lowanas.

	R
2 Daffadars at R25 each	50
8 Footmen at R10 „	80
TOTAL	130

B.—Batozai Service.

1 Jemadar	40
3 Maliks at R10 each	30
6 Footmen at R10 „	60
2 Daffadars at 25 „	50
1 Munshi	25
TOTAL	205

C.—Mardanzai Service.

1 Jemadar	40
1 Duffadar	30
6 Sowars at R20 each	120
TOTAL	190

57. The pay of these three newly-appointed services was made up from the savings under "Central and Upper Zhob Levies" purposely kept for the Lowanas, and small reductions made in other services.

FORT SANDEMAN BAZAR FUND.

58. The accounts of this fund had hitherto been kept in this office, and the balance at credit of the fund placed in a chest and kept outside the sub-treasury strong room, but under charge of the same guard.

59. The sanction for the formation of the fund into an excluded local fund was received in this office on the 13th January 1893, and the balance at the credit of the fund on the afternoon of the 19th idem, *viz.* R10,088-5-0, was examined by the Officiating Revenue Commissioner, and credited into the sub-treasury on the morning of the 20th.

60. The total receipts from all sources from the 20th January, the day on which the fund was formed into an Excluded Local Fund to the close of the year, have been R10,659-2-11, which amount, when added to the opening balance of R10,088-5-0, makes a total of R20,747-7-11.

61. The total expenditure during the same period under all heads of expenditure has been R12,328-7-11, thus leaving a balance of R8,419-0-0 in hand on the 31st March 1893.

62. The statement marked J, attached to this report, shows the details of the receipts and expenditure under each head of both sides of the account, a detailed report about which has already been submitted with this office letter No. 2238, dated the 24th June 1893, to the address of the Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan, Quetta.

POLICE AND ZHOB LEVY CORPS FUNDS.

A.—POLICE FUND.

63. The year under report opened with a balance of R3,844-15-3 in hand on the 1st April 1892. The total receipts from all sources of income of this fund amounted to R7,201-6-2 during the year, thus making a total of R11,046-5-5. The total expenditure during the same period came to R5,656-10-4, which left a closing balance of R5,389-11-1 in hand on the 31st March 1893.

B.—ZHOB LEVY CORPS FUND.

64. The opening balance at the credit of this fund on the 1st April 1892 was R36,164-0-11.

65. The total receipts during the year from all sources of income amounted to R58,386-3-2. This gives a total of R94,550-4-1.

66. The total expenditure during the year has amounted to R62,572-14-6, thus leaving a closing balance of R31,977-5-7 on the 31st March 1893.

67. The statement marked K, attached to this report, shows the figures under the several heads on both the receipt and the expenditure sides of the account of the Police and Zhob Levy Corps funds.

68. Another statement, marked L, shows the—

(1) opening balance;

(2) receipts during year;

(3) expenditure during year; and

(4) closing balance at the close of the year for all the three excluded local funds in the District for the year 1892-93.

TAKAVI ADVANCES.

69. The balance outstanding on account of the takavi advances made to the people of this District on the 31st March 1892, as already reported in the Administration Report of the last year, was R13,925-0-0.

The total of the advances made during the year under report comes to R8,100, thus making a total of R22,025. Out of this three items, aggregating R3,625, were struck off the books of this office and transferred to the Political Agent, Thal Chotiali, when the Bar Khan Tahsil was re-transferred to that District, as this amount was due from the people of that Tahsil. This reduced the total amount of advances to R18,400. Out of this R4,266 were recovered and credited to Government during the year, and the balance outstanding on the 31st March 1893 was R14,134.

70. The statement marked M shows the names, etc., of the persons to whom the sum of R8,100, referred to above, was advanced.

71. Another statement, marked N, showing the names, etc., of the persons from whom the sum of R4,266 was recovered, is also attached.

All the advances like those made in previous years were made without interest.

EDUCATION.

72. An upper primary school was started at Fort Sandeman on the 1st October 1892. There were eighteen boys on the rolls at the close of the year, as follows:—

1.	Sikh	1
2.	Hindus	9
3.	Indian Muhammadans	6
4.	Local Pathans	2
	TOTAL	18

73. The total cost of the school was R204 during the six months that it was in existence, or R34 per month, as follows:—

	R.	a.	p.
Pay of schoolmaster	25	0	0
Rent of the building in which the school is held	4	0	0
Contingencies	5	0	0
TOTAL	34	0	0

74. The whole of this amount was contributed by the Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund.

75. The total receipts from the school fees levied from the boys during the same period were R45-4-0, which amount was credited to the said Bazar Fund.

76. The usual return giving the necessary information about the school, and in the prescribed form, is attached as Appendix O.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

77. The general health throughout the district during the year under report has been fair, though fever was prevalent as usual in the months of August, September, and October 1892.

78. Cholera also broke out in certain parts of the district, and this subject is fully dealt with under a separate head.

79. The work of laying a pipe line from the Sihaza springs to Fort Sandeman was completed, and water brought into the distribution reservior on the 10th April 1892, though

the service lines and hydrants in the civil and military stations were laid and ready for use some months after that date. From the date the water was brought into the reservoir, nearly all the inhabitants of the station have drawn their drinking water-supply from the reservoir, and this has helped to a great extent in improving the health of the station.

80. Small-pox broke out in an epidemic form at and around Killa Saifulla Khan in the month of February 1893, and there were some deaths reported from it. A vaccinator has since been sent to this neighbourhood.

DISPENSARIES.

81. There was only one civil dispensary in the District at Fort Sandeman during the year, as those sanctioned for Hindubagh, Killa Saifulla Khan, and Musakhel Bazar could not be opened for want of hospital assistants to take charge of them. The hospital assistants and medical stores for two of them have since arrived, and it is hoped the dispensaries will be opened shortly.

82. The following extract from the Civil Surgeon, Fort Sandeman's report on the working of the civil dispensary during the year under report, will show the nature of the diseases that have prevailed during the year and treated at the Fort Sandeman Dispensary:—

"The most common diseases among patients attending the hospital during the past year were as follow:—

1. Malarial fevers.
2. Ulcers.
3. Diseases of the respiratory system.
4. Diseases of the digestive system.
5. Rheumatic affections.
6. Eye diseases.
7. Dysentery.
8. Diseases of the nervous system.

"*Malarial fevers* were very prevalent during the year, especially during the months of August, September, and October, the cases treated showing an increase over last year of 896. There were four deaths from this disease.

"*Ulcers* have not been as prevalent as last year, showing a decrease of 28.

"*Diseases of the Respiratory System* have been numerous during the beginning and end of the year. They show the greatest number of deaths, all from pneumonia, many of the cases being brought into hospital in a dying state.

"*Rheumatic affections* have also been numerous during the same period, caused by the extreme cold combined with rain and snow.

"*Eye diseases* have been chiefly non-operative, the four cases of cataract operated upon, all being successful.

"*Conjunctivitis* has been very common, owing probably to the absence of green grass, constant glare, and numerous dust-storms.

"*Venereal diseases* show a marked diminution, there being only 36 cases treated compared with 86 last year. This is due to the weekly inspection being enforced.

"*Dysentery* shows four deaths in 277 cases treated.

"*Epidemics.*—None. There has been a large increase in the number of patients treated, *viz.*, 5,875 against 4,656 last year, or an increase of 1,219, which result is divided amongst in and out patients as follows:—

Increase in in-patients	199
Ditto out-patients	1,020
TOTAL	1,219

"*Sanitary System.*—All filth, etc., is removed in carts and buried in trenches, the same ground being afterwards cultivated. The system works well and is efficient."

CHOLERA.

83. The epidemic of cholera first broke out in the Gumal Pass, in the month of April 1892, and was carried towards Gul Kuch by the Powindahs, who were then moving up the Pass towards Khorasan.

84. Besides the Powindahs themselves there were five seizures among the Levies at Gul Kuch, out of which four proved fatal. On the receipt of the news orders were issued to stop all

people coming towards Fort Sandeman from Khajuri Kuch at Mughal Kot, and this helped to stop the cholera being brought into Mir Ali Khel and Fort Sandeman.

85. One sepoy of the 19th Punjab Infantry died at Mir Ali Khel on the 2nd May 1892, it was said, of cholera, but the case appeared to be doubtful.

86. Towards the end of May nine cases occurred in the Sherani country. Out of these six proved fatal and three recovered. It was supposed to have been brought up from Darband by people coming from the Dera Ismail Khan District, where it was raging fearfully at the time.

87. Two cases occurred in the Isot country north of Drug, about the first week of July 1892, and both proved fatal.

88. Cholera broke out in a virulent form in the Bori Valley towards the close of September 1892, and lasted for about ten days. It was brought there by Nasirs who were proceeding towards Dera Ghazi Khan.

There were 93 cases in all in the Bori Valley, out of which 80 proved fatal and 13 recovered.

89. Taking the whole District of Zhob, there were 109 cases of seizures by cholera, out of which 92 proved fatal and 17 recovered.

90. Appendix P attached to this report shows the localities visited by cholera, and the number of deaths at each place.

POLITICAL.

91. The year under report was one of considerable political excitement in Zhob, and many events of political importance occurred, which will be noticed below.

92. His Highness the Amir sent troops to Wano and Zarmelan on the extreme north-east edge of the District during the early part of the year, and they remained there till September. Their presence in the neighbourhood of the District and the exaggerated rumours which spread about the District relative to the Amir's intentions towards the British Government caused very unwholesome excitement in the minds of the tribes of the District. This feeling was still further increased by the movement of a small party of the Amir's men to Gustoi within the District in the beginning of July. Sardar Gul Muhammad Khan at the same time wrote to Major MacIvor, the Political Agent, and, stating that the people of Gustoi were the Amir's subjects, requested him not to interfere with them. With the permission of the Agent to the Governor-General, Major MacIvor proceeded to take immediate measures to turn this party out of Gustoi, and with that object he proceeded there on the 13th July with a small party of Troops and Levies. On his approach the Amir's men left Gustoi and retired to the Amir's territory. This action had a salutary effect on the minds of the people, and the general excitement began to calm down, ceasing altogether on the withdrawal of the Amir's troops from Wano and Zarmelan. While the excitement lasted, however, certain headmen of the District were injudicious enough to commit themselves by taking action of which they have since repented. Malik Jamal Khan, the head of the Musakhel Bekhels, Malik Sher Muhammad, head of the Abdullazais, with Shahabuddin, Head Malik of the Appozai village, and one or two unimportant Maliks, absconded from the District and went to Kandahar. These men were more or less mere youths, and had evidently been led away by the false reports of the political situation made to them by designing persons. They remained at Kandahar during the rest of the year, and from reports received have clearly repented of their action. I should note that, with the exception of Shahabuddin, they have all returned to the District since the year under report closed.

93. Certain of the Mandokhel Maliks, Said Khan, Shadi Khan, and others also, were foolish enough to go to Sardar Gul Muhammad Khan, but afterwards denied all disloyal intent in doing so.

94. The Waziris were particularly active during the year in depredations in the Zhob District. These depredations were numerous, and some were of a very serious nature. The following are the most serious offences committed by them in Zhob:—

(*a*) A sentry of 19th Punjab Infantry was shot dead at Mir Ali Khel on 30th May 1892.

(*b*) Two sowars of the 5th Bombay Cavalry were shot between Mughal Kot and Kuchbina on 24th June 1892.

(*c*) A party of sowars of 5th Bombay Cavalry were attacked between Mir Ali Khel and Mughal Kot on 15th July, and two of their horses were killed.

(*d*) Three Girani Biluch and one Sherani Levy sowars proceeding from Khajuri Kach to Mughal Kot were killed on or about the 12th July. Strong suspicion attached in this case against the members of the Waziri post at Khajuri Kach.

(*e*) Five sowars of 5th Bombay Cavalry were attacked at Gardani, between Mir Ali Khel and Gul Kuch, on August 1st; three sowars and one horse were killed.

(*f*) A party of a duffadar and seven sowars of the Zhob Levy Corps returning from Wano, where they had been sent with a letter to Sardar Gul Muhammad Khan, were attacked at junction of the Toi and Gumal. Two sowars and two horses were wounded.

95. Dost Muhammad Khan and his son Bungal continued to give serious trouble during the year. From their strongholds, Transkundar, their followers made repeated depredations in Zhob and harassed not only Government subjects, but the Nasirs and other Ghilzais in their neighbourhood. It became evident that as long as these men were allowed to remain in Kakar territory, even though it be Transkundar, they would always be able to terrify the neighbouring Kakar sections into allowing them a safe conduct through their limits, and into assisting them in other ways, while it would continue impossible for us to check their depredations. With the object of making another determined attempt to capture Bungal and his father, and, failing that, to drive them out of Kakar limits, Major MacIvor with his full escort of Regulars and Levies visited Transkundar country in September. He failed to capture Bungal, who fled with his followers across the Kakar border to Jubbar Killa, a Ghilzai village, a few miles within the Amir's territory. Dost Muhammad Khan, however, with two younger sons came in and gave himself up to the Political Agent on the 20th September.

96. Notwithstanding, however, the failure to capture Bungal, Major MacIvor's mission obtained many important political results. Bungal and his gang were driven out of Kakar limits. The Kakar sections, Transkundar, were encouraged by the visit of troops to their country to stand up against his depredations, and they were bound down by heavy securities to prevent Bungal's men from passing through their limits. Apart from this, important political results were obtained by our officially recognizing for the first time the old long-standing Kakar boundary line between them and the Ghilzais. Revenue was taken from the Lowanas and the Transkundar Kakar sections. A Lowana Levy post of two duffadars at ₹25 per mensem and eight footmen at ₹10 per mensem was established at Kamardin Karez and Mardanzai Levy post at Ashewat

97. The good effects of the above arrangements were proved before the close of the year by the freedom enjoyed from depredations in Zhob and by the capture by Mardanzais of the notorious outlaw Gola and four other badmashes of Bungal's gang in March 1893.

98. Important changes occurred during the year among the Jogezai Kakur family. The aged Sardar Shah Jehan died during the summer of 1892, and his death was soon followed by that of his son, Sardar Shingul Khan, under the most melancholy circumstances.

99. The opportunity of Sardar Dost Muhammad Khan's return was taken to settle the long-standing case of the murder of Sardar Shahmar Khan by Bungal Khan in 1885. The matter was placed before an influential and representative Jirga at Fort Sandeman, and settled on the 18th November 1892. The settlement gave satisfaction to both parties, and was approved of by Dinak, Shahmar's eldest son. To celebrate the close of this long-standing feud, the Political Agent gave the Jirga and parties present a feast of sheep on the evening of the day the settlement was arrived at. During the feast Dinak suddenly rose up, and with his father's sword, a weapon of well-known history, which only that day had been restored to him as part of the settlement of the case, struck Sardar Shingul two heavy blows, both nearly severing his arm. Medical assistance was at hand, but Sardar Shingul Khan died from the effects of his injuries on 8th December. No sufficient reason could be attributed for such animosity on Dinak's part; and as Dinak was well known to be a youth of weak intellect, it was suspected that he had been made a tool of by some designing person. Suspicion fell upon Sardar Dost Muhammad Khan and Sultan Muhammad Pakhizai, who were placed before the Sibi Jirga in February 1893. No actual proof was found of their instigation of the murder, but the Jirga considered the grounds of suspicion so strong against them that they were ordered to be kept under political surveillance at Quetta until further orders.

100. Major MacIvor, the Political Agent, Zhob, met Mr. King, Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, at Ashak Khan-Kot, in the Zmari country, at the end of November to decide on the boundary between the Zmaris and Ustranas, Isots, and Kasranis. Owing to the Deputy

Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, not being able to stay in the country for more than two or three days, no result was arrived at.

HORSE-BREEDING DEPARTMENT.

101. There was only one horse stallion in the District during the year. He arrived at Fort Sandeman on the 25th July 1892, and was sent down to Sibi for the Horse Fair on the 3rd February 1893. The total cost of his feed and keep during the period he was attached to this District was R320-3-9. He covered only nine mares during the time he was stationed at Fort Sandeman.

102. The usual annual returns required by the officers of the Horse-Breeding Department for their Administration Report have been prepared and sent to the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency, Ahmadnagar.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

103. No new offices have been opened in this District during the year. The Postal authorities have tried to open an office at Mughal Kot, but have not succeeded in obtaining the services of any of the officials there who could be induced to work the Post Office in addition to his other duties for the allowance offered by the Postal Department. The post is served through Mir Ali Khel. The letters, etc., intended for that place are few, and the Postal authorities have found it impossible to send a departmental man to take charge of the office, as it would not pay for its expenses. All letters, etc., from Fort Sandeman and Mir Ali Khel, etc., to Hindubagh were hitherto sent *viâ* Loralai, Hurnai, and Khanai, but a direct communication of a temporary nature was opened between Fort Sandeman and Hindubagh in the month of August 1892, and all letters, etc., intended for the latter have since been sent direct *viâ* Killa Saifulla Khan, and the ordinary Levies on this line have been used for the purpose of carrying the mails. This is a great improvement on the old system and worked fairly well up to the close of the year.

104. The dâk line between Loralai and Fort Sandeman has also worked well during the year. The only mishap on this line was that the dâk that left Loralai on the 16th April 1892 was looted at Tang Haiderzai. The bags were, however, found afterwards near the hills on the border of the Zhob Valley towards Khorasan, and brought in all right to Fort Sandeman on the 19th idem.

This offence was committed by one Jan Muhammad, Levy Daffadar, who surrendered himself afterwards. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of R100.

105. Another mail bag that left Fort Sandeman for Mir Ali Khel on the 21st September 1892 was accidentally lost by the Zhob Levy Corps sowars between Fort Sandeman and Safi. There were no papers of any importance in that bag, and it has never been traced.

106. The other lines in the District have worked all right.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

107. No new office was opened in the District during the year under report.

108. The temporary line that was laid between Fort Sandeman and Mir Ali Khel in the year 1890-91 was replaced by a permanent line during the year.

109. There have been very few offences in connection with the Telegraph line during the year, and they were as follows:—

(*a*) Three insulators were broken by some one between Kingri and Mekhtar in the month of July 1892, but the culprit or culprits could not be traced.

(*b*) One insulator was broken at the same place on the 6th September 1892. The culprit in this case was traced and punished.

(*c*) The wire between Murgha and Mekhtar was cut by a shepherd boy in November 1892. He was apprehended and punished.

MILITARY.

110. There has been no change in the troops comprising the garrison of Fort Sandeman, and no new posts were occupied permanently by the troops during the year.

111. Owing to the Amir having countenanced Dost Muhammad Khan and his son Bungal, there was considerable excitement throughout Zhob in the months of April and May 1892, and therefore the General Officer Commanding the Quetta District was asked to send some of the troops at Pishin to Hindubagh for the summer months only, as was done in the year 1890. The General Officer agreed, and a troop of the 6th Bombay Cavalry and two companies of the 2nd (P. W. O.) Bombay Infantry, Grenadiers, were moved from Pishin to Hindubagh on the 9th May 1892, where they remained till the end of October, when they returned to Pishin.

112. The health of the troops in the District has been very good during the year.

Zhob Levy Corps.

Changes.

113. In September 1892 the following changes were sanctioned by the Agent to the Governor-General :—

(1) The abolition of one company of Infantry, by which the Infantry strength was reduced from 526 to 421.

(2) The money so saved was utilized as follows :—

(*a*) Adding R2 to the pay of the Cavalry sowars, whose pay was thus raised from R25 to R27.

(*b*) Adding R1 to the pay of the Infantry sepoy, whose pay was thus raised from R10 to R11.

(*c*) Increasing the number of farriers from five to twelve.

(3) The reduction of the transport camel sarwans and the substitution of 30 drivers to look after the pony and donkey transport now started.

(4) The reduction of certain followers and the substitution of—

1 Hospital Assistant.

2 Sikligars (Armourers).

2 Mir Munshis, one for Cavalry and one for Infantry.

Extra allowances to 8 pay sowars and 8 pay sepoys.

Constitution of the Corps.

114. The constitution of the Corps was sanctioned to be—

	Cavalry.	Infantry.
Kakar	1 Squadron.	1 Company.
Ghilzais	1 „	1 „
Brahuis and Biluch	1 „	1 „
Mixed Pathans	1 „	1 „

One Kakar company was abolished and the Brahuis company raised in place of the Atchakzai company, it being found impossible to enlist the latter tribe.

Appointments and discharges of the Native Officers.

115. The following appointments and discharges of Native officers were sanctioned :—

Havildar Khudadad Khan, Sheranai, to be jemadar of the mixed company.

Kote Duffadar Nur Muhammad, Brahui, to be subadar of the Brahui company with Kadir Khan as jemadar.

Kote Duffadar Nur Muhammad, Andari, Ghilzai, to be subadar of the Ghilzai company, *vice* Pir Muhammad, Hotak Ghilzai, discharged.

Kalu Khan, Panzai Kakar, to be subadar of the Kakar company.

Hassan Khan, Sarangzai Kakar to be jemadar of the Kakar company.

Misri Khan, Khetran, to be ressaidar of the mixed Pathan squadron, *vice* Abdul Samad Khan, Atchakzai, discharged.

Amir Muhammad, Hotak Ghilzai, to be ressaidar of the Ghilzai squadron, *vice* Ulas Khan, discharged.

Muhammad Shah, Hotak Ghilzai, to be jemadar of the Ghilzai squadron, *vice* Muhammad Yusuf Khan, discharged.

Shahin Khan, Jogezai Kakar, to be ressaidar of the Kakar squadron.
Subadar Yakub Khan, Musakhel mixed company, discharged.

APPOINTMENT OF ADJUTANT AND SECOND-IN-COMMAND.

116. Lieutenant F. D. Henslowe, Squadron Officer, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, was appointed Adjutant and Second-in-Command, and joined on 23rd December 1892.

Consequent on the appointment of Lieutenant Henslowe a proposition statement was submitted, which, while making provision for his pay and allowances, reduces a certain number of followers.

PROGRESS IN ENLISTMENT.

117. The following shows the progress made in enlistment during this year:—

A.—Cavalry.

	Ressaidars.	Jemadar, 1st class.	Jemadar, 2nd class.	Kote Duffadars.	Duffadars.	Sowars.	Total.	Under strength.
Effective strength on 31st March 1893	4	3	4	4	30	352	397	3
Ditto on 31st March 1892	3	4	3	4	25	325	364	36
Progress during 1892-93	1	—1	1	...	5	27	33	...

B.—Cavalry.

	Ressaldar Major.	Farriers.	Camel Duffadar.	Shutar Sowars.	Salutri.	Assistant Salutri.	Total.	Under strength.
Present strength on 31st March 1893	1	12	1	7	1	1	23	*Nil.*

Infantry.

	Subadar Major.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naiks.	Sepoys.	Total.	Under strength.
Effective strength on 31st March 1893	1	3	4	20	20	372	420	1
Ditto on 31st March 1892	1	2	1	5	2	102	113	308
Progress during 1892-93	...	1	3	15	18	270	307	...

ASSAMI FUND.

118. It was found that as long as horses, saddlery, equipment, etc., were supplied to the men free, no attempts were made by the men to take care of their horses, equipment, etc.; this led to the Corps funds suffering very heavy loss. It was then decided that the horses and all articles of clothing and equipment should be made the property of the men: accordingly an Assami Fund has been started for both Cavalry and Infantry. The full amount of the assami to be deposited has not been yet settled, but monthly deductions are made from the pay of the men in the case of Cavalry at rates varying from R2 to R6 according to the cost of

living at head-quarters and the various posts, and in the case of Infantry at R1 per month. Working pay for the construction of posts has been issued to certain men and credited to their assami.

Posts.

119. During the year the following posts have been added to the list of outposts garrisoned by the Corps :—

	Cavalry.	Infantry.
Musakhel Pazar	20	40
Thanishpa	25	70
Gustoi	15	30
TOTAL	60	140

Services of the Corps.

120. The duties of the Corps have throughout the year been very heavy, a large number of guards and escorts having been supplied as protection to working parties of the Public Works Department, survey parties, etc., etc.

121. On 2nd August 1892 a party of 1 duffadar and 7 men took a letter from the Agent to the Governor-General to Sardar Gul Mahammad Khan, the Amir's Governor at Wano. The above party started from the Gul Kach post, and after having delivered the letter at Wano returned *viâ* the Toi-Gomal route. At the junction of the Toi and Gomal they were attacked by a party of about 60 Waziris, who had the day previous waylaid a patrol of the 5th Bombay Cavalry near Mir Ali Khel, killing 3 men and 2 horses of the patrol. In the fight that ensued between the party returning from Wano and the Waziris, on the side of the Levies 2 men were seriously wounded, 2 horses wounded, and 1 killed; it is believed that 1 Waziri was killed and 1 wounded.

The conduct of the Daffadar and his men was highly creditable, and was recognized by Sir James Brown, Agent to the Governor-General, by the distribution of suitable rewards.

Uniform.

122. Sir James Brown, Agent to the Governor-General, sanctioned at the Sibi Fair, in February 1893, the introduction of a simple uniform for the Corps. The uniform to be introduced consists of —

Cavalry—	
Full dress, loongi	Corps pattern.
Undress	Khaki.
Kullah	Khaki.
Kammarband, full dress	Corps pattern.
Undress	Dark blue.
Kurtah	Khaki.
Pyjama	Calvin cord.
Boots and putties.	
Water-proof cape.	
Postin.	
Haversack.	
Infantry —	
Full dress, loongi	Corps pattern.
Undress	Khaki.
Kullah	Khaki.
Pyjama	Khaki.
Kurtah	Khaki.
Boots and putties.	
Postin.	
Water-proof cape.	
Haversack.	

A. H. MACMAHON, *Lieut.*,
Political Agent, Zhob.

A.

Annual Report of Receipts and Expenditure of the Zhob Provincial Revenues for the year 1892-93.

Head of Receipts.	Actuals of 1891-92.	Actuals of 1892-93.	Revised Estimates of 1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Arrears	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
I.—Land Revenue	3,03,405 12 5	2,92,172 8 1	2,91,400 0 0	.....	.....
Total	3,03,405 12 5	2,92,172 8 1	2,91,400 0 0	772 8 1	.....
III.—Salt—					
Excise duty on salt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
IV.—Stamps—					
Sale of General Stamps—					
One-anna stamps for receipts and cheques.	912 0 0	925 0 0	915 0 0	.....	.....
Bills of exchange or hundies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other general stamps	1,181 2 0	1,058 0 0	1,320 0 0	.....	.....
Sale of court-fee stamps	4,987 10 0	4,715 12 0	6,100 0 0	.....	.....
Fines and penalties	185 8 0	30 9 0	130 0 0	.....	.....
Total	7,266 4 0	6,729 5 0	8,465 0 0	.....	1,735 11 0

Head of Expenditure.	Actuals of 1891-92.	Actuals of 1892-93.	Revised Estimates of 1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
I.—Refunds and Drawbacks—					
Revenue Refunds—					
(1) Stamps	57 10 0	.....	50 0 0	.....	.....
(2) Excise	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	57 10 0	.....	50 0 0	.....	50 0 0
II.—Assignments and Compensations—					
Quit-rent to the Khán of Kalat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
III.—Land Revenue—					
1. Pay of tahsildars, naib-tahsildars, clerk and others.	31,414 14 9	38,033 0 9	41,319 0 0	.....	.....
2. Pay of clerks and other charges for survey and settlement work.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Lumbardari allowance	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Other miscellaneous charges	1,621 3 0	1,646 2 6	2,000 0 0	.....	.....
5. Karawas	1,335 1 2	1,942 0 1	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
6. Miscellaneous	1,200 0 0	1,315 0 0	1,620 0 0	.....	.....
7. Travelling allowance to officers and establishments.	779 4 9	702 8 0	800 0 0	.....	.....
Total	36,350 7 8	43,638 11 4	50,739 0 0	.....	7,100 4 8

Annual Report of Receipts and Expenditure of the Zhob Provincial Revenues for the year 1892-93—continued.

Head of Receipts.	Actuals of 1891-92.	Actuals of 1892-93.	Revised Estimates of 1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
V.—Excise—					
License fees	420 0 0	440 0 0	540 0 0	.....	.....
Abkari	12,800 0 0	9,600 0 0	9,600 0 0	.....	.....
Farm of drugs	4,500 0 0	4,390 0 0	4,390 0 0	.....	.....
Fines, fees and confiscations	19 3 6	3 2 8	.....	.....	.....
Total	17,739 3 6	14,433 2 8	14,530 0 0	.....	96 13 4
X.—Registration—					
Fees for registering documents.	71 0 0	47 0 0	55 0 0	.....	.....
Fees for copies of registered documents.	14 0 0	13 0 0	12 8 0	.....	.....
Total	85 0 0	60 0 0	67 8 0	.....	7 8 0

Head of Expenditure.	Actuals of 1891-92.	Actuals of 1892-93.	Revised Estimates of 1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
VI.—Stamps—					
1. Charges for the sale of general stamps (discount)	56 9 0	55 4 0	80 0 0	.....	.....
2. Charges on sale of court-fee stamps (discount).	66 9 3	64 13 9	100 0 0	.....	.....
Total	123 2 3	120 1 9	180 0 0	.....	59 14 3
XI.—Forest—					
1. Establishment	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Contingencies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
XII.—Registration—					
Remuneration to Sub-Registrars	22 12 0	24 0 0	220 0 0	.....	.....
Remuneration to copyists	5 0 0	6 0 0			
Contingencies	.....	259 7 2	540 0 0	.....	.....
Total	27 12 0	289 7 2	760 0 0	.....	470 8 10
XIX.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—					
Civil and Sessions Courts—					
(1) Salaries of gazetted officers (Munsiff).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(2) Salaries of establishment	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

XVIA.—LAW AND JUSTICE—COURTS OF LAW—					
Sale-proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property.	201 1 2	721 2 10	570 0 0	.....	.....
General fees, fines and forfeitures.	5,860 10 9	8,135 6 11	7,415 0 0	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	15 14 0	47 13 0	10 0 0	.....	.....
TOTAL	6,077 9 11	8,904 6 9	7,995 0 0	909 6 9	.....
XVIB.—LAW AND JUSTICE—JAILS—					
Hire of convicts	.....	.....	20 0 0	.....	20 0 0

(3) Salaries of process serving establishment.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(4) Miscellaneous contingencies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
CRIMINAL COURTS—					
(1) Salaries of gazetted officers (Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(2) Salaries of establishment	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(3) Allowance to Cantonment Magistrate.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(4) Travelling allowances to officers.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(5) Travelling allowances to establishment.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(6) Contingencies	119 10 2	82 6 8	300 0 0	.....	.....
REFUNDS OF JUDICIAL FINES—	5 12 6	100 0 0	200 0 0	.....	.....
TOTAL	125 6 8	182 6 8	1,000 0 0	.....	817 9 4
XIX B.—LAW AND JUSTICE—JAILS—					
1. District Jail establishment	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Supplies and services	1,758 3 1	1,763 7 10	1,775 2 0	.....	.....
3. Hospital charges	15 10 11	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Miscellaneous contingencies	191 3 9	147 15 6	148 0 0	.....	.....
5. Lock-ups contingencies	1,486 13 2	1,570 1 1	1,576 14 0	.....	.....
TOTAL	3,451 14 11	3,481 8 5	3,500 0 0	.....	18 7 7
XX.—POLICE—					
1. Pay of Deputy Inspectors, sergeants, duffadars, sowars and constables.	28,861 2 10	37,576 7 6	43,116 0 0	.....	.....
2. Travelling allowance and expenses.	2,110 3 11	349 4 0	500 0 0	.....	.....
3. Supplies and services	10,522 0 3	2,395 3 6	2,790 0 0	.....	.....
4. Contingencies	3,307 14 4	4,257 13 4	4,000 0 0	.....	.....
5. Cattle-pound contingencies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Good-conduct stripe allowance.	.....	.....	252 0 0	.....	.....
TOTAL	44,801 5 4	44,578 12 4	50,658 0 0	.....	6,079 3 8

Annual Report of Receipts and Expenditure of the Zhob Provincial Revenues for the year 1892-93—concluded.

Head of Receipts.	Actuals of 1891-92.	Actuals of 1892-93.	Revised Estimates of 1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	a. p.
XVII.—Police—					
Contribution from Quetta Municipal Fund.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fees, fines and forfeitures (cattle pound receipts)	61 4 0	719 8 6	150 0 0	.....	.....
Total	61 4 0	719 8 6	150 0 0	569 8 6	.....

Head of Expenditure.	Actuals of 1891-92.	Actuals of 1892-93.	Revised Estimates of 1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
XXII.—Education—					
Grants-in-aid to vernacular school.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
XXIV.—Medical—					
1. Contribution towards dispensary.	1,262 10 7	1,409 10 10	1,170 0 0	.....	.....
2. Allowance to Civil Surgeon	550 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0	.....	.....
Total	1,812 10 7	2,009 10 10	1,770 0 0	239 10 10	.....
XXV.—Political—					
1. Salaries and allowances of Political Agent.	5,200 0 0	5,109 10 9	4,800 0 0	.....	.....
2. Salaries and allowances of Extra Assistant Commissioners (Zhob).	7,979 10 0	8,965 0 0	8,850 0 0	.....	.....
3. Salaries of establishment	19,719 7 6	23,083 12 6	23,436 0 0	.....	.....
4. Travelling allowance of establishment.	4,164 10 9	2,990 1 0	3,040 0 0	.....	.....
5. Travelling allowance of officers.	2,284 14 10	2,207 1 0	2,160 0 0	.....	.....
6. Supplies and services	402 15 10	473 12 10	1,700 0 0	.....	.....
7. Contingencies	9,742 8 5	9,437 4 10	13,240 0 0	.....	.....
8. North-Western Frontier charges (Levies).	52,244 11 8	57,919 8 7	60,280 0 0	.....	.....
9. Entertainment of Envoys and Chiefs.	3,323 13 6	4,491 6 4	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
10. Allowance to Agent to the Governor-General's Office.	3,600 0 0	3,600 0 0	3,600 0 0	.....	.....
Total	1,08,662 12 6	1,18,277 9 10	1,26,106 0 0	.....	7,828 6 2

XXV.—MISCELLANEOUS—					
Other items	2,093 14 1	43 4 0	2 8 0	40 12 0	.....
TOTAL RECEIPTS	3,36,728 15 11	3,23,062 3 0	3,22,630 0 0	2,292 3 4	1,860 0 4
Opening Balance	.....	52,164 2 4	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL	.....	3,75,226 5 4	.....	.....	.....

XXXII.—MISCELLANEOUS—					
1. Donation for charitable purposes.	99 12 0	133 1 3	1,000 0 0	.....	.....
2. Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges.	163 14 6	159 3 5			
3. Rest-house establishment	2,402 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL	2,665 10 6	292 4 8	1,000 0 0	.....	707 11 4
XLV.—CIVIL WORKS—					
1. In charge of civil officers	17,597 4 0	10,558 10 3	22,000 0 0	.....	.....
2. Arboriculture	458 5 3	216 15 6	500 0 0	.....	.....
TOTAL	18,055 9 3	10,775 9 9	22,500 0 0	.....	11,724 6 3
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	2,16,134 5 8	2,23,646 2 9	2,58,263 0 0	239 10 10	34,856 8 1
Closing Balance	.....	1,51,580 2 7	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL	.....	3,75,226 5 4	.....	.....	.....

A. H. McMAHON, *Lieut.*,
Political Agent, Zhob.

B.

Return of Land Revenue collections in kind and in cash in Zhob District in the year 1892-93.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Description.	Maunds collected.	Rate at which sold per maund.	Cash realized.	Total.	Remarks.
	Mds. s. c.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	
I.—Collections in kind—					
Wheat	46,360 1 10	2 15 5	1,37,448 2 9	...	
Barley	4,910 25 4	2 13 6	13,959 12 10	...	
Bhusa	51,238 33 15	0 7 1	22,697 11 2	...	
Lucerne	421 24 0	0 6 0	159 10 2	...	
Maize	10,877 1 10	2 10 6	25,900 3 8	...	
Jowari	8,557 34 2	2 1 3	17,787 4 8	...	
China	4,446 10 13	1 4 6	5,697 8 2	...	
Moong	1,155 30 13	3 8 3	4,063 11 4	...	
Straw of Moong	124 7 9	1 0 0	124 3 0	...	
Tobacco	15 3 14	10 0 0	150 15 9	...	
Gajar	41 10 0	1 4 8	53 5 7	...	
Kirbi	6,978 6 5	0 8 0	3,505 11 11	...	
Shali	1,209 35 0	1 9 11	1,961 14 11	...	
Bajra	186 12 7	2 1 0	384 6 7	...	
Total	1,36,522 37 6	...	2,36,894 10 6	2,36,894 10 6	
II.—Collections in cash—					
Subz khurda	...	...	1,696 15 0	...	
Palezat	...	...	690 15 4	...	
Land revenue fines	...	...	1,018 9 3	...	
Water mills	...	...	1,793 4 6	...	
Arboriculture	...	...	1,391 8 4	...	
Other assessments in cash	...	...	1,721 14 1	...	
Total	...	...	8,313 2 6	8,313 2 6	
III.—Grazing tax	...	...	46,964 11 1	...	
Total	...	...	46,964 11 1	46,964 11 1	
IV.—Arrears of previous years received during the year under review	...	...	...	...	
Grand total	...	...		2,92,172 8 1	

Detail by Tahsils.

	Upper Zhob.	Lower Zhob.	Bori.	Sinjawi.	Barkhan.	Musa Khel.	Total.
	R a. p.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*
I.—Collections in kind.	66,292 11 4	34,620 8 7	51,020 5 7	16,311 15 1	57,856 14 3	10,792 3 8	2,36,894 10 6
II.—Collections in cash.	178 13 8	3,737 1 6	1,736 3 11	1,397 8 7	1,248 13 1	14 9 9	8,313 2 6
III.—Grazing tax	10,987 12 0	9,602 0 10	7,887 12 11	1,895 13 1	8,945 10 6	7,645 9 9	46,964 11 1
Total	77,459 5 0	47,959 10 11	60,644 6 5	19,605 4 9	68,051 5 10	18,452 7 2	2,92,172 8 1

A. H. McMAHON, *Lieut.*,
Political Agent, Zhob.

C.

Statement of the Judicial work of the various officers in the Zhob District for the year 1892-93.

Officers.	Civil suits disposed.		Execution of decree.	Total.	Criminal trials disposed of.		Total.	Miscellaneous Revenue cases.	Grand total.
	Original.	Appellate.			Original.	Appellate.			
Political Agent, Zhob	...	...	...	...	3	3	6	154	160
Assistant Political Agent, Zhob	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	2
First Extra Assistant Commissioner, Upper Zhob	...	1	1	2	4	1	5	34	41
Second Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lower Zhob	40	...	12	52	109	...	109	50	211
Tehsildar, Upper Zhob	29	...	10	39	60	...	60	...	99
Tehsildar, Bori	21	...	7	28	19	...	19	...	47
Tehsildar, Lower Zhob	115	...	53	168	10	...	10	37	215
Tehsildar, Musa Khel	7	...	2	9	11	...	11	...	20
Naib Tehsildar, Upper Zhob	4	...	...	4	11	...	11	...	15
Naib Tehsildar, Bori	24	...	10	34	8	...	8	...	42
Naib Tehsildar, Lower Zhob	100	...	28	128	1	...	1	...	129
Naib Tehsildar, Musa Khel	1	...	...	1	2	...	2	..	3
Total	341	2	123	466	238	5	243	275	984

A. H. McMAHON, *Lieut.*,
Political Agent, Zhob.

D.

Statement showing the number and classification of Political cases in the Zhob District tried by Jirga during 1892-93.

Place of Jirga sittings.	Local cases.									Interprovincial cases between Baluchistan and Sind and Punjab.			Grand Total.
	Murder.	Robbery.	Adultery.	Adultery with murder.	Land Revenue.	Betrothal and other cases connected with marriage.	Cattle-lifting.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	With Punjab.	With Sind.	Total.	
Fort Sandeman	6	5	...	...	67	41	5	469	593	...	...	...	593
Hindubagh	3	2	2	...	3	6	1	22	39	...	...	...	39
Drug	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Shinghar	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	26	30	...	...	...	30
Killa Saifulla	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	11	16	...	...	...	16
Sibi	3	2	1	...	1	1	1	7	16	...	...	...	16
Musa Khel	3	...	...	...	13	5	8	56	85	...	...	...	85
Bori	4	1	1	...	32	65	24	198	325	...	...	...	325
Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4
Tank	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	5
Dera Ghazi Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13	13
Fort Munro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	10
Total	20	12	4	...	119	119	42	789	1,105	32	...	32	1,137

A. H. McMAHON, *Lieut.*,
Political Agent, Zhob.

E.

Return of cognizable offences showing result of Police operations, and prosecution of crime, and recovery of property during the year 1892-93.

Serial number.	Law under which punished.	Description of Offence.	Cases.							Persons.							Property.			Remarks.
			Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrate direct or by the police, and including false accusation of cognizable crime.	Cases pending before the Court from previous year.	Number of cases decided.	Number of cases ending in conviction.	Number of cases pending at the close of year before the Magistrate or Session.	Number of case admitted.	Percentage of cases convicted to admitted, columns 7 and 8.	Pending at the end of last year.	Arrested by police or appearing under orders of Magistrate.	Finally convicted.	Percentage.	Acquitted.	Disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, etc.	Pending at the end of year.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
																	R a. p.	R a. p.		
		CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE, PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY, SAFETY AND JUSTICE.																		
1	224	Other offences against public justice	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	240, 241	Offences relating to coin	2	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	
3	147, 148	Rioting or unlawful assembly	4	...	2	2	2	4	50	...	46	31	68	...	...	15	...	...	...	
		TOTAL	7	...	4	3	3	7	43	...	49	32	65	1	...	16	...	...	...	
		CLASS II.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSONS.																		
4	302, 396	Murder	10	6	8	3	6	10	30	6	10	3	19	...	6	7	976 6 0	...	...	
5	307	Attempt to murder	5	1	2	2	...	5	40	...	4	2	50	...	...	2	...	...	...	
6	304	Culpable homicide	4	...	3	2	...	4	50	...	5	2	40	2	1	...	...	...	...	
7	376	Rape	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
8	377	Unnatural offences	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of births	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	
10	325, 326	Grievous hurt	7	2	7	5	1	7	71	4	13	5	29	4	6	2	...	...	...	
11	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	3	...	3	2	...	3	66	...	5	3	60	2	...	...	...	...	...	
		TOTAL	33	9	24	15	10	33	45	10	42	16	31	8	13	15	976 6 0	...	...	

Return of cognizable offences showing result of Police operations, and prosecution of crime, and recovery of property during the year 1892-93—continued.

Serial number.	Law under which punished.	Description of Offence.	Cases.							Persons.							Property.			Remarks.
			Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrate direct or by the police, and including false accusation of cognizable crime.	Cases pending before the Court from previous year.	Number of cases decided.	Number of cases ending in conviction.	Number of cases pending at the close of year before the Magistrate or Session.	Number of cases admitted.	Percentage of cases convicted to admitted, columns 7 and 9.	Pending at the end of last year.	Arrested by police or appearing under orders of Magistrate.	Finally convicted.	Percentage.	Acquitted.	Disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, etc.	Pending at the end of year.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
																	R a. p.	R a. p.		
		CLASS III.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PERSON AND PROPERTY, OR AGAINST PROPERTY ONLY.																		
12	395, 397, 398	Dakoity	4	...	1	...	1	4	...	...	8	...	...	6	...	2	613 8 0	172 0 0	·28	
13	394	Robbery with hurt	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 0 9	254 4 9	·64	
14	392	Robbery	4	1	1	1	...	4	25	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	898 0 0	170 0 0	19	
15	432, 436	Serious mischief and cognate offences	4	...	3	2	...	4	50	...	4	3	75	1	...	...	.....	.....	...	
16	429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal	5	...	3	2	1	5	40	...	6	4	66	1	...	1	.....	.....	...	
17	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	13	4	5	4	1	13	31	2	15	12	71	2	2	1	1,819 0 0	326 2 0	18	
		TOTAL	32	6	13	9	3	32	28	2	34	20	56	10	2	4	3,729 8 9	922 6 9	25	
		CLASS IV.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.																		
18	337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	
		TOTAL	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	

		CLASS V.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.																				
19	379 to 382	Theft	66	1	37	33	4	66	50	1	58	45	76	9	1	4	2,087 0 0	826 0 0	39
20	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	3	...	2	2	...	3	66	...	2	2	100	...	...	...	58 0 0	6 0 0	10
21	411 and 414	Receiving stolen property	7	...	5	5	2	7	71	...	11	9	82	...	...	2	166 1 0	164 0 0	99
		TOTAL	76	1	44	40	6	76	53	1	71	56	78	9	1	6	2,311 1 0	996 0 0	43
		CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE.																				
22	Act No. III of 1867, Sections 4 and 13.	Gambling	4	...	4	4	...	4	100	...	15	15	100	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
23	Act No. XIV of 1866, Section 48.	Post Office Act	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	155 0 0	155 0 0	100
24	Act No. V of 1861, Section 29.	Public and Local Nuisances	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
		TOTAL	6	...	6	6	...	6	100	...	17	17	100	...	...	...	155 0 0	155 0 0	100
		Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety or justice	7	...	4	3	3	7	43	...	49	32	65	1	...	16	.....	.....	...
		Class II.—Offences against the person	33	9	24	15	10	33	45	10	42	16	31	8	13	15	976 6 0	.....	...
		Class III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only	32	6	13	9	3	32	28	2	34	20	56	10	2	4	3,729 8 9	922 6 9	25
		Class IV.—Minor offences against the person	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
		Class V.—Minor offences against property	76	1	44	40	6	76	53	1	71	56	78	9	1	6	2,311 1 0	996 0 0	43
		Class VI.—Other offences not specified above	6	...	6	6	...	6	100	...	17	17	100	...	...	...	155 0 0	155 0 0	100
		GRAND TOTAL	155	16	91	73	22	155	47	13	213	141	62	28	16	41	7,171 15 9	2,073 6 9	29

A. H. McMAHON, *Lieut.*,
Political Agent, Zhob.

F.

Distribution of the Zhob District Police Force on the 31st March 1893.

No.	Name of Post.	District Superintendent of Police.	Inspector.	Deputy Inspector on R80.	Deputy Inspectors on R60.	Deputy Inspectors on R40.	1st grade Sergeants on R25.	2nd grade Sergeants on R18.	3rd grade Sergeants on R15.	1st grade Constables on R12.	2nd grade Constables on R11.	3rd grade Constables on R10.	Duffedars on R35.	1st grade Sowars on R31.	2nd grade Sowars on R28.	Sweepers.	Bhistis.	Mochi.	Total.
	Strength according to existing sanctions	1	1	1	2	2	7	14	18	40	36	36	2	7	26	6	6	1	206
1	District Superintendent of Police's Office	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Fort Sandeman Thana	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	1	4	2	10	...	...	1	1	1	...	...
3	Bori Thana	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	3	4	3	...	...	1	1	1	...	...
4	Barkhan Thana	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Hindubagh Thana	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Musakhel Thana	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	6	5	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
7	Saifulla Killa Chowki	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Mir Ali Khel post	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Lines	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	2	5	11	1	2	9	1	2	...	...
10	Magazine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Political Agent's Office guard	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	3	1	1	4	12	...	...	...	...
12	Political Agent's house guard	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	1st Extra Assistant Commissioner's Zhob guard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Orderlies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Recruits at head-quarters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	On privilege leave	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
17	On sick leave	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
18	Wanting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	1	...
	Total	1	1	1	2	2	7	14	18	40	36	36	2	7	26	6	6	1	206

A. H. McMAHON, *Lieut.*,
Political Agent, Zhob.

G.

Caste Return of the Police in the Zhob District for the year 1892-93.

Religion or Caste.	Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors.	Non-commissioned Officers, Rank and File.		Total.	Remarks.
		Sowars.	Footmen.		
Christians	...	...	...	...	
Hindus	2	...	34	36	
Sikhs	...	6	30	36	
Indian Mohamadans	2	6	75	83	
Punjab Frontier Pathans	1	19	17	37	
Local Pathans	...	1	1	2	
Baluch	1	1	1	3	
Total	6	33	158	197	
Wanting	...	2	6	8	
Total Sanctioned Strength	6	35	164	205	

A. H. McMAHON, *Lieut.*,
Political Agent, Zhob.

H.

Return showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails in the Zhob District during the year 1892-93.

Descriptions.	Number of prisoners in Jails at close of previous year.		Admitted to the Jails during the year.		Released during the year.		Remaining in Jails on 31st March 1893.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Convicts	50	1	559	12	565	10	44	3
Civil prisoners	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...
Total	50	1	564	12	570	10	44	3

A. H. McMAHON, *Lieut.*,
Political Agent, Zhob.

I.

Statement showing cost of prisoners in the Zhob Jails for the year 1892-93.

Average daily number of prisoner in Jail.	Spent on food for prisoners during the year.	Average cost of maintenance per head per annum.	Realized by Jail labour.	Net cost per head per annum.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
47	3,481 8 5	74 1 3	...	74 1 3
Total	3,481 8 5	74 1 3	...	74 1 3

A. H. McMAHON, *Lieut.*,
Political Agent, Zhob.

J.

Annual Account of Receipts and Expenditure of the Fort Sandeman Bazar Excluded Local Fund for the year 1892-93.

Heads of Receipts.	Actuals of 2⅔ months, 1892-93.	Heads of Disbursements.	Actuals of 2⅔ months, 1892-93.
	R a. p.		R a. p.
Land Revenue	3,610 14 0	Interest	...
Stamps	...	Refunds	...
Excise	...	Charges of collection of revenue	3,363 12 2
Provincial Rates	...	General Administration	15 0 0
Assessed Taxes	1,885 2 8	Law and Justice	...
Registration	...	Police	212 0 0
Police	30 1 9	Marine	...
Marine	...	Education	68 0 0
Education	24 4 0	Medical	20 0 0
Medical	...	Minor Departments	768 3 8
Minor Departments	42 12 3	Superannuations	...
Interest	...	Miscellaneous	6,879 11 10
Superannuations	...	Public Works	851 12 3
Miscellaneous	3,031 8 6	Advances	150 0 0
Public Works	1 8 6	Deposits	...
Advances	1,673 10 5		
Deposits	359 4 10		
Total Receipts	10,659 2 11	Total Payments	12,328 7 11
Opening Balance	10,088 5 0	Closing Balance	8,419 0 0
GRAND TOTAL	20,747 7 11	GRAND TOTAL	20,747 7 11

A. H. McMAHON, *Lieut.*,
Political Agent, Zhob.

K.

Actual Account of Receipts and Expenditure of the Zhob Police and Zhob Levy Corps Local Funds for the year 1892-93.

Heads of Receipts.	Zhob Police.	Zhob Levy Corps.	Heads of Expenditure.	Zhob Police.	Zhob Levy Corps.
	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.
Chanda	2,718 5 0	47,114 3 1	Chanda	3,269 14 0	49,720 10 9
Clothing	3,349 15 7	7,893 6 2	Clothing	1,917 10 0	7,845 13 5
Equipment	1,027 8 0	3,260 10 2	Equipment	406 8 11	4,915 14 4
Estate of deceased officers	100 9 7	117 15 9	Estate of deceased officers	62 9 5	90 8 0
Total Receipts	7,201 6 2	58,386 3 2	Total Expenditure	5,656 10 4	62,572 14 6
Opening Balance	3,844 15 3	36,164 0 11	Closing Balance	5,389 11 1	31,977 5 7
GRAND TOTAL	11,046 5 5	94,550 4 1	Grand Total	11,046 5 5	94,550 4 1

A. H. McMAHON, *Lieut.*,
Political Agent, Zhob.

L.

Abstract showing Total Income, Expenditure and Balances of all the Excluded Local Funds in the District of Zhob for the year 1892-93.

Name of Fund.	Opening balance of year.			Income of year.			Expenditure of year.			Closing balance.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.
Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund	10,088	5	0	10,659	2	11	12,328	7	11	8,419	0	0
Zhob Police Fund	3,844	15	3	7,201	6	2	5,656	10	4	5,389	11	1
Zhob Levy Corps Fund	36,164	0	11	58,386	3	2	62,572	14	6	31,977	5	7
GRAND TOTAL . .	50,097	5	2	76,246	12	3	80,558	0	9	45,786	0	8

A. H. McMAHON, *Lieut.*,
Political Agent, Zhob.

M.

Statement of Taccavi Advances made during the year ending the 31st March 1893.

1	2	3	4	5	6
District.	Name.	Amount.	Interest, if any, payable.	Total.	Remarks.
		R		R	
Zhob.	Kulla Khan and others	2,000	...	2,000	
,,	Saleh Muhammad	300	...	300	
,,	Malik Almaz	400	...	400	
,,	Amir Muhammad	600	...	600	
,,	Haydar	2,000	...	2,000	
,,	Mir Alam	100	...	100	
,,	Abdul Ghufar Khan	100	...	100	
,,	Murad Khan	1,000	...	1,000	
,,	Ispin	600	...	600	
,,	Samand Khan	100	...	100	
,,	Samand Khan	400	...	400	
,,	Paindan Khan	500	...	500	
	TOTAL .	8,100	...	8,100	

A. H. McMAHON, *Lieut.*,
Political Agent, Zhob.

N.

Statement of Recoveries made on account of Taccavi Advances during the year ending the 31st March 1893.

1	2	3	4		5	6
District.	Name.	Amount repayable.	Repayments made during the year under report.		Balance.	Remarks.
			Principal.	Interest.		
		R	R	R	R	
Zhob.	Painda Nasir	400	400	...	...	
„	Nadir Khan and others	1,400	700	...	700	
„	Baran Khan	300	150	...	150	
„	Said Khan	100	50	...	50	
„	Ghulam Haider Khan	3,600	300	...	3,300	
„	Sher Jan Khan	2,200	...	...	2,200	
„	Malik Sultan	600	200	...	400	
„	Ghazni	100	50	...	50	
„	Sardar Gul Mohamad Khan	500	250	...	250	
„	Saleh Mohamad	300	100	...	200	
„	Baran	400	400	...	...	
„	Malik Adin	100	33	...	67	
„	Sanja Khan	300	100	...	200	
„	Kulla Khan and others	2,000	1,200	...	800	
„	Saleh Mohamad Akhtarzai	300	300	...	...	
„	Malik Almaz	400	...	...	400	
„	Amir Mohamad	600	...	...	600	
„	Heydar	2,000	...	...	2,000	
„	Miralam Khan	100	33	...	67	
„	Abdul Gufar Khan	100	...	...	100	
„	Murad Khan	1,000	...	...	1,000	
„	Ispin	600	...	...	600	
„	Samand Khan	100	...	...	100	
„	Samand Khan	400	...	...	400	
„	Paindan Khan	500	...	...	500	
	Total	18,400	4,266	...	14,134	

A. H. McMAHON, *Lieut.*,
Political Agent, Zhob.

O.

Return of School and Education in the Zhob District for the year 1892-93.

Name and place of School.	Class of School.	Number of Pupils in the School at close of Year.								Income of School.				Cost of School.	Remarks.
		Christians.	Sikhs.	Hindus.	Indian Mohamedans.	Local Pathans.	Baluch.	Brahuis.	Total.	Contributed by Local Fund.	Grant-in-aid from Provincial or Imperial Revenues.	Realized by fees and subscription.	Total.		
										R		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Fort Sandeman	Upper Primary	...	1	9	6	2	...	...	18	204	...	45 4 0	249 4 0	158 12 0	The school was opened on the 1st October 1892.
	Total	...	1	9	6	2	...	...	18	204	...	45 4 0	249 4 0	158 12 0	

A. H. McMAHON, *Lieut.*,
Political Agent, Zhob.

P.

List of Localities visited by Cholera and deaths at each place during 1892-93.

China Azim Khan	16
Nasir Kirri	3
Sagri	26
China Anwar	6
Kachhi Ghilzai	2
Daman	2
Kachh Kowda	2
China Hons	5
Shabo Zai	8
Dilli	3
Lahore	7
Ahmadi Dirgi	4
Lawara	2
Gul Kach	4
Isot Country	2
TOTAL	92

A. H. McMAHON, *Lieut.*,
Political Agent, Zhob.

APPENDIX V.

No. 2838, dated Camp Quetta, the 27th July 1893.

From—MAJOR H. M. TEMPLE, Political Agent, Kalat,

To—The Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, Quetta.

I have the honour to submit herewith the Administration Report of the Kalat Agency for the year 1892-93.

Administration Report of the Kalat Agency for 1892-93.

1.—ADMINISTRATION STAFF.

(*a*) Major H. M. Temple held charge of the Agency throughout the year.

(*b*) Lala Khillu Ram, Tahsildar on the Khan's lands, proceeded on two months' privilege leave from 7th October to 7th December 1892. In his absence Pandit Ganga Ram, Head Clerk of the Kalat Agency, acted as Tahsildar on the Khan's lands.

(*c*) A list of the gazetted officers of the Kalat Agency is attached—*Vide* Appendix I.

(*d*) The political control of Las Bela and of the Southern Sind-Kalat border was during the year transferred, as a temporary measure, to this Agency from the South-Eastern Baluchistan Agency.

2.—REVENUE.

(*a*) *Receipts.*

The sum collected by this Agency during the year under report amounted to R82,713-7-11:—

	Water-rate.	Extra cess.		Total.
	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.
Kalat lands	54,069 10 8	2,624 13 3		56,694 7 11
	Excise.	Land Revenue.	Fines, etc.	Total.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Bolan	19,640 0 0	1,781 15 11	4,597 0 1	26,019 0 0
			Grand Total . . .	82,713 7 11

The receipts on the Kalat lands have increased from R21,949-1-6 in the year 1891-92 to R56,694-7-11 in the year under report. The difference is due to the fact that great damage was done by locusts, and consequently remissions had to be freely given. In the year under report the water-supply in the inundation season was better than in the previous year. This was aided by seasonable rain, which was very beneficial to the rabi crop.

The receipts in the Bolan have increased from R4,943-2-2 to R26,019 in the year under report. The increase is due to the construction of the Mushkaf-Bolan State Railway. This work was vigorously undertaken in the year under report. During the past year land revenue was taken for the first time in the Bolan Pass in kind from the Kuchiks of the Kirta village. For many years past the Kuchiks have been constantly at feud with one another, and to put a stop to the endless disputes, the realization of the revenue as recommended by a jirga was sanctioned by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan. The Kuchiks are now living at peace and are cultivating their lands. The decision arrived at, as to the taking of revenue from the Kuchiks, is having a most beneficial effect.

(*b*) *Expenditure.*

Under this head there was a slight increase during the year under report, owing to the sanction of a patwari on ₹30 per mensem in the office of the Native Assistant in the Bolan Pass.

3.—Sanitation and Health.

The Agency Surgeon in his report regarding the Baluchistan Agency will no doubt deal with this question. In the month of April 1892 cholera broke out at Kot Khai in the Dhadar Niabat at the foot of the Bolan. It then spread throughout the Lower Bolan. As it was feared that it might spread among the coolies working in the Upper Bolan on the Mushkaf-Bolan State Railway, the experiment of closing the Bolan Pass for traffic was tried. The result of this measure was altogether satisfactory. Cholera did not spread beyond Abigum. In the beginning of July 1892 the disease began to abate, and after 10th July 1892 it entirely disappeared. The question was one of great importance, as had the disease made its appearance in the Upper Bolan, the works on the railway, under construction, would have been stopped, and Government would consequently have been put to great loss. On the Kalat lands watered by Sind canals some cases of cholera were reported. Fever was complained of throughout the Agency. A new dispensary was opened during the year at Mach in connection with the Railway works.

Attached is a cholera return (Appendix II) showing the number of seizures, victims and recoveries:—

4.—Law and Justice.

(*a*) *Judicial.*

Owing to large influx of labourers on the Mushkaf-Bolan Railway, where work was being pushed on, the judicial work in the Court of the Native Assistant in the Bolan Pass increased considerably. Last year 359 cases of all kinds were instituted in the Court of the Native Assistant, while in the year under report the total number of cases instituted increased to 1,087.

Attached is a statement showing the judicial work of the officers in the Kalat Agency, *vide* Appendix No. III.

The question of the appointment of a Munsif in the Bolan Pass to assist the Native Assistant in consequence of the increase in the judicial work was under consideration when the year closed.

(*b*) *Heinous crimes.*

In the year under report two cases of heinous crimes were reported in the Bolan Pass. One case was committed to the Sessions Court for trial under section 377, Indian Penal Code (unnatural crime). The accused was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The second case was under inquiry when the year closed.

5.—Police.

The control of the police force in the Bolan Pass was, as usual, in the hands of the District Superintendent of Police, Quetta.

The District and Railway Police sanctioned for the Pass were posted in the following places:—

	District Police.				Railway Police.		
	Deputy Inspector.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Sowars.	Deputy Inspector.	Sergeants.	Constables.
Mach	1	2	12	1	...	...	...
Native Assistants' office	...	1	4	...	...	1	2
Panir	...	...	...	...	...	1	6
Mr. Cole, Executive Engineer, 2nd Division	...	...	...	...	...	2	10
Hirok	...	...	...	...	...	1	6
Pump-house	...	...	...	...	...	2	6
Dozan	...	...	...	...	1	3	8
Total	1	3	16	1	1	10	38

The report as to the working of this force will be made by the District Superintendent of Police, who keeps detailed records on the subject.

6.—Tribal Service.

During the year under report recommendations were made for the redistribution of the Levies in the Bolan Pass. Out of this service provision was made for the establishment of a post of Jamalis on the Sind-Kalat Border, near Rojhan. This new post was sanctioned, and slight alterations were made as regards the Bolan tribal services.

2. In 1891 the deputation to Mekran was sanctioned of Rasul Bax and Rahim Khan, the best Jemadars of the Kalat Agency, together with 15 sowars to assist in the general administration of South-Eastern Baluchistan. A great deal of difficulty was consequently experienced in carrying on the work of the levies in the Bolan Pass. The return of these jemadars to their respective posts was asked for. To remedy this state of affairs the Agent to the Governor-General sanctioned the retention of Jemadar Rahim Khan in Mekran, while Rasul Bax was relieved of his duties in the South-Eastern Baluchistan Agency and sent to take charge of work at Rindli on the 1st October 1892.

3. A great number of complaints were made by the zemindars of Mastung in consequence of damage done by the Brahuis to their crops, gardens, and property, and of the great tyranny and oppression exercised by the Khan's officials. With a view to preserving the peace, a levy post was established at Mastung, consisting of one jemadar and 8 sowars. It was paid for out of money sanctioned for the Bangulzai, Shahwani, Muhamadshahi and Lehri Sardars. Since the establishment of the post, the complaints of the zemindars have ceased.

4. The Sind authorities represented that a large number of crimes occurred in Sind, in which the perpetrators escaped across the Sind-Kalat border into Kalat territory, whence they were not surrendered. The Sind officers also asked the Political Agent for assistance in connection with many civil suits instituted in the Sind Courts. For the maintenance of the peace, and in order to assist the Sind authorities, the Political Agent asked that ₹12,000 might be sanctioned from Imperial Funds for expenditure in maintaining levies on the frontier. His recommendations were supported by the Agent to the Governor-General. No money was, however, sanctioned. A large extent of this border from the most northerly of the Las Bela border levy posts, to the Goranari post near Jacobabad, is almost entirely without levies, and posts along this border have been for a long time past a necessity. The matter was under consideration when the year closed.

7.—Bolan Bazar Municipality.

The financial condition of the Bolan Bazar Municipality was satisfactory during the year under report.

From the attached statement, Appendix IV, it will be seen that the year commenced with an opening balance of ₹7,869-2-3, and closed with a balance of ₹ 21,169-15-7.

From the annual account of receipts and expenditure (Appendix V) it will appear that the total receipts during the year under report amounted to ₹26,585-14-9, and the expenditure to ₹ 13,285-1-5. The increase in the receipts and the expenditure was due to the construction of Mushkaf-Bolan State Railway.

8.—Education.

In this Agency there is no school aided by Government or local funds. There are, however, private schools in which religious books are taught. They are maintained by the headmen of the villages.

9.—Horse-breeding Operations.

In the beginning of the year, four Arab stallions were allotted to this Agency. In the month of November 1892 other stallions from the Quetta-Pishin Agency were sent to the Kalat Agency. The total number in that month was ten. Two Arab stallions, Syria and Akbar, were purchased by Sardar Kaisar Khan Magassi for stud purposes. In recognition of the interest taken by Sardar Kaisar Khan in the development of horse-breeding in Jhal territory, the Government of India was pleased to award him a Horse Show medal.

A sum of ₹1,963-5-11 was spent during the year under report on the feed and keep of the Government stallions.

About 60 entire horses were castrated during the year by the Government salutri.

10.—Political.

The movements of the Khan of Kalat.

(*a*) On the 25th June 1892, His Highness the Khan of Kalat left Bhag for Kalat *vid* the Moola Pass. He reached Kalat on the 29th August 1892. In the beginning of the month of December 1892, the Khan left Kalat for the plains *vid* Mungachar, Mastung and the Bolan Pass. He reached Dhadar on the 21st December 1892, where he remained till 9th March 1893. He arrived at Bhag on the 11th March 1893, and was there when the year closed.

The murder of the Mustaufi and others.

(*b*) On the 28th March 1893 two telegrams were received from the Bellpat and the Lindsay Railway Stations from the adherents of the Mustaufi, to the effect that the Khan of Kalat had arrested the Mustaufi, his father and son, whose lives were in danger. The Political Agent at once sent a telegram, requesting the Khan to hand over the Mustaufi with his father and son to British officials for custody, pending enquiry. Information of this occurrence was also sent to the Agent to the Governor-General, then at Quetta, by wire. A telegram was received in reply from the Khan stating that he had killed the Mustaufi, together with his father and son. The Khan alleged that the Mustaufi had made an attempt to shoot him with a pistol during an interview. The case was under investigation when the year closed.

During the month of September 1892 a fight took place between the Mengals and Nicharis at Narmukh. Two men on each side were killed; 670 sheep belonging to the Mengals and 244 of the Nicharis were plundered by the rival parties.

As soon as this news reached the Political Agent, prompt steps were taken to suppress further disturbances. The case was referred to the Sibi jirga during the month of March 1893, and a decision was arrived at to the satisfaction of both the parties. Due compensation for the loss sustained by the Mengals during the dispute was granted to them. A fine of ₹150 was imposed on each party, and security amounting to ₹2,000 was taken from each side, with a view to maintaining the peace of the country.

The attached statement, Appendix VI, will show the number of cases disposed of by the jirga during the year under report.

11.—Taccavi advances.

Steps were taken to recover the sum of ₹300, which was the balance remaining unpaid of ₹800, advanced to certain Mengals to improve a Karez at Mungachar. The money was refunded to the Quetta Treasury during the month of May 1892. No advances were made during the year. This recovery is shown in Appendix VII.

12.—Forests.

There are no reserved forests in the Kalat Agency.

13.—Public Gardens.

Great efforts were made during the year for the improvement of the gardens at Mach and Rindli. The produce of the gardens is sold for the benefit of the Bazar Fund. Vegetables, etc., raised, find a ready sale amongst the workmen on the railway under construction in the Bolan Pass.

14.—Railways.

The works in connection with the construction of the Mushkaf-Bolan State Railway were in progress in the Bolan Pass. Several deaths occurred among the labourers owing to accidents.

2. The chief accident which occurred during the year was due to the sudden collapse of the new workshop shed at Panir during the month of February 1893. In this accident 20 men were killed and several were injured. The shed was under construction at the time. The old railway line in the Bolan river bed was broken in July 1892 by a flood.

15.—Post Offices.

At the beginning of the year there were four post offices in the Bolan at:—

Rindli, Panir, Mach and Hirokh. The mail was conveyed between Sibi and Mach by sowars. From the 1st May 1892 runners were substituted for sowars on the mail line between Sibi and Mach. The post office at Panir was closed, and a post office was opened at

Newbank. On the 1st December 1892, owing to work on the railway, the post office at Newbank was removed to Panir. On the 1st January 1893, a new postal line was opened between Sibi and Panir, and the line between Sibi and Mach was closed. A Kalat-Panjgur postal line was established during the year for the conveyance of the mail from Kalat to Panjgur at a cost of R500 per mensem. The postal arrangements were satisfactorily carried on throughout the year.

16.—Telegraphs.

The telegraphic line between Quetta and Kalat was damaged slightly during the cold season, owing to the heavy fall of snow. With this exception the line remained unbroken. Telegraph offices were kept open at every railway station in the Bolan Pass on the unopen line.

17.—Geological Survey.

No survey was made in the Bolan during the year. Work at the Digari and Mach coal mines was in progress during the year. No new mine was discovered. The coal obtained from these mines was of good quality.

Miscellaneous.

The question of the succession of the Nichari Sardarship was settled during the year, and Dad Muhamad was appointed as the Sardar of the tribe.

2. There was a heavy rain and snow fall in the Bolan during the cold season.

3. Locusts visited the Pass several times in the year, but no serious damage was done to crops and trees.

4. Mir Sohbat Khan, Bangulzai, a most useful and reliable man, who was in charge of the affairs of the Bangulzai tribe during the minority of the young Sardar, died of cholera at Rindli in the month of May 1892. A question then arose as regards the arrangements to be made in regard to the guardianship of the young Bangulzai Sardar, and the management of the Bangulzai tribe. The matter was referred to a jirga for decision. After some discussion the management of the tribe was entrusted to Muhamad Hasan, the uncle of Wadera Nur Muhamad, the minor Sardar of the tribe.

H. M. TEMPLE, *Major*,
Political Agent, Kalat.

Appendix I.

List of the Gazetted Officers in the Kalat Agency.

Number.	Name with designation.	Pay.	Special or local allowance.	Fixed travelling allowance.	Total.
		R	R	R	R
1	Major H. M. Temple, Political Agent	1,200	100 Baluchi allowance.	...	1,300
2	K. B. Allahdad Khan, Native Assistant in the Bolan Pass	250	...	90	340
3	Lala Khillu Ram, Tehsildar on the Khan's lands watered by Sind canals	150	...	...	150

H. M. TEMPLE, *Major*,
Political Agent, Kalat.

Appendix II.

Statement showing the Cholera cases during 1892-93.

Number.	Locality.	Casualty.	Victims.	Recoveries.
1	Kundilani	11	11	...
2	Darbi	1	1	...
3	Kohi	8	8	...
4	Dhuni near Kohi	9	9	...
5	Southern Dhuni near Kohi	22	22	...
6	Mir Bagh	22	22	...
7	Nowshera	28	28	...
8	Kot	17	11	6
9	Syad Bahar Ka Shahr	11	10	1
10	Kirta Shahr	56	34	22
11	Dhadar	34	32	2
12	Old Rindli	2	1	1
13	Bibinani	6	5	1
14	Newbank	1	1	...
15	Khajuri	2	2	...
16	Rindli Station	2	2	...
17	Dhumb	2	2	...
18	Siri	1	1	...
19	Khangarh	1	1	...
20	Pir Doposi	2	2	...
21	Dhuni near Pir Doposi	13	13	...
22	Sahi Bandal	5	5	...
23	Jalambani	27	20	7
24	Mushkaff	117	67	50
25	Kirta Station	1	...	1
26	Naribank	8	3	5
27	Mithri	24	3	21
	TOTAL	433	316	117

H. M. TEMPLE, *Major,*
Political Agent, Kalat.

Appendix III.

Statement showing the Judicial work of the various officers in the Kalat District for the year 1892-93.

Officers.	CIVIL SUITS DISPOSED OF.		Execution of decree cases.	TOTAL.	CRIMINAL TRIALS DISPOSED OF.		TOTAL.	Miscellaneous revenue cases.	GRAND TOTAL.
	Original.	Appellate.			Original.	Appellate.			
Political Agent, Kalat	...	9	...	9	4	11	15	...	24
Native Assistant in the Bolan Pass	698	...	139	837	207	...	207	...	1,044
TOTAL	698	9	139	846	211	11	222	...	1,068

H. M. TEMPLE, *Major,*
Political Agent, Kalat.

Appendix IV.

Abstract showing total Income, Expenditure and Balances of all the Excluded Local Funds in the Kalat District for 1892-93.

Name of Fund.	Opening balance of year.	Income of year.	Expenditure of year.	Closing balance.
	R	R	R	R
Bolan Bazar Fund	7,869 2 3	26,585 14 9	13,285 1 5	21,169 15 7
GRAND TOTAL	7,869 2 3	26,585 14 9	13,285 1 5	21,169 15 7

H. M. TEMPLE, *Major,*
Political Agent, Kalat.

Appendix V.

Annual accounts of Receipts and Expenditure of the Excluded Local Fund (Bolan Bazar Fund) for the year 1892-93.

Heads of Receipts.	Amount.	Heads of Disbursement.	Amount.
	R a. p.		R a. p.
A.—MUNICIPAL TAXES—		A.—GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT—	
1. Octroi	12,135 0 0	1. Office establishment	910 0 0
		2. Collection of taxes	566 0 0
B.—MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS—		B.—PUBLIC SAFETY—	
1. Municipal fines	73 10 0	1. Police establishment	1,636 6 10
2. Conservancy fees	12,970 8 0	C.—PUBLIC HEALTH—	
3. Income from market rents, etc.	88 0 0	1. Erection of latrines	846 3 2
4. Sundries	1,318 12 9	2. Maintenance of medical institutions	270 0 0
		3. Conservancy establishment, etc.	5,632 5 5
		4. Public gardens	1,897 15 3
		E.—PUBLIC CONVENIENCE—	
		1. Public works, new	30 0 0
		2. Maintenance and repairs	443 2 8
		F.—MISCELLANEOUS—	
		1. Miscellaneous expenditure	434 8 8
		2. Special	618 7 5
TOTAL RECEIPT	26,585 14 9	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	13,285 1 5
Opening Balance	7,869 2 3	Closing Balance	21,169 15 7
GRAND TOTAL	34,455 1 0	GRAND TOTAL	34,455 1 0

H. M. TEMPLE, *Major,*
Political Agent, Kalat.

Appendix VI.

Statement showing the number and classification of Political cases in the Kalat District tried by the Jirgah during the year 1892-93.

Place of Jirga sittings.	Local cases.									Interprovincial cases between Baluchistan and Sind.			Grand Total.
	Murder.	Robbery.	Adultery.	Adultery with murder.	Land and revenue.	Betrothal and other cases connected with marriage.	Cattle-lifting.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	With the Punjab.	With Sind.	Total.	
Quetta	2	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	8
Sibi	6	...	...	1	3	...	...	2	12	...	...	...	12
Mastung	1	1	1	...	16	1	3	11	34	...	...	...	34
Total	9	1	1	2	24	1	3	13	54	...	...	...	54

H. M. TEMPLE, *Major*,

Political Agent, Kalat.

Appendix VII.

Statement of recoveries made on account of Taccavi Advances during the year ending the 31st March 1892-93.

1	2	3	4		5	6
District.	Name.	Amount repayable.	Repayment during the year under report.		Balance.	Remarks.
		R a. p.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	
Kalat-Bolan	Soudagar Khan, Rahim Khan and Zaman Khan, Mengals.	300 0 0	315 0 0	...	...	Rs. 15, being the interest on Rs. 300, was credited to the Quetta Treasury.

H. M. TEMPLE, *Major,*
Political Agent, Kalat.

APPENDIX VI.

No. 284, dated the 17th May 1893.

From—CAPTAIN F. W. P. MACDONALD, I.S.C., Political Agent in South-Eastern Baluchistan,

To—The Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

I have the honour to forward herewith the Administration Report of this Agency for the year 1892-93.

Administration Report of the Southern Baluchistan Agency for the year 1892-93.

I.—OFFICERS WHO HAVE HELD CHARGE OF THE AGENCY.

Captain F. W. P. Macdonald, I.S.C., held charge of the Agency throughout the year, remaining in camp in Mekran till the 29th January 1893. The Political Agent accompanied by certain Mekrani Sardars then visited Sibi and Quetta.

Appendix A shows the movements of the Political Agent.

II.—LIMITS OF THE AGENCY.

No change was made in the limits of the Agency during the year under review.

III.—LAS BELA.

In consequence of the frequent representations made by the Political Agent as to the utter impossibility of managing the Sind-Las Bela border from Mekran, the unsatisfactory state of affairs upon this border, and the outcry raised by the Sind District officials, the charge of the Las Bela State was temporarily transferred to the Political Agent, Kalat, on the 10th September 1892. Las Bela affairs will then no doubt be treated of by the Political Agent, Kalat, but with reference to last year's report it is here noted that the Jam completely ignored the temporary settlement of the Ormara-Kalmat boundary case therein mentioned.

Order No. 5069, dated 23rd August 1892, by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

In accordance with previous arrangements the Political Agent visited Kalmat in the autumn of the year, with the object of settling the dispute finally, but on arrival there it was found that the Jam, without informing the Political Agent of his intention, has proceeded on a pilgrimage to Bagdad, and consequently the Ormara-Kalmat dispute remains unsettled.

IV(A).—MEKRAN.

As the affairs of Mekran have lately been somewhat prominently before the Government of India, it perhaps suffices to say that the orders for the evacuation of the country were communicated to the Political Agent on the 14th March 1893. Strictly speaking, therefore, all further remarks belong to the year 1893-94, but it will, perhaps be as well to follow to its close this particular act in Mekran politics.

Evacuation of Mekran.

Instructions for all arrangements in connection with the evacuation of Mekran were issued by the Political Agent from Sibi on the 14th March 1893. The detachment of troops from Panjgur, accompanied by the civil establishment, reached Bela on the 17th April, where, under the orders of the Officer Commanding, it halted to await the arrival of the Kej detachment. Leaving Bela on the 22nd, the whole force arrived in Karachi on the 1st May 1893, the detachment No. 5 Mountain Battery embarking the same day for Poona, the detachments of Cavalry and Infantry proceeding to join their regiments without loss of time at Fort Sandeman and Loralai. All civil establishments arrived in Karachi with the troops—the levies serving in Mekran having been despatched to their homes from Bela.

The following Chiefs with their attendants also arrived in Karachi on the 1st May:—

Mir Mahomed Ali, Gitchki, Naib of Panjgur.

Ali Mahomed, Naushirwani, half-brother of Baluch Khan.

Mir Mazar of Boleda.

Mulla Umer Kaodai of Kolwa.

The first three proceeded to Quetta at once to visit the Governor-General's Agent, the fourth will follow shortly. On the 4th May 1893 a copy of the marginally noted letter was received by the Political Agent. But as no orders have been yet received in connection with it, it is impossible in this report to make any reference as to the future of Mekran.

No. 742-E., dated 30th March 1893, from Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, to Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan.

(B).—Relations with the Chiefs.

On the 16th November 1892 the estates of Mir Mahomed Hassan, Gitchki, were handed over to him, and on the 8th December the 1st instalment (₹1,000) of the fine, which was imposed on him by the Quetta jirga (*vide* last report), was duly recovered from him.

The first instalment, ₹1,000, of the fine imposed on Mir Baluch Khan, Naushirwani (*vide* last report), was also paid to the Political Agent before the close of the year under review. Baluch Khan now occupies the Fort of Hor in Kolwa, that of Nag (*vide* last report) being held by his son, Shah Nawaz. At different times both Baluch Khan and Shah Nawaz have lived at Gishtagan in close and constant communication with the outlaw Shahdad.

During the greater part of the year under review Shahdad lived at village of Siagisi * in Zamiran. In the month of September, with a following of Zamiranis and Persian subjects, he raided on a village in Kej and carried off some 500 sheep. Orders were at once issued by the Political Agent for a strict blockade of the whole of Zamiran, with the result that within three months Shahdad was driven into Persian territory, and frequent messengers and petitions were sent by the headmen of the blockaded district, praying that the blockade might be removed. At length a number of influential Zamranis arrived in Kej, and, on the 16th February 1893 the terms laid down by the Political Agent were accepted and the blockade was removed.

* Siagisi is quite close to Gishtagan.

As will be seen from the paragraph next following, it was found impossible to settle the claim of the Kaodais of Kolwa to Nag. Mulla Umer Kaodai has, as was noted in the first part of this section, arrived in Karachi with the object of proceeding to Quetta to lay his case before the Agent to the Governor-General.

In August Sir Naoroz Khan visited the Political Agent at Panjgur, accompanied by Mir Baluch Khan, a number of relatives, and 650 armed followers.

A report on the cases there settled was forwarded to the Governor-General's Agent with this Office letter No. 578, dated 8th August 1892; but, as will be seen from that letter, none of the cases against Mir Baluch Khan (that of the Nag Fort being one of them) could be taken up owing to the impossibility of assembling a jirga in Mekran without summoning Sardars from other parts of the Baluchistan Agency. It was therefore arranged between the Political Agent and Sir Naoroz Khan that an influential jirga should be assembled in Kolwa in December 1892 for the consideration of the affairs of Mir Baluch Khan, but permission to assemble such a jirga was not given, and all the cases against Baluch Khan remain uninvestigated.

In April 1892 Mir Khia Reki of Mashkel, fearing the tyranny of Sir Naoroz Khan, took refuge with all his family in Panjgur. In August an attempt was made by the Political Agent to settle the Mashkel dispute; but, as will be seen from the marginally-noted letter, Sir Naoroz Khan considered it beneath his dignity to treat with anyone but the Agent to the Governor-General, and after some considerable difficulty an agreement was arrived at by which Sir Naoroz Khan promised to refrain from creating disturbances or interfering in Maskhel until such time as the dispute was settled by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan. In February Mir Khia accompanied the Political Agent *viâ* Gwadar to Sibi, to which place Sir Naoroz Khan marched direct from Kharan at the invitation of the Governor-General's Agent. But the dispute between the Reki Chief and Sir Naoroz Khan was not laid before the Sibi jirga, and in April, when the Political Agent proceeded to Karachi from Quetta, it was arranged that after his departure the Maskhel dispute should be laid before a jirga to be convened by the Agent to the Governor-General. Whether this has or has not yet been done is not known to this office, and therefore no final remarks can be made on the case in this report.

Letter No. 606, dated 18th August 1892.

In January Mir Gajian Halazai, brother of the Chief of Washuk, accompanied by two Motibers of his clan joined the Political Agent at Kej. All of them presented petitions against Sir Naoroz Khan, complaining of his tyranny. They accompanied the Political Agent to Sibi (where their cases were not laid before the jirga), and later to Quetta, where under the orders of the Agent to the Governor-General they were left, so that their complaints might be investigated by a jirga. No information of the result has as yet reached this office.

V.—Visit to Sibi and Quetta.

On the 29th January (*vide* Appendix A) the Political Agent left Gwadar for Sibi, accompanied by the undermentioned Chiefs :—

Sardar Amir Khan, Gitchki, Sardar of Panjgur.
„ Sheik Umer, Gitchki, Sardar of Kej.
Mir Abdul Karim, Gitchki, Naib of Kej.
„ Mehrab Khan, Naoshirwani.
„ Sarfraz Khan, Naoshirwani.
„ Mazar Mirwari.
„ Khia Reki of Ladgasht.
„ Sultan Mohomed Reki.
„ Gajian Halazai.

Amir Khan, Karim Khan } Motibers of the Halazai clan.

The complaints of the Rekis and Halazais have been referred to in the preceding paragraph. Under the orders of the Governor-General's Agent the Sardar and Naib of Kej were left at Quetta to assist in the deliberations of Kalat affairs. The Sardar of Panjgur with Mirs Mehrab Khan, Sarfraz Khan, and Mazar accompanied the Political Agent to Karachi, whence early in May they returned to Mekran.

VI.—Survey operations.

During the year under review the programme of work proposed by the Survey Department for Mekran was as follows :—

(1) One Native Surveyor to proceed to Kharan to survey to the north and north-west of that district, and thus finally to leave no unsurveyed country btween Mekran and the Helmand.

Kharan like Panjgur and Kej is rather a *district* than a place.

(2) One Native Surveyor to complete the survey of the Kolwa Valley.

A letter was despatched to Sir Naoroz Khan, requesting him to give all assistance in his power to the first, and it is understood that this was done. No reference on the subject has been made to this office by the Survey Department.

The second, who had received orders to report himself to the Political Agent before commencing his work in Kolwa, arrived at Panjgur from Quetta in December. The Political Agent had been requested to make arrangements for guards and orderlies ; but as there was no information in this office as to the size of the Surveyor's camp, the precise direction on which he proposed to work, or upon any other point, and as no application for help or communication of any sort was received from him, it was presumed that he required no assistance, and as no reference was ever made to this office by him, it is presumed that he experienced no difficulties.

A report on the work done has doubtless been submitted to the Government of India by the Survey Department.

VII.—Epidemic of cholera.

In September a small band of Baluchis, fearing the cholera in Karachi, took boat to Pasni, whence they marched towards Kej. At Pidarak one of their member died of cholera, and the sickness once introduced into Mekran spread with great rapidity. It appeared almost immediately at Gwarkop, Jamuk and Kalatuk. Thence it gradually worked its way up the Kej river through all the villages in Kej as far as Sami-Hirok and Rhagiwara on the confines of Kolwa.

Information of the outbreak in Kej reached the Political Agent when one march on the Panjgur side of Boleda.

The following day pickets of levy sowars and armed followers of the Boleda Motibars were posted on all the roads leading from Kej to Boleda and Panjgur. No person was allowed on any pretence whatever to pass these pickets, and special postal arrangements were instituted. Thanks to these precautions, the sickness did not appear either in Boleda or Panjgur. The number of deaths in Kej was estimated at from 2,000 to 2,500, and though no means exist of obtaining strictly accurate information, the appearance of the villages in Kej, resembling, as each does, one vast grave-yard, is a guarantee that these numbers are not exaggerated. When it is remembered that all who could afford to do so fled from their homes to take refuge in the

neighbouring hills (only the poorest of the poor remaining), that there is scarcely a family in Kej which has not lost at least one member, while some have been completely wiped out, and that only about five per cent. of those attacked recovered, it will be seen that the epidemic was both virulent and severe.

The small garrison in the Turbat and Gustang forts were completely free of any cases of cholera, their immunity from sickness being, without doubt, due to the fact that their water-supply was separate.

F. W. P. MACDONALD, *Captain*,
Political Agent in South-Eastern Baluchistan.

A.

Movements of the Political Agent in South-Eastern Baluchistan, 1st April 1892 to 28th January 1893.

Month and date.	From	To	Distance.	Remarks.
1st April to 11th September 1892	Halt at Panjgur.			
12th September	Panjgur	Naryankund	24	Reason for tours and work done already reported in weekly diaries.
13th „	Naryankund	Issaia-Ab	25	
14th „	Issaia-Ab	Turki Ambar	16	
15th „	Turki Ambar	Shatap	21	
16th „	Shatap	Bolida	10	
17th September to 7th October	Halt at Bolida.			
8th October	Bolida	Zedigwaran	12	
9th „	Zedigwaran	Rahgiwaran	8	
10th „	Rahgiwaran	Kahori Duf	12	
11th „	Kahori Duf	Sur Paroom	25	
12th „	Sur Paroom	Diz Paroom	9	
13th „	Diz Paroom	Khani-chah	7	
14th „	Khani-chah	Barsoli	17	
15th to 19th October	Halt at Barsoli.			
20th October	Barsoli	Sorap	13	
21st „	Sorap	Kulug	14	
22nd „	Halt at Kulug			
23rd „	Kulug	Issai Panjgur	6	
24th to 28th October	Halt at Issai Panjgur.			
29th October	Issai Panjgur	Shahbaz Kalat	25	
30th and 31st October	Halt at Shahbaz Kalat.			
1st November	Shahbaz Kalat	Washjor Khan	14	
2nd „	Washjor Khan	Zaham	14	
3rd „	Zaham	Gumbak	8	
4th „	Gumbak	Tunkapusht	25	
5th to 7th November	Halt at Tunkapusht.			
8th November	Tunkapusht	Kahori Duf	7	
9th „	Kahori Duf	Marastan Gumbaz	17	
10th „	Marastan Gumbaz	Balgore	10	
11th „	Halt at Balgore.			
12th „	Balgore	Dar Puchin	11	
13th „	Dar Puchin	Gur	6	

Movements of the Political Agent in South-Eastern Baluchistan, etc.—contd.

Month and date	From	To	Distance.	Remarks.
14th November 1892	Gur	Abgircher	15	
15th „	Abgircher	Dula-Do-Dur	16	
16th to 17th November	Halt at Dula-Do-Dur.			
18th November	Dula-Do-Dur	Kuragi Bent	7	
19th „	Kuragi Bent	Rektur Basol	8	
20th to 21st November	Halt at Rektur Basol.			
22nd November	Rektur Basol	Kowari	12	
23rd „	Kowari	Mokola	13	
24th „	Mokola	Kalmat	17	
25th to 28th November	Halt at Kalmat.			
29th November	Kalmat	Gazchah	11	
30th „	Gazchah	Baran Goli	12	
1st December	Baran Goli	Pasni	25	
2nd to 17th December	Halt at Pasni.			
18th December	Pasni	Talohi Sunt	11	
19th December	Talohi Sunt	Gulamani Bart	16	
20th „	Gulamani Bart	Gurki Dant	16	
21st „	Gurki Dant	Pidark	14	
22nd „	Halt at Pidark.			
23rd „	Pidark	Latto Dan	8	
24th „	Latto Dan	Sami	21	
25th to 30th December	Halt at Sami.			
31st December	Sami	Turbat	24	
1st to 21st January	Halt at Turbat.			
22nd January	Turbat	Kolatuk	12	
23rd „	Halt at Kolatuk.			
24th „	Kolatuk	Kassar	26	
25th „	Kassar	Tolar	22	
26th „	Tolar	Kapar	21	
27th „	Kapar	Gwadur	33	
28th „	Halt at Gwadur.			
		Total	716	
29th to 31st January	Gwadur	Karachi	...	By steamer.
1st to 7th February	Halt at Karachi.			
8th and 9th February	Karachi	Sibi	...	By rail.
10th February to 17th March	Halt at Sibi.			
18th March	Sibi	Quetta	...	By Rail.
19th to 31st March	Halt at Quetta.			

F. W. P. MACDONALD, *Captain,*
Political Agent in South-Eastern Baluchistan.

APPENDIX VII.

Administration Report of the Public Works Department in Baluchistan during the year 1892-93.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

Old Quetta Civil Works Division, now Pishin Military Works Division.
Captain Edgell, R.E., Executive Engineer.

The new block of public offices, to which reference is made in paragraph 1 of last year's report, was completed during the year, but ₹35,000 are still required for the out-offices. The building has been in occupation for some time, and with the exception of some complaints of leakage, which will be attended to and corrected, it has proved satisfactory.

2. Owing to the inadequate accommodation which the old Residency afforded, it was decided to dismantle it and to construct an entirely new double-storeyed building on the existing site. Work was commenced last autumn, but subsequently suspended by orders of the Government of India. Under sanction, and after receipt of an allotment, work was resumed in the spring of this year, and has been proceeded with rapidly. By the end of the year it should be completed. A re-arrangement and addition to the out-offices will be required for this building.

3. As the accommodation available in the Durbar Hall was insufficient for the Agency and the Revenue Commissioner's offices, a new building for the latter was constructed near the Durbar Hall. The work was commenced in June, and the building was occupied in November last.

4. Of the projects mentioned in paragraph 4 of last year's report, the new Post Office at Quetta was taken in hand and completed. It is built on the site of the old building, the domed roof of which collapsed during the severe winter rains of 1890-91. Additions and alterations were made to the 2nd Assistant's house to make it suitable for the Deputy Conservator of Forests, who had to give up his house to the Superintendent of Post Offices. A new tent godown and khallasies' lines were constructed. When the old Residency was wholly demolished, the Agent to the Governor-General removed to the house occupied by the Superintending Engineer, late Civil Works Circle, and it was found necessary to make some suitable alterations to the building in the way of bath-rooms, additions to the cook-room, a new lamp and serving room, a covered passage leading to the Superintending Engineer's old office which is in the same compound, and other minor alterations.

5. The erection of iron fencing round compound walls on the main roads in Quetta to replace the old mud ones which were wrecked by the rains and snows of 1890-91, was commenced during the year, and the work will be completed this summer. Apart from the great improvement which has been made in the appearance of the civil station by the erection of these fencings, an ultimate saving in expenditure on repairs will be effected. The Agency compound wall along the Gymkhana road and again along the road passing the police lines till it reaches Lytton Road, which was destroyed by the winter rains and snows of 1890-91, was re-built in May last. The mud-built houses in Quetta were severely tried by the weather and earthquakes of the past winter, but on the whole they have stood fairly well. The cost of repairs will, however, be heavy. As money becomes available, the mud roofs of all buildings and out-houses should be replaced by sheet iron.

6. In some of the compounds to the houses situated on Lytton Road, Quetta, the water stands at about 9 to 15 inches below the ground level, and the sites, in consequence, are feverish and unhealthy. To remedy this it is proposed to give subsoil drainage to the compounds, and the work will be taken in hand during the current year.

7. A levy post was built at Khanozai and is now in occupation.

8. Among minor works may be mentioned a set of two servants' houses to the unmarried Agency clerks, quarters, a godown and dhobies' house for the Civil Hospital, Quetta, re-roofing

with corrugated iron the servants' houses attached to the 2nd Agency Surgeon's house, as also a part of the levy lines on Bruce Road. The old levy lines near the Thames (Habeeb Nulla) were dismantled.

Loralai Division Military Works.
Captain Barnet, R.E., Executive Engineer.

9. In the Thal-Chotiali District the principal works undertaken and finished during the year under report were:—

(I.) Increasing the accommodation of the Divisional Public Works Department Office at Loralai.

(II.) Three levy posts on the Hurnai-Lorálai Road for the use of postal sowars at Inzarghat, Torshor and Dilkuna, besides an ordinary levy post at Lehri in the Put.

(III.) Additions to the granaries at Sibi, Thalli and Dabarkot and minor alterations to the Tahsil at Sharigh.

Zhob Division Military Works.
Lieutenant Atkinson, R.E., Executive Engineer.

10. In the Zhob Agency four levy posts were put in hand, two of which were completed. Work on the other two was retarded owing to severity of weather. ₹12,000 has been spent on the Musa Khel Tahsil and Thana, and ₹14,000 has been allotted to complete the project in 1893-94. A tent godown for the Political Agent and additions to his Kutchery at Fort Sandeman were also completed. Two lock-up cells for prisoners were added to the thana at Fort Sandeman, and additions to the Post Office at that place were also made.

11. Extensive repairs to the Military post at Drug were undertaken, but owing to the extreme difficulty of access to this place from Fort Sandeman were not completed at the close of the year. With the approval of the General Officer Commanding the Punjab Frontier Force, the Government of the Punjab has been addressed with a view to the post being transferred to that Government, it being very easy of access from Dera Ghazi Khan.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Loralai Division.

12. Two rest-houses and a well were built on the Loralai-Fort Sandeman Road. Experimental wells to improve the water-supply on the Spintangi-Loralai Road were made in two places, but water was found in neither up to a depth of 50 feet, and from the nature of the soil it was deemed inadvisable to sink any deeper. The roads in the Loralai Division have either received exceptional damage from last year's rains, the repairs grant being insufficient, or the repairs have been badly executed. To bring the roads into good repair, particularly that part from Hurnai to Loralai, will require additional grants.

Zhob Division.

13. The Fort Sandeman-Hindubagh Road has practically been completed. Rest-houses have been built at Badanzai, Tang Hyderzai, Khallo Killa and Saifulla Killa Two more are still required. Work on the Mir Ali Khel-Kajuri Kach Section of the Murgha-Gamal Road was confined chiefly to improving and re-aligning it and putting in exits for nullahs and flood water. The survey of the Chorkhel Dhana Road, to which reference is made in paragraph 9 of last year's report, was completed except the Dhana Section itself. A report on the progress made on this road was submitted recently to the Government of India.

14. Bardasht Khanas or Serais for the use of troops, etc., when travelling were constructed at Lakaband and Baber, Zirra and Lahore, leaving six more to be built this year. Of the new roads and communications required, it is probable that the road from Fort Sandeman to Gustoi will be undertaken this year, as well as opening up communication to the Toba Plateau from Pishin, and the improvement of the road to Zairat from Mangi Station.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

15. Four artesian borings were made at different places near Quetta, only one of which proved successful. A line of service pipes has been laid in Sibi town to supply the inhabitants with drinking water. The scheme for bringing water from Nari to Sibi, noticed in paragraph 14 of last year's report, has been completed, but is not altogether satisfactory. The Fort Sandeman water-supply project, noticed in previous year's reports, has been completed and is a great success. It is proposed to arrange for the planting of trees at or near the rest camps along the roads from Hurnai to Loralai, and from Fort Sandeman to Hindubagh and Khanai, when sufficient water can be obtained. At present long stretches of country exist without a particle of shade or protection for the travellers to camp under or near.

PETROLEUM AND COAL.

16. The trial boring for petroleum which was put down at the Chappar rift proved a failure, and was abandoned under orders from the Government of India at the end of December 1892, after it had attained a depth of 845 feet. The petroleum plant was stored at Baber Kach, where it was revalued by a Committee appointed under the orders of the Government of India. The Committee's report has since been submitted to the Government of India for orders.

17. The coal fields of the Hana Valley have during the past year continued to be worked by some four or five contractors under temporary concessions and the out-put has been approximately 4,500 tons.

18. Sir James Browne is of opinion that the time has come for a review of the coal-mining interests of the Agency, not only with the object of bringing the mining operations under more strict supervision and raising them to a higher scientific method of working, but also for the purpose of adding to the revenues of the Administration. Certain proposals were submitted to the Government last July, and a reply was received directing R1,00,000 to be set apart, but no outlay was to be incurred pending a trial of the steam-producing qualities of the Hana coal by the North Western Railway. Ten tons have been handed over, and the report on the result may be expected shortly. An officer of the Geological Survey Department has lately commenced a close investigation of the Hana coal fields, but as it is late in the year for such out-door explorations, the report cannot be expected for some little time. Some Quetta firms are now turning out brickets, and the report of one is that a mixture of the Hana and Khost coal gives the best results. A contract has been entered into with the Commissariat to supply the barracks at Quetta, and it is believed that annas 14 per maund will eventually be the market price or R28 per ton delivered in Quetta. R40 is about the cost of English coal at Quetta.

IRRIGATION.

19. The Shebo Canal has worked well and given satisfaction. Flour mills are being erected on it, and it is hoped to have them working shortly.

20. The Khushdil Khan reservoir has, so far as its canals can reach, given satisfaction but as the bund was lately built, the total possible amount of water was not let in, and at the end of the season there was no water to let out. The bund, however, has shown no signs of failing in any way, and the full depth of water was passed in at the end of the year, and no signs of weakness have been detected. The revenue receipts anticipated for 1892-93 are about R40,000 against R16,000 in the former year.

F. T. N. SPRATT, *Major*, R.E.,

Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General, and Chief Commissioner, British Baluchistan; Public Works Department.

APPENDIX VIII.

No. 4694, dated Quetta, the 5th August 1892.

From—Major-General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., R.E., Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Progress Report of the Forest Department in Baluchistan for the year 1891-92, together with a copy of a Resolution issued by me reviewing it.

No. 4693, dated the 5th August 1892.

No. 4693, dated Quetta, the 5th August 1892.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

Read—

The Progress Report of Forest Administration in Baluchistan for the year 1891-92.

Resolution.—Mr. C. F. Elliott, Deputy Conservator of Forests, was in charge of the operations of the Forest Department in Baluchistan throughout the year.

2. The areas brought under reservation during the past three years were 7, 39, and 78 miles respectively, and when the report for 1890-91 was received by the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, it was noticed that the Forest Officer expected very shortly to include the following as State Forests, *viz.*:—

Area of Reserved Forests.

	Acres.
Zarghun	11,000
Wam Tangi	2,300
Thalli	17,000
Total	30,300

Of these the olive-bearing tracts above Wam Tangi, consisting of 2,320 acres, were classed as a State reserve during the year under report. The other two, *viz.*, the Thalli forests and those at Zarghun, North, were classed as State forests after the close of the year, and will accordingly be noticed in the next report. The delay is stated to be due to the fact that a large scale map of the Thalli forests and the land in the vicinity had to be prepared, defining the boundaries, while in the case of the Zarghun forest the Revenue Commissioner was unable to find time to visit it before its inclusion in the State reserves. It would appear to be hardly satisfactory that the operations of the Forest Department during the year resulted in only 2,523¾ acres, or about 4 miles, being properly reserved; but it has to be borne in mind that the work of the Department in the matter of extending State forests was necessarily limited, as the proposal to hold a Forest Conference, which subsequently met in December 1891, included the question as to whether it was advisable that the Forest Department in Baluchistan should exist as a separate Department under the supervision of a thoroughly trained Forest Officer, or whether its operations should be entrusted to the local District Officers. It has now, however, been decided, it is understood, to maintain the Department on its present footing, and the attention of the Deputy Conservator will be invited to the vast importance of this subject, and to the following remarks recorded by the Forest Conference:—

"The Conference also consider that the reservation of natural forests should be extended as much as possible throughout Baluchistan, including Zhob, all grazing rights being, when possible, excluded wherever forests are reserved."

3. In his letter No. 26, dated the 13th April 1891, Mr Elliott, the Deputy Conservator, reported that there existed as much as 133·5 miles (85,476 acres) of forest land in Ziarat, Zarghun, and Wam Tangi. The land at Ziarat and Wam Tangi has, as explained above, been now reserved, and early steps are, it is believed, to be taken to reserve the large tract of 34,576 acres of juniper forest at Ziarat.

4. Again, in his letter No. 26, referred to above, Mr. Elliott states that "there are olive forests as well as pine," in the Zhob district, "which will be required to be worked and protected, or otherwise they will be speedily destroyed." The attention of the Deputy Conservator will be invited to this matter, and the Agent to the Governor-General will be glad if, in communication with the Political Agent, Zhob, he will take early steps to mark out these forests and have them classed as State reserves.

Boundaries and marking.

5. Not much was accomplished in the way of marking out the boundaries of reserves, but it is satisfactory to notice that the Thalli forest has been temporarily demarcated. A roadway of 33,520 lineal feet, 15 feet in breadth, had been cut through the Popalzai jungles.

Establishment.

6. Forest Ranger Mulraj, who had been in charge of the Shebo plantation almost from its commencement, was transferred to the Punjab at his own request, and the Deputy Conservator considers that this move so far has resulted in a loss to the province, the Shebo plantation having suffered in consequence.

7. Belts and badges have been issued to the Pathan Forest Guards, who are stated to have recently improved in conduct, recognising that they are paid to work.

Protection and breaches of law.

8. There was a considerable increase in the number of breaches of forest law during 1891-92 as compared with the previous year, as will be seen from the table given below :—

	Total for 1890-91.	Total for 1891-92.
Sibi Range	15	5
Quetta „	62	129
Ziarat „	7	26
TOTAL	84.	160

No less than 303 persons in all were convicted in Quetta of offences against the forest rules. The Deputy Conservator explains that the great increase is accounted for chiefly by the fact that the offences shown this year are for twelve months as against a period of three months only in the previous year during which the rules were in force. Large flocks of sheep and goats are shown to have trespassed on the Shebo plantation. The total number of cattle impounded was 1,945 in 1891-92, as against 1,123 in the previous year.

9. The attention of the Deputy Conservator will be drawn to paragraph 5 of the remarks of the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General on the report for 1890-91, and he will again be directed to specially note in his next report how the rules are viewed generally by the people. With the exception of a complaint made by the Yasinzais of the Hamna Valley regarding the new rules, the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner is not aware of any opposition or discontent among the local inhabitants in consequence of their introduction.

Forest Fires.

10. It is noticed with satisfaction that no forest fires occurred during the year.

Fencing.

11. One thousand one hundred and eighteen feet of mud wall was built, and a deep ditch of 4,250 lineal feet was constructed.

Natural reproduction.

12. Serious damage was done to the forest plantations by an invasion of locusts. Not only were numerous seedlings destroyed and the prospect of the fruit-supply diminished, but at Sibi the damage was very considerable, as most of the trees were killed outright and the laborious work of ten years annihilated. The Deputy Conservator reports favourably regarding the improvement in the undergrowth of forests consequent on their being closed to grazing, and especially is this the case in Sibi and in the juniper forests of Ziarat and Quetta.

Artificial reproduction.

13. An artesian well was successfully sunk in the Zangi Lora, and a plentiful supply of water was obtained at a depth of 160 feet. The well has been cased with iron-piping for 74 feet, and its total cost was ₹609-11-8.

14. Tree-planting has been carried on with much energy during the year, as will be judged from the figures given below :—

	Poplars, willows.	Fruit trees.	Cuttings.
Trees planted	735	1,263	72,355
Trees sold or planted elsewhere	462	10,277	...
TOTAL	1,197	11,540	72,355

A large portion of these was sent to New Chaman for planting. Six hundred and three-quarters acres were added to the "regular plantations" during the year, but only 3⅛ acres more were taken up for "cultural operations."

15. The following table shows the outturn of timber, grass, etc., during the years 1890-91 and 1891-92, respectively :—

	Timber, c. ft.	Firewood, maunds.	Grass, lucerne, etc.; value in rupees.
1890-91	145,025	11,222	1,721
1891-92	139,385	10,749	1,740

16. The following summary shows the principal features of the work on the Shebo plantation during the year :—

(*a*) Levelled and mapped	528 acres.
(*b*) Earthwork, main channels	65,315 feet.
(*c*) Distributing channels	63,002 „
(*d*) Irrigation trenches	648,460 „
(*e*) Miscellaneous	16,776 „
(*f*) Holes for trees	89,116 No.
(*g*) Wooden troughs	74 feet in length.
(*h*) Wire fencing	4,900 feet.

17. The 7th Bombay Lancers camped at the plantation from 9th May to 6th June and consumed over 6,900 maunds of grass. Besides this the Government share of the produce of the plantation came to—

Barley	268 maunds.
Wheat	230 „
Bhusa	881 „
Melons	25 „

Fuel.

18. *Quetta.*—Four thousand six hundred and ninety-four maunds juniper were received from Zarghun, as against 6,475 maunds in 1890-91.

Sibi.—Three thousand one hundred and ninety-six maunds were imported, as against 3,454 maunds in the previous year.

Grazing.

19. The income derived from grazing in the Sibi Range was R234-13-9, but the Deputy Conservator is not in favour of any attempt to increase this, as the losses consequent on trampling in the forests exceed the fees realized.

Financial.

20. The receipts and expenditure of the department for the past three years are shown below :—

	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Deficit.
	R	R	R
1889-90	13,897	17,962	4,065
1890-91	15,723	29,450	13,727
1891-92	20,609	30,497	9,888

The receipts are about R5,000 over those of the previous year, while the expenditure only exceeds that of last year by R1,000. The deficit, too, is nearly R4,000 less than in the year previous.

Conclusion.

21. This review would be incomplete if it contained no special reference to the Forest Conference held at Quetta in December 1891. The Conference was attended by officials of the various departments, together with the Inspector-General of Forests, and was under the presidency of the late Sir Robert Sandeman.

The main points which it was required to consider and report upon were—

(*a*) the coal and petroleum supply;

(*b*) the cost of establishing, maintaining, and exploiting forest and other reserves;

(*c*) the supply of water by artesian wells and otherwise, by which the cost of the production of wood-fuel might materially be affected; and

(*d*) the possibility of a system of procuring wood from Sukkur by rail and stacking it in cantonments, or utilizing it for current purposes.

The conclusions arrived at by the Conference were briefly—

(*a*) that Government should be asked—

(i) to continue the Siah Kach petroleum well;

(ii) to put down an experimental boring simultaneously in the Chapper Rift;

(iii) to sink an experimental well on a site to be selected and approved:

(*b*) that the Government should maintain existing and future forest reserves in Baluchistan intact for use in times of emergency, that no Government department within reach of the railway should purchase wood locally, but should be supplied from beyond the province, and that at least one lakh maunds of wood should be the military reserve of wood in Quetta:

(*c*) that Government should grant ₹10,000 per annum for sinking artesian wells.

It was also decided that Government should take over and work on a scientific basis all coal mines in Baluchistan.

22. Towards the close of the year the Government of India issued orders on the proposal of the Conference in the matter of closing the local forests to Government departments within reach of the railway, who will now be supplied from the forests in Sind.

23. Finally, taking the year as a whole, it was an unfavourable one for forest operations in Baluchistan, the causes of which were principally (i) the scanty rainfall and mild winter, and (ii) the invasion of the forests by locusts, which caused considerable damage to both seedlings and large trees. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner congratulates Mr. Elliott, the Deputy Conservator, on the year's operations.

By order,

(Sd.) P. T. SPENCE, *Lieut.*,
First Assistant.

Progress Report of Forest Administration in Baluchistan for 1891-92.

INTRODUCTION.

The case of the Thalli forest has been under consideration during the year. Before a final settlement could be arrived at, a large scale patwari's map had to be made of the whole area affected, and for the first time the boundaries of the Thalli village were laid down on the ground and mapped. The results obtained were that an area of 16,606 acres was recorded to the village, which seems enough to provide for all possible extension; the area proposed for the forest amounted to 16,180 acres, including that beyond the boundary claimed by Thalli. Since the close of the year, after full discussion of the rights to be recorded, the sanction of the Agent to the Governor-General has been given to declare this area a State forest, thus finally closing a case which has been under discussion since 1883.

2. Proposals made for reserving two additional areas in the Ziarat juniper forests were submitted during the winter and are now under inquiry.

3. The settlement of the Zarghun, North, forest was delayed until the Revenue Commissioner could visit the spot. This was done after the close of the year, so that this case also is practically completed.

4. The case of the Mari Chak forest, referred to in paragraph 12 of last year's report, has been in abeyance, as the Political Agent at Quetta thought a portion of the proposed area should be excluded, but this would have reduced the extent so greatly that it would not have been worth the cost of protection. Subsequently a large area taken up as a military grass rakh near the Mari Chak forest was abandoned, and it has therefore been suggested to the Political Agent that the area originally proposed may now be taken up without affecting any grazing interests.

5. Other forest areas have been visited; *i.e.*, the pistacio forests on the Khwaja Amran range; the tamarisk tracts in the Lorah river, west of Quetta; the mixed forests on the south flanks of the Zarghun range; the juniper areas near Spera Ragha, etc., and proposals for further reservation are under consideration.

6. Draft rules have been submitted under section 9 (4) (iii) of the British Baluchistan Forest Regulation and Baluchistan Agency Forest Law, to regulate shooting and hunting in the State forests. There can be no doubt that their closing for the last two years has been most effective in the protection of game of all sorts, which elsewhere is killed at all seasons—the "Oorial," in particular, have collected in considerable numbers. Some objections have been raised against absolute closure, and the rules now about to be published are the result of an attempt to meet the legitimate wishes of sportsmen, while affording sufficient protection to game.

CHAPTER I.

AREAS AND BOUNDARIES.

1.—AREAS.

7. During the year the following changes of area have been made:—

(*a*) A small detached block containing poor tamarisk, area 188 acres, at Torkhil, has been abandoned as it required a special guard, and was from its situation difficult to protect (Notification No. 7827, dated 8th December 1891).

(*b*) In its place an area of 203 acres has been added to the Popalzai forest (Notification No. 6981, dated 5th November 1891).

(*c*) The Wam Kach forest, 2,320 acres, was gazetted in Notification No. 4922, dated 28th July 1891. This is an olive-bearing tract of country situate above the Wam Tangi forest, of which it is an extension.

(*d*) By straightening a curved boundary line in the Dhobi Ghât plantation a small piece of land, ¾ acre in extent, has been gained.

8. A strip of rough land, 12½ acres, has been added to the Zangi Lora plantation to provide more ground near the artesian well, but the notification has not been issued, so that the addition does not appear in Form No. 49.

2.—BOUNDARIES.

9. The following statement shows the number of pillars in each range:—

Forest Range.	Previous.	Newly built.	Dismantled.	Total.	Remarks.
Quetta	179	63	15	227	15 cancelled in Popalzai. 125 rough stone piles. 102 earth mounds. 119 whitewashed.
Sibi	386	...	7	379	All earth mounds. Seven destroyed by stream; 10 feet cleared line between pillars except on banks of streams.
Ziarat	596	18	18	596	All stone: whitewashed.
	1,161	81	40	1,202	

In addition to these the proposed Thalli forest was demarcated temporarily with 16 earth and 4 stone pillars, and 33 stone pillars were put up to show the boundary of the proposed Zarghun, East, forest.

10. In Popalzai there are now 33,520 lineal feet of 15 feet broad line cleared through the jungle. By altering the boundary, on adding 203 acres, 7,638 lineal feet were included in the forest, and 7,258 new line cleared.

Wooden stakes with numbers were made and driven into the earth mounds; but so many of the stakes have been stolen that arrangements have been made to put a large stone with the serial number at the foot of each mound.

CHAPTER II.

SURVEYS.

11. The additional area of 203 acres was surveyed in Popalzai; also the 12½ acres added to Zangi Lora; a plot of 2·9 acres, on which the trees were counted and measured in the Kurbi Kach forest; and 900 acres of the Gwal forest closed to grazing.

The Forest Ranger at Shebo surveyed and levelled Block IV of 528 acres. The 5,000 acres proposed for the Khushdil Khan Fuel and Fodder Plantation were surveyed and mapped on the 18″ = 1 mile scale by Surveyor of the Survey Department under the direction of the Executive Engineer, Military Works, Pishin. The map shows the area of irrigated and unirrigated cultivation for which compensation will be payable.

12. A patwari's map on a scale of 16″ to a mile was made of the Thalli village and land to be taken up as forest. Part of the cost was borne by this Department, *viz.*, Rs55. The total area mapped is 32,786 acres.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION AND IMPROVEMENT.

1.—ESTABLISHMENT.

13. Forest Ranger Mulraj was retransferred in January 1892, at his own request, to the Punjab. He had been in charge of the Shebo plantation almost from its commencement. He deserves much praise for his hard work in the face of many discouragements, arising from his isolated position, and from the natural difficulties to be contended with.

He was succeeded by Forester Natha Singh, who with the best intentions has hitherto not been able to maintain the previous state of efficiency, either in the establishment or in the general management.

14. The remarks in last year's report on the urgent need of a better class of Range Officers remain true, and it is earnestly hoped that the proposed re-organization of establishment will soon be sanctioned.

Topan Dass, Forester in charge of the Quetta Range, has worked well, and carried out his daily increasing duties to the best of his abilities. It must, however, be admitted that he has good reason to be discontented, having served some ten years on the same pay, and as matters at present stand is still without hope of promotion.

The Pathan Forester, Khalo Khan, alluded to in paragraph 34 of last year's report, has been promoted to ₹30, and is a good officer as far as his lights go, and probably more efficient in the matter of protection than a trained Ranger might be.

15. The Pathan guards have improved during the year, and are beginning to realize that they must give some return for their pay, and no longer regard it as a species of blackmail. To this improvement the issue of belts and badges has contributed. Uniforms are being made, which it is hoped will further impress on them the importance of their duties and position as Government servants. The process of education is, however, a slow one.

2.—PROTECTION AND BREACHES OF LAW.

16. A few cases of cattle-trespass occurred in the Zarghun forests and in Wam Tangi; but, generally speaking, offences are rare.

The total number of all sorts of cattle pounded during the year was:—

Sibi Range	1,207
Ziarat ,,	49
Quetta ,,	41
	1,297

and in the Shebo plantation 648, as against 1,055 and 68 respectively of the previous year. The increase in Sibi appears to be accounted for by the fact that a native regiment was quartered there in the winter, whose camelmen persisted in using the forests as grazing grounds.

Considerable trespass which is difficult to deal with results from the practice of driving lame or diseased camels into the forests. Such animals are not received in pounds, and can only be driven out, and return immediately. The owners will not claim them until sufficiently recovered to be fit for work.

The trespass of large flocks of sheep and goats in the Shebo plantation on three occasions accounts for 396, or nearly two-thirds, of the total number pounded there.

17. Compensation amounting to ₹52-12 was taken in the Quetta and Ziarat Ranges for 546 head of cattle of all sorts which could not be impounded, owing to the distance of the pounds. The amount received in 1890-91 was ₹50-6-9. In both years more than half the compensation was taken in the Ziarat Range, where pounding can seldom be resorted to.

18. The annexed statement shows the number of prosecutions of 1890-91 and 1891-92 compared:—

Year.	Pending.	New cases.	Total.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Pending.
1890-91—						
A	...	75	75	73	1	1
B	...	9	9	9	...	...
1891-92—						
A	1	141	142	134	8	...
B	...	19	19	19	...	...

The pending case of 1890-91 was disposed of out of court. The villagers of Bakhra in the Sibi Range cultivated some land inside the boundary of the Bakhra forest. This was proved, and therefore the case is shown as a conviction, though no punishment was inflicted, as there was some show of excuse for the offenders.

The increase of prosecutions is explained by the more thorough working of the rules for cutting wood in the unclassed forests for the whole year, whereas only three months' working was included in the year 1890-91. There were 121 such cases in Quetta and 11 in Ziarat Range of a petty nature, and punished by trifling fines.

3.—FOREST FIRES.

19. There have not been any fires in the State forests. Here and there an occasional tree has been seen in the unclassed forests which has been recently burnt, but no large fire has occurred. These single trees are burnt owing to the habit of lighting fires for cooking under trees. In this way a fine juniper on the encamping ground at Chanter was burnt in August 1891 while a detachment of native infantry from Loralai was camped there. No special measures for protecting the forests from fire have been attempted.

4.—GRAZING AND FENCING.

(*a*)—GRAZING.

20. The accompanying statement shows the extent of forest open to grazing during the year :—

Name of Forest.	Area.	Area open.	Remarks.
Sibi Range.			
Bakhra	1,687	1,687	For one month, 16th March 1892 to 15th April 1892.
Lehri	427	427	January and February 1892.
Gulu	725	725	Seven months, April to July and October to December 1892.
Three other forests	3,022	...	1,426 head of cattle grazed in the three forests.
Quetta Range.			
Dhobi Ghât	10¾	4	Open for 1½ months.
		2,843	Opened to horned cattle only.
Gwal	2,880	1,920	Open free to all but camels.
Rest of range	26,299	...	
Ziarat Range.			
Seven forests	14,193	...	
TOTAL	49,243¾	4,763	

21. The desirable practice of cutting grass finds less favour here than even in the Punjab, the amount received in the Sibi Range being only R3-8, and in Quetta, where "Gwalas" can afford to pay 2 annas per diem for grazing milch cows in the Dhobi Ghât plantation, they will not cut grass at any price.

(*b*)—FENCING.

22. In the Zangi Lora plantation 372 rectilinear feet of mud wall, 3 feet high, was made near the main road, and a deep ditch, 4,250 lineal feet long, to carry off drainage from the high land on each side, and to exclude cattle; 746 lineal feet were rebuilt round the nursery in Quetta, and petty repairs made elsewhere.

5.—NATURAL REPRODUCTION.

23. The good effect of heavy winter rains was quite counteracted by the invasion of locusts. In the Quetta and Ziarat Ranges numbers of juniper seedlings appeared, but nearly

all were destroyed; the fruit of the *Prunus eburnea* was stripped off, leaving the stones hanging on the branches. Almost all bushes, as well as ash and pistacio trees, and even here and there a juniper, were denuded of leaves, the result being that, with the failure of the winter rains of 1891-92, the vegetation, in the Ziarat Range especially, has nearly been destroyed. The bushes present the appearance of having been burnt, only a few green bushes being visible among masses of dead ones.

The attacks of locusts seem further to have so enfeebled the trees and shrubs, with the sole exception of juniper, that there seems to be no prospect of seed or fruit during 1892. This applies to cultivated fruit trees also.

24. In the Sibi Range the "jal" trees suffered most, having been stripped of leaves and seedpods. They, however, quickly recovered their leaves.

The jand trees also were despoiled of their seed, so that none was available for sowing.

In Sibi itself, where most of the trees on the roadsides were "siriss," the locusts worked fatal damage. Many trees were killed outright; more were so disabled that only the main trunk, or an odd branch, was left alive; thus the laborious work of the past ten years or so has been annihilated. The Forest Officer superintended the work of cutting down such trees as were not fit to keep and the pruning of the rest, and strongly advised the exclusion of siriss tree from roadside planting in the future, substituting such trees as *Acacia Arabica zizyphus*, *Ficus religiosa*, and *Indica Dalbergia*, *Sissu*, etc.

25. In some places in the Sibi forests the vegetation is closing up so well that it is impossible to go through it. In the higher portions where the soil is clay, there is no new growth between the existing trees.

The "jal" (*Salvadora oleoides*) is so improving with protection that the fruit (*samra pilu*) is abundant enough to attract crowds of the poorer classes, who, on payment of a nominal fee, feed themselves and their families on it for the three or four weeks during which it lasts.

26. In the juniper forests of Ziarat and Quetta protection is showing marked effect on the undergrowth; in Zarghun especially the shrubs and grass are making great progress. It will be some years, however, before the soil is sufficiently enriched to support an advance growth of juniper, khanjak, and ash trees.

There is generally a good supply of black soil under juniper trees, and with the improved growth of bushes, such as *Berberis*, *Prunus*, *Lonicera*, etc., humus is forming under them also. Juniper seedlings seem to prefer stony ravines, where there is a little moisture. Seedlings of ash and khanjak are very rare, but of the bushes above mentioned fairly abundant.

27. Measurements of thirteen trees made in September 1890 and September 1891 are given in Appendix No. 1. The juniper is a very difficult tree to measure well; frequently it has several nearly equal stems, or the top of the best has died or been cut, and another thinner stem is taking its place. With regard to girth the difficulty is still greater, owing to the immense thickness of the bark, which frequently comes off in huge flakes. It will be seen that some of the girth measures are actually less in 1891 than in 1890, a fact which is explained thus: To measure a tree, the rough outside bark has first to be cleared away and a smooth space made for the tape; during the year more flakes of bark peel off, and the measurable girth at the prepared place is less than in the previous year. The greatest growth in height is 10 inches, and in girth $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. The observations of a single year are, however, of importance only as the commencement of a series, which will become more interesting and valuable with every additional year's record.

28. In the Popalzai forest in places where fresh soil was deposited by the winter rains of 1890-91, tamarisk seedlings have appeared in large numbers. The existing bushes are growing freely and in many places various grasses are springing up under their shade.

The Mam Tangi forest has made very good growth—the shisham, in particular, as its leaves were not attacked by locusts though the seed was eaten. Smatha too (*Uodonæa viscosa*) has made great progress, and there was abundant grass.

6.—ARTIFICIAL REPRODUCTION.

29. The chief feature of the year's work under this head was the successful boring of an artesian well at the highest part of the Zangi Lora, whereby a plentiful and permanent supply of water has been obtained. The well is 160 feet deep and lined with iron pipes to a depth of 74 feet. The cost was ₹609-11-8.

The land immediately below the well has been levelled into fields and terraces, sown with barley, lucerne, and various forest and other seeds; all except the nursery beds have been planted with fruit trees 20 feet apart. A channel has been constructed for 4,250 feet, taking

the water round both sides of the plantation on the highest level; also minor irrigation channels. On the right bank a portion has been laid out as a water meadow. The well water has also been carried below the cultivated portion to irrigate willows and cuttings in trenches in the lower part of the plantation.

30. In the portion added to the plantation during the year work has been carried on to level down the higher portions which were above the water and fill up depressions. All this has been costly, but the water once obtained, and ground laid out, the future expenditure will be merely that of up-keep.

31. In the Dhobi Ghat plantation a small piece of land at the lower end has been trenched at 20 feet apart, giving 2,550 cubic feet of excavation, and planted with apricots. Attention has been paid to draining the swampy places, and catching the surplus water for irrigating purposes in the dry season. Special efforts have been made to grow grass of good quality by constantly weeding. In the ¾ acre added during the year a fine crop of oats has been grown. The effect of constant supervision is making itself visible in the immensely improved growth of the trees and grass. The willows have this year been thinned for the first time, yielding 46 good "bullies." The grass has been readily taken by the Commissariat Department, but the outturn falls outside the year under report.

32. In the Quetta nursery the usual operations have been carried on. The trees raised have been sold, or planted out elsewhere, and the beds resown after being well manured. The paths have been widened, so as to admit of carts coming in; previously the manure had to be deposited outside and brought in by hand.

33. The annexed table shows the work of the year in the two plantations and nursery:—

Plantations.	Trees planted.				Trees sold or planted out elsewhere.			Remarks.
	Poplars, willows.	Fruit trees.	Introduced trees.	Cuttings.	Poplars, willows.	Fruit trees.	Introduced trees.	
Zangi Lora . .	53	817	...	47,465	...	3,527	...	
Dhobi Ghât . .	598	406	...	11,785	360	957	...	
Nursery . .	84	40	84	13,105	102	5,793	107	
Total .	735	1,263	84	72,355	462	10,277	107	

Of these 500 fruit trees were sent to New Chaman for the Executive Engineer, Military Works, and 200 fruit trees, with 337 willows and poplars, for the Executive Engineer, Khojak Division, North-Western Railway.

The following quantities of seed were sown:—

	Maunds.	Seers.
Apricots	5	15
Almonds	2	12
Peach	2	16
Khanjak	...	15
Prosepis glandulosa	...	35

34. In the Gwal forest a few fruit trees have been planted, and 1½ maund khanjak seed sown, but with little success, as till some grass and bushes grow up to afford shelter the seeds cannot survive the drought and heat of summer. In Hajarganj, where the same remarks apply, one maund khanjak was sown.

In Zarghun the small plot at the guards' hut has been planted with 182 apricots and 10 walnuts and chesnuts. In the adjoining forest 1 maund of khanjak, 5 maunds of juniper, 25 seers of *Prunus eburnea* and 12 seers of ash have been sown.

35. In Ziarat Range the following areas have been sown with juniper seed, and a little *Prunus eburnea*:—

Pil	=	½ acre.
Abaidan	=	½ „
Zargat	=	1½ „
Falerai nursery	=	½ „
Chanter	=	½ „

while in Wam Kach 368 willows have been planted in ground reclaimed by embanking from the stony bed of the torrent.

36. In the Sibi depôt 47 trees of sorts were planted out and 424 cuttings of various kinds, including 27 Gujranwalla oranges. The scorching winds of March, however, made much

havoc among transplants and cuttings. Six hundred and two kikar plants were put out in Gulu forest, and a maund of kikar seed sown.

These sowings are carried out chiefly by the guards dibbling in seed in places where moisture is found after rain or by canal overflow. In Dehpal forest 2 acres were embanked to catch rain water, and sown in pits, and 2 acres sown in plough lines with moderate success. Forty-five seers of kikar and ber seed were expended.

The failure of rain and the invasion of locusts has been very much against the success of sowing and planting at all elevations.

SHEBO PLANTATION.

37. The work of the year is summarised below:—

Block No. IV was levelled and mapped; area 528 acres; detail of earthwork—main channels, 65,315 rectilinear feet; distribution channels, 63,002 rectilinear feet; irrigation trenches, 648,460 rectilinear feet; miscellaneous earthwork, 16,776 cubic feet; holes for planting trees, 89,116 in number; wooden troughs, aggregating 74 feet in length; 1 outlet, 9 inch diamater; 1 with two pipes, 15 inches each; 4,900 feet wire-fence erected.

There thousand nine hundred and thirty-six maunds manure bought locally; 17 wagons of about 300 maunds each sent out from Commissariat lines at Quetta.

Out-houses, for establishment, built for R640; a duoble shed, for bullocks and machinery, R630; pound repaired and converted into outhouses for R116; other repairs to buildings, R208; observatory shed thatched, R65.

38. Three mowers, one tedder, and two rake machines. were received in September 1891; an elevator in January 1892; a pair of condemned siege train bullocks was bought in May 1891; and in December twelve pairs were bought at Sibi for R777.

39. The Quetta nurseries supplied the following plants:—

Apricots	5,574
Almonds	2,638
Peaches	1,246
Poplars	1,252
Willows	439
Pistacio	20
TOTAL	11,169

Forty-two thousand and one hundred tamarisk were obtained locally.

Seven maunds apricot stones were sown, and 3 maunds 36 seers peach stones from Kandahar; 9½ maunds willow cuttings were put in, obtained locally, and 5,000 (number) from Quetta.

40. The 7th Bombay Cavalry were encamped at the plantation from 9th May to 6th June 1891, and consumed, at the ordinary ration rate, 6,900 maunds grass; but in reality much more, as the quantity fed each day was not checked off, or in any way restricted.

41. The Government share of produce of crops cultivated by villagers on the plantation came to 268 maunds barley, 230 maunds wheat, 881 maunds bhusa, and 25 of melons on a total area of 176 acres.

Two hundred and twenty-six maunds barley were disposed of to the 7th Bombay Cavalry; 41 sold locally, and the rest sown. All the wheat was sold; 859 maunds of the bhusa were made over to the Commissariat Department, the rest being fed to stock.

The Commissariat Department was also supplied with 119 maunds hay, 230 maunds lucerne, and 35 maunds jawari fodder. One crop of grass was eaten up by locusts and another prevented from growing by the filling up of all the trenches with slimy matter resulting from the destruction of the insects, of which about 10 tons weight was collected by the establishment. The rainfall was very deficient; only 5·325 in the year.

42. The plantation was inspected during the year by Colonel Patch, the Commissary General, and by Major Wingate, special Forage Officer, in December 1891. The Revenue Commissioner, accompanied by the Political Agent and Forest Officer, visited the plantation, and proposed to give up to the zemindars the area south of the Military Road. The Revenue Commissioner further proposed that about half only of the 5,000 acres selected for the Khushdil Khan scheme should be taken up at present, and that if the rest should be required hereafter it should be acquired under the Land Acquisition Act. The canabranch for this

scheme has not yet been made. A short cutting was dug to water the small nursery established for the supply of plants whenever the scheme may be sanctioned.

7.—EXPERIMENTS.

43. Of the species introduced in 1890-91, the Himalayan conifers, with sweet chesnuts and grafted fruit trees, all succeeded well. Of the foreign seeds imported by the Deputy Conservator, only *Pinus maritima* had any success, with a few *Pinus grandis*. A considerable number of *Eucalypti* were raised and grew well, but most were cut off by frost in the winter.

44. The following sowings have been made in various places, with great success in germinating, especially of the Himalayan conifers:—

Pinus Gerardiana	2½ seers.
„ longifolia	32½ „
„ excelsa	4 „
Cedrus deodara	6 „
Pistacia vera	1¾ „
Walnut	5,394 No.
Eucalyptus	10 species.

The few *Pistacia vera* in the Forest garden and nursery of about five years old suddenly made growth in the spring of 1892, of from 1 foot to 2 feet, though the largest plant had not previously attained more than 6 inches. Six hundred and fifty-eight chinar cuttings (*Platanus orientalis*) were put down and are doing well, as also those of former years.

45. The following plants were obtained from the Annandale gardens for the Cantonment Magistrate:—

100 Cupressus torulosa.
100 Deodar.
100 Pinus excelsa.

A five cypress and a well grown "chir" (*Pinus longifolia*) were given from the Forest house garden for planting in front of the new Quetta church.

8.—BUILDINGS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Buildings.

46. In the Zangi Lora plantation two huts have been built for the establishment. At Thalli a small hut in the village was purchased and repaired. At Peshin a hut was repaired and re-roofed for the munshi on royalty collection.

Communications.

47. The following statement shows the progress in roads and paths:—

Forests.	Previous.	Present.	Total.	Remarks.
	M. ft.	M. ft.	M. ft.	
Hazar Gang	...	1 265	1 265	10 feet wide.
Zarghun	1 3,520	2 519	3 4,039	3 feet to 5 feet.
Zangi Lora	0 530	0 4,250	0 4,780	New work, 4 feet.
Dhobi Ghât	0 1,558	0 1,632	0 3,190	3 feet to 5 feet; 303 feet of 10 feet.
Quetta Nursery	0 2,533	...	0 2,533	2,110 of 3 to 7 feet, and 433 of 10 feet.
Wam Kach	...	0 2,700	0 2,700	7 feet wide.

Repairs were carried out at a cost of ₹84. The nursery roads were widened to admit of carts, and 303 feet of cartroad made in the Dhobi Ghât. In the Zangi Lora a wooden bridge was made over the central drain.

48. In the bed of Wam Tangi stream ten embankments, aggregating 5,388 cubic feet of dry stone walling, have been made, with the object of reclaiming ground from the stream for nurseries.

CHAPTER IV.

YIELD AND WORKING.

I.—DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONS.

(*a*)—TIMBER.

49. From the unclassed forests in the Ziarat Range 1,208 juniper bullies were cut out of the remains of a forest fire of former years; 225 were sold at Mangi; 382 sent to Quetta; and 301 to New Chaman. Great difficulty was met with in getting the poles transported from the forests to the railway at Mangi; 300 were left *in situ* for want of carriage. From Zangi Lora 9½ maunds of dead apricot trees were brought to depôt; 46 willow poles and 5 maunds dead apricot trees from Dhobi Ghât, and 7 poplar poles from the nursery.

(*b*)—FUEL.

50. In the Quetta depôt 4,694 maunds juniper were received from the Zarghun forests, against 6,475 maunds in the previous year. It would have been easy to bring in a larger quantity, but the operation was not financially a success, and was undertaken to act as a check on the Quetta wood sellers. From the unclassed forests 589½ maunds hard wood were brought to depôt. In the Sibi depôt 3,196 maunds were received from the forests, against 3,454 maunds of 1890-91.

51. The Quetta winter was very mild, so the forests and roads were never closed, with the result that wood was brought in freely by wood-cutters from the unclassed forests and sold at a lower rate than the Government wood; but there is no doubt that if there were no Government stock the market price would immediately rise. During the autumn the Deputy Conservator of Forests proposed to close certain places in the neighbourhood of Quetta to wood-cutters under the rules for regulating the cutting of protected trees, with the double object of saving the few remaining trees, and of inducing the wood-cutters to remove some of the large supply of dry wood in the Zarghun forest. The terms offered were sufficient to yield at least as much as the ordinary daily wage, and men owning several bullocks or camels could have made several rupees per diem. The political authorities, however, thought that the proposal would interfere too much with the people; so the scheme fell through.

II.—REMOVALS BY PURCHASERS.

(*a*)—TIMBER.

52. In the Ziarat Range 14 juniper trees, measuring 350 cubic feet, were cut by the Public Works Department. In the Sibi Range 98 cubic feet of tamarisk and "jand" timber were sold by measurement, and 864 tamarisk and capperis, etc., rafters, estimated at 866 cubic feet; the figures of 1890-91 being 63 cubic feet and 276 rafters respectively.

From the unclassed forests it is estimated that 2,284 cubic feet of bullies were removed by permit-holders.

(*b*)—FUEL.

53. In the Sibi Range the quantity of fuel removed by purchasers was only 1,055 cubic feet, against 15,660 cubic feet of the previous year. The reason of this decrease is that the forests have been exhausted, and only such trees as are uprooted by the action of the Nari river, or are likely to be carried away by floods, are removed, and the greater part of this produce is taken to depôt.

54. The quantity of fuel removed from the unclassed forests under a system of permits is estimated at 133,899 cubic feet. This amount is chiefly for the Quetta market. In addition to this 786 cubic feet were removed by Government agency. This estimate cannot be taken as more than approximate, as it is arrived at by converting into cubic feet, at an arbitrary rate, the number of maunds calculated to have been removed by the total number of loads, which last is the only known figure in the calculation.

(*c*)—MINOR PRODUCE.

55. Grass and grazing in the Dhobi Ghât and Zangi Lora plantations yielded R423, as against R240 and R246 of 1890-91 and 1889-90, respectively. In the Sibi Range the three years' outturn is as follows:—

	R
1889-90	264
1890-91	186
1891-92	277

These items have to be given in cash values, as the quantity of grass consumed cannot be ascertained.

56. The receipts from grazing in the Sibi Range amounted to R234-13-9. The revenue on this head might be increased, but there can be no doubt that the damage done by the constant trampling of cattle in these forests far exceeds any value that can be recovered in fees; for this reason grazing is restricted to a short period when the permission is most appreciated by the villagers. These forests have very little mature wood left in them, and rest is essential. Miscellaneous grass for R42-4, "Khar," was sold for R20 in the Sibi Range; from the Quetta nursery R28 of lucerne, and R12 of fruit and flowers; from the Zarghun forest R20 of "zira" (cummin). Fruit trees from the plantations were sold for R894.

III.—FREE GRANTS AND REMOVALS BY RIGHT-HOLDERS.

57. One hundred and thirty-five fruit trees were given free to orchard owners near Quetta, and two pieces of wood, estimated at 2 cubic feet, given to right-holders in the Sibi Range.

CHAPTER V.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

58. The figures for three years are herewith shown, compared with those of 1891-92:—

Years.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Deficit.
	R	R	R
1888-89	5,668	15,994	10,326
1889-90	13,897	17,962	4,065
1890-91	15,723	29,450	13,727
1891-92	20,609	30,497	9,888

RECEIPTS.

59. This is the highest revenue yet attained in Baluchistan. The increase is under IV *b*, which shows R16,343, against R8,009 of 1890-91. Most other heads show a decrease when compared with the previous year. The falling off under I *b* is explained under paragraph 50, and that under II *a* in paragraph 52. Under I *a* there is a receipt of R284 where no sales were made last year, and under II *d*—grazing; the increase, R946-4, against R448, is chiefly to better grass in Zangi Lora and Dhobi Ghât owing to the abundant winter rains.

60. As long as there is any wood left within reach of Quetta outside the State forests, the sales from the latter must be limited, and this is rather a matter of congratulation than of regret, as the period of rest thus afforded them is of the greatest benefit. In a few years, when the unclassed forests have been cut out, the State lands will be in a better condition to yield a good income than at present.

A.—EXPENDITURE.

61. There is an increase in I *a*, R398 to R62 of 1890-91, as in the year under report juniper billies were cut for the first time for sale at Quetta and elsewhere. The expenditure of R1,503 under II in 1891-92, against R655 in the previous year, is due to the fact that the latter shows only three months' working of the royalty collections. The amount spent in 1891-92 was rather more under roads, and that under buildings less, than the corresponding items for 1890-91. The total expenditure under A of the two years is almost identical.

B.—EXPENDITURE.

62. The only item which requires comment is that under I *c*, where an increase of R855 is due to the appointment of the Ziarat Forester, and of some additional guards on newly constituted State forests. The total under travelling allowance exceeds that of 1890-91 by only R16.

CHAPTER VI.

GENERAL REMARKS.

63. There was a great failure of rain throughout the year, and the winter of 1891-92 was remarkably mild; very little snow fell. It was very noticeable in the summer that the high peak of Khalifat repeatedly attracted rain-clouds, when the surrounding country, and even hills not five miles distant, were absolutely without rain.

64. At the request of the Political and Railway authorities proposals were made for draining and planting the civil station and Railway land at Shahrig, which has always been unhealthy, partly from the nature of the soil, which is a stiff deep clay, and partly owing to the swampy rice cultivation close to the station.

65. Early in December 1891 a Conference was held under the presidency of the Agent to the Governor-General, the late Sir Robert Sandeman, to discuss the prospects of oil and coal, and also forest matters. With regard to the latter, the main conclusion arrived at was that the Departments using large quantities of firewood should import it from Sind, and that the local resources should be kept intact for use in time of emergency. It was also proposed that special attention should be paid to growing grass near Quetta, and that for this purpose it would be advisable to spend a considerable sum of money annually on artesian wells, several of which had already been successfully sunk in the neighbourhood of Quetta. The Inspector-General of Forests came up to Quetta to represent the Government of India in the Forest Department at the Conference. The Commissary-General, the Special Forage Officer, Western Circle, and the Deputy Manager, North-Western Railway, also attended, and the chief local civil and military officers were present.

APPENDIX I.

Measurements of Juniper Trees, Ziarat.

No.	Sept. 2, 1890.		Sept. 12, 1891.		Remarks.
	H.	G.	H.	G.	
1	14′ 9″	11⅓″	15′ 7″	11″	These eleven are on the Ziargat Forest in a walled enclosure above the Mangi Ziarat road, except Nos. 8 and 9, which are just outside the wall; Nos. 3, 4, and 5 were not trimmed or cut in any way in 1890; the others were all more or less trimmed.
2	4′	4½″	4′ 5″	4⅓″	
3	31′	2′ 5″	31′ 2⅔″	2′ 4⅔″	
4	25′ 6″	2′ 3¼″	25′ 11⅓″	2′ 3″	
5	3′ 3″	4″	3′ 5⅔″	3⅔″	
6	8′	3″	8′ 4″	3″	Damaged near road.
7	9′ 10″	6⅓″	10′ 6″	7″	Originally two nearly equal stems; the smaller cut away.
8	2′ 7″	2⅓″	...	...	
9	5′ 5¼″	1¾″	5′ 10⅓″	2⅓″	
10	6′ 6⅓″	3″	6′ 10″	3⅔″	Above water channel on Ghwoshki ridge on old camping ground. No. 10 had a flower bed made round it in 1890, which perhaps accounts for its growth.
11	13′ 3″	10¾″	13 3″	10⅔″	
12	6 7″	2⅓″	6′ 7″	2⅓″	
13	21′ 1″	1′ 7″	21′ 11″	1′ 7″	

(Sd.) C. F. ELLIOTT,
Deputy Conservator of Forests.

ANNUAL FORM No. 49.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, INDIA, BALUCHISTAN DIVISION.

Area of Reserved State Forests, 1891-92.

Division.	Range.	Civil District or Territory.	Name of Forest.	Area on 1st April 1891. Acres.	Area on 1st April 1891. Equivalent in square miles.	Added during the year. Acres.	Excluded or transferred to other heads. Acres.	Area on 1st March 1892. Acres.	Area on 1st March 1892. Equivalent in square miles.	No. and date of Notification of addition or transfer.	Remarks.
Baluchistan.	Sibi.	Thal Chotiali District, Sibi Tahsil.	Dehpal	1,599	3	...	...	1,599	3		
			Gulu Shahr	725	1	...	...	725	1		
			Abdul Kheli	197	...	...	...	197	...		
			Lehri	427	1	...	...	427	1		
			Bakra	1,687	3	...	...	1,687	3		
			Nari Bank	1,226	2	...	...	1,226	2		
			Bakra Plantation	1	...	...	...	1	...		
	Quetta.	Quetta District and Tahsil.	Dhobi Ghât	10	...	$\frac{3}{4}$	...	$10\frac{3}{4}$	...		
			Quetta Nursery	3	...	...	...	3	...		
			Zangi Lora	40	...	...	...	40	...		
			Zarghun	5,760	9	...	...	5,760	9		$12\frac{1}{2}$ acres added, but not notified.
			Zarghun, Central	13,520	21	...	...	13,520	21		
			Hazar Ganj	5,440	$8\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	5,440	$8\frac{1}{2}$		
			Popalzai	1,313	2	203	...	1,516	2	No. 6981, dated 5th Nov. 1891.	
		Pishin District and Tahsil.	Torkhel	188	...	...	188	...	...	No. 7827, dated 8th Dec. 1891.	
			Gwal	2,880	4	...	...	2,880	4		
			Shebo reserve	3,300	5	...	...	3,300	5		
	Ziarat.	Thal Chotiali District, Bori Tahsil	Chanter	1,920	3	...	...	1,920	3		
			Wam Tangi	1,233	2	...	...	1,233	2		
		Thal Chotiali District, Shahrig Tahsil.	Wam Kaeh	...	...	2,320	...	2,320	4	No. 4922, dated 28th July 1891.	
			Zargat	2,760	4	...	...	2,760	4		
			Pil	1,280	2	...	...	1,280	2		
			Shaidan	2,520	4	...	...	2,520	4		
			Kurbi Kach	2,160	$3\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	2,160	$3\frac{1}{2}$		
			TOTAL	50,189	78	$2,523\frac{3}{4}$	188	$52,521\frac{3}{4}$	82		

CAMP ZIARAT,
The 16th July 1892.

(Sd.) C. F. ELLIOTT,
Deputy Conservator of Forests,
Baluchistan Division.

FORM No. 50.

Register of Breaches of Forest Rules during 1891-92.

FOREST DIVISION.		Cases pending from 1890-91.	NEW CASES OF THE YEAR.					Total cases.	DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR.						Cases pending at close of year.	REMARKS.
			Injury to forest by fire.	Unauthorised felling or appropriation of wood and minor forest produce.	Grazing without permission, or in tracts in which grazing is prohibited.	Other offences.	Total new cases of the year.		CONVICTIONS.		ACQUITTALS.		TOTAL.			
									Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.		
Sibi	A	1	...	4	1	....	5	6	2	2	4	7	6	9	...	One case disposed of out of court.
	B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Quetta	A	...	...	122	1	2	125	125	121	266	4	30	125	296	...	
	B	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	4	7	...	...	4	7	...	
	C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ziarat	A	...	...	11	...	...	11	11	11	11	...	...	11	11	...	
	B	...	...	...	15	...	15	15	15	16	...	...	15	16	...	
	C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL	A	1	...	137	2	2	141	142	134	279	8	37	142	316	...	
	B	...	...	...	19	...	19	19	19	23	...	...	19	23	...	
	C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

N.B.—A means cases taken into Court.
B means cases disposed of under section 67 of Indian Forest Act, 1878.
C means undetected cases.

CAMP ZIARAT,
The 16th July 1892.

(Sd.) C. F. ELLIOTT,
Deputy Conservator of Forests,
Baluchistan Division.

ANNUAL FORM No. 52.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, INDIA, BALUCHISTAN DIVISION.

Area of Plantations, 1891-92.

RANGE.	NAME OF PLANTATION.	AREA IN ACRES.				Receipts	Charges	REMARKS.
		On 1st April 1891.	Added during the year.	Excluded during the year.	Area on 31st March 1892.	of the year.		
	REGULAR PLANTATION.							
Sibi	Bakra	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
Quetta	Dhobi Ghât	10	¾	.....	10¾	196	432	
„	Zangi Lora	40	.....	.....	40	543	476	
„	Shebo	1,076	600	.....	1,676	7,678	23,118	
Sibi	Sirkari Nala	5	.....	.....	5	.....	37	
		1,132	600¾	.....	1,732¾	8,417	24,063	
	CULTURAL OPERATIONS.							
Sibi	Sibi Depôt	2	.....	.....	2	.....	129	
„	Gulu Forest	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77	
„	Dehpal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	
Quetta	Nursery	3	.....	.....	3	627	555	
„	Gwal	1	.....	.....	1	.....	20	
„	Hazar Ganj	1	.....	.....	1	.....	24	
„	Zarghun	1	.....	.....	1	.....	76	
Ziarat	Zargat	.....	1½	.....	1½	.....	12	
„	Chanter	.....	⅓	.....	⅓	.....	8	
„	Pil	.....	⅓	.....	⅓	.....	11	
„	Shaidan	.....	½	.....	½	.....	6	
„	Wam Tangi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	
„	Talerai Nursery	.....	½	.....	½	.....	68	
	TOTAL	8	3⅛	.....	11⅛	627	998	

CAMP ZIARAT,
The 16th July 1892.

(Sd.) C. F. ELLIOTT,
Deputy Conservator of Forests,
Baluchistan Division.

FORM No. 54.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, INDIA, BALUCHISTAN DIVISION.

Outturn (in cubic feet, solid) of Timber and Fuel during the year 1891-92 and Agency of Exploitation.

Division.	Timber in the Rough; Logs.					Timber in the Rough; Poles.					Sawn or squared Timber.					Miscellaneous.					Fuel.					Total.
	Government.	Purchasers.	Free Grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free Grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free Grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free Grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free Grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Outturn.
	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.
I.—Reserved Forests.																									
Baluchistan	...	350	...	...	350	106	866	...	2	974	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	...	...	98	16,848	1,055	...	...	17,903	19,325
TOTAL	...	350	...	...	350	106	866	...	2	974	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	...	...	98	16,848	1,055	...	...	17,903	19,325
II.—Protected Forests.																									
Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.—Unclassed Forests.																									
Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	2,416	2,284	...	...	4,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	786	1,33,899	...	...	1,34,685	1,39,385
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	2,416	2,284	...	...	4,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	786	1,33,899	...	...	1,34,685	1,39,385

Charcoal should be shown by its equivalent in fuel, the quantity of wood consumed in producing it being entered in cubic feet, solid.

ANNUAL FORM No. 55.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, INDIA, BALUCHISTAN DIVISION.

Outturn of Minor Forest Produce during the year 1891-92.

Division.	Description of Produce.	Produce removed or utilized										Remarks.
		By Government Agency.		By Purchasers.		By Free Grants.		By Right-holders.		Total.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Acres.	R	Acres.	R	Acres.	R	Acres.	R	Acres.	R	
Baluchistan	Grass-cutting (lease)	...	...	50	420	...	...	...	...	50	420	
	Grazing by permits	...	...	...	275	...	...	...	...	...	275	
	Illicit grazing	...	...	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	53	
	Head loads	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	
	Lucerne and hay	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	28	
	Kanasar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Khar	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	21	
	Flowers and fruits	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	12	
	Fruit and other trees	...	...	12,514	894	135	8	...	...	12,646	902	
	Zira (cummin)	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	20	
	TOTAL	...	...	...	1,732	135	8	...	...	...	1,740	

ANNUAL FORM No. 56.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, INDIA, BALUCHISTAN DIVISION.

Account of Timber and other Produce cut or collected by Government Agency and brought to Sale Depôts, or sold locally, during the year 1891-92.

PARTICULARS.	No.	Quantity.	Cubic feet.	TOTAL OF EACH HEAD. No.	Quantity.	Cubic feet.
BALANCE AT COMMENCEMENT OF YEAR.						
Sibi—		Mds.				
Firewood	...	1,791	2,865			
Quetta—						
Firewood	...	937	1,519			
				...	2,728	4,384
RECEIVED FROM THE FORESTS IN DEPÔTS.						
Sibi—						
Firewood	...	3,196	5,114			
Quetta—						
Firewood	...	5,298	13,342			
Poplar bullies	7	...	14			
Willow „	46	...	92			
Juniper „	382	...	764			
Mangi, etc.—						
Juniper bullies	826	...	1,652			
				1,261	8,494	20,978
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	1,261	11,222	25,362

PARTICULARS.	No.	Quantity.	Cubic feet.	TOTAL OF EACH HEAD. No.	Quantity.	Cubic feet.
REMOVED BY PURCHASERS FROM DEPÔTS.						
Sibi—		Mds.				
Firewood	...	3,760	6,016			
Quetta—						
Firewood	...	716	1,168			
Poplar bullies	3	...	6			
Willow „	7	...	14			
Juniper „	129	...	258			
Mangi—						
Juniper bullies	225	...	450			
				364	4,476	7,912
USED BY THE DEPARTMENT.						
Quetta—						
Firewood	...	7	14			
				...	7	14
LOST BY DEYAGE.						
Sibi—						
Firewood	...	305	488			
				...	305	488
BALANCE AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR.						
Sibi—						
Firewood	...	922	1,475			
Quetta—						
Firewood	...	5,512	13,679			
Poplar bullies	4	...	8			
Willow „	39	...	78			
Juniper „	253	...	506			
Ziarat and Chaman.						
Juniper bullies	601	...	1,202			
				897	6,434	16,948
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	1,261	11,222	25,362

ANNUAL FORM No. 57.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, INDIA, BALUCHISTAN DIVISION.

Abstract showing the Value of Timber and other Produce at Sale Depôts for the year 1891-92.

DESCRIPTION OF TIMBER AND OTHER PRODUCE.	ON HAND AT COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR. No.	Cubic feet.	Value.	ON HAND AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR. No.	Cubic feet.	Value.	DIFFERENCE IN VALUE. In favour of the year.	Against the year.	REMARKS.
	Mds.		₹	Mds.		₹	₹	₹	
Firewood	2,728	...	1,087	6,434	...	2,752	1,665	...	
TOTAL	2,728	...	1,087	6,434	...	2,752	1,665	...	

ANNUAL FORM No 58.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, INDIA, BALUCHISTAN DIVISION.

Summary of Revenue *of the different Divisions during 1891-92.*

Budget Heads.	Total. R a. p
RECEIPTS.	
I.—TIMBER AND OTHER PRODUCE REMOVED FROM THE FORESTS BY GOVERNMENT AGENCY—	
a. Timber	284 2 0
b. Firewood and charcoal	1,755 2 3
c. Bamboos	...
d. Sandal wood	...
e. Grass and other minor produce	1 4 3
II.—TIMBER AND OTHER PRODUCE REMOVED FROM THE FORESTS BY CONSUMERS OR PURCHASERS—	
a. Timber	99 12 3
b. Firewood and charcoal	160 6 0
c. Bamboos	...
d. Grazing and fodder grass	786 2 6
e. Other minor produce	946 0 0
III.—DRIFT AND WAIF WOOD AND CONFISCATED FOREST PRODUCE	4 4 2
IV.—REVENUE FROM FORESTS NOT MANAGED BY GOVERNMENT—	
a. Duty on foreign timber and other forest produce	...
b. Revenue from shared and private forests	16,343 1 11
V.—MISCELLANEOUS—	
a. Fines and forfeitures	129 5 9
b. Refunds	...
c. Other sources	99 2 3
TOTAL RECEIPTS	20,608 11 4

Summary of Expenditure *of the different Divisions during 1891-92.*

Budget Heads.	Total. R a. p.
A.—CONSERVANCY AND WORKS.	
I.—TIMBER AND OTHER PRODUCE REMOVED FROM THE FORESTS BY GOVERNMENT AGENCY—	
a. Timber	398 5 1
b. Firewood and charcoal	3,105 2 3
c. Bamboos	...
d. Sandal wood	...
e. Grass and other minor produce	...
II.—TIMBER AND OTHER PRODUCE REMOVED FROM THE FORESTS BY CONSUMERS OR PURCHASERS	1,503 6 3
III.—DRIFT AND WAIF WOOD AND CONFISCATED FOREST PRODUCE	...
IV.—REVENUE FROM FORESTS NOT MANAGED BY GOVERNMENT—	
a. Duty on foreign timber and other forest produce	...
b. Revenue from shared and private forests	...
V.—RENT OF LEASED FORESTS AND PAYMENTS TO SHAREHOLDERS IN FORESTS MANAGED BY GOVERNMENT	...

Summary of Expenditure *of the different Divisions during 1891-92*—continued.

Budget Heads.	Total. R a. p.
VI.—Live-stock, Stores, Tools and Plant—	
a. Purchase of cattle	...
b. Feed and keep of cattle	...
c. Purchase of stores, tools and plant	208 12 6
VII.—Communications and Buildings—	
a. Roads and bridges	734 11 3
b. Buildings	163 2 9
c. Other works	75 0 0
VIII.—Demarcation, improvement and extension of Forests—	
a. Demarcation	231 7 0
b. Compensation for land and rights	...
c. Surveys and working plans	73 0 6
d. Sowing and planting	1,937 6 10
e. Protection from fire	...
f. Other works	613 15 8
IX.—Miscellaneous—	
a. Refunds	2 0 0
b. Law charges	...
c. Other charges	267 3 1
Total A—Conservancy and Works	9,313 9 2

B.—ESTABLISHMENT.

	R a. p.
I.—Salaries—	
a. Conservators	...
b. Superior officers	10,800 0 0
c. Subordinate forest and depôt establishments	4,721 15 8
d. Office establishments	756 0 0
e. Deputation and special allowances	1,470 0 0
II.—Travelling Allowances—	
a. Conservators	...
b. Superior officers	1,883 9 0
c. Subordinate forest and depôt establishments	451 8 9
d. Office establishments	158 12 11
III.—Contingencies—	
a. Stationery	87 13 3
b. Carriage of tents and records	88 15 3
c. Rents, rates, and taxes	...
d. Pay of police guards	...
e. Official Postage	117 7 6
f. Sundries	647 12 3
Total B—Establishments	21,183 14 7
Grand Total of Expenditure	30,497 7 9

Calcutta,
The 6th May 1892.

(Sd.) I. C. BOSE,
Assistant Comptroller General (Forests).

ANNUAL FORM No. 59.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, INDIA, BALUCHISTAN DIVISION.

Dr. *Account Current for the year 1891-92.* *Cr.*

	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.		R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
To CASH BALANCE	...			20	1	5	By EXPENDITURE AS PER ANNUAL SUMMARY FORM No. 58	...			30,497	7	9
„ VIII.—Assessed Taxes—							„ Deposits	...			...		
Income Tax—Deductions from salaries	...			319	1	0	„ Forest Cash Remittances—Local—						
„ REVENUE AS PER ANNUAL SUMMARY FORM No. 58	...			20,608	11	4	Remittances to Treasuries	20,448	11	4	...		
„ Service Funds—							Inter-Divisional Transfers	...			...		
Civil Fund—Ordinary, Bengal	...			...							20,448	11	4
„ Additional, Bengal	...			...			„ Advance Recoverable	...			53,971	15	6
Military Fund—Bengal	...			...			„ Suspense	...			...		
„ „ Madras	...			...			„ Account Current (other Governments)—						
„ „ Orphan Fund—Bengal	...			...			Remittances to the Government of	...			...		
Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund—Bengal	228	11	0	...			„ Inter-Department Transfers—						
General Family Pension Fund	...			...			Public Works Department, Ordinary Branches	35	0	0	...		
Hindu Family Annuity Fund	...			...			„ „ „ Military Works	125	0	0	...		
				228	11	0	Military Department	...			...		
„ DEPOSITS	...			...			Civil Department	...			160	0	0
„ Forest Cash Remittances—Local—							„ Cash Balance	...			75	12	9
Forest cheques drawn	29,724	0	4	...									
Inter-Divisional Transfers	...			...									
				29,724	0	4							
„ Advances recoverable	...			53,828	13	2							
„ Suspense	...			...									
„ Account Current (other Governments)—													
Remittances from Government of Punjab	...			424	9	1							
„ Inter-Departmental Transfers—													
Public Works Department	...			...									
Military Department	...			...									
Civil Department—													
Jail	...			...									
Mathematical Instrument Department	...			...									
Miscellaneous	...			...									
TOTAL	...			1,05,153	15	4	TOTAL	...			1,05,153	15	4

CALCUTTA;
The 6th May 1892.

(Sd.) I. C. BOSE,
Assistant Comptroller General (Forests).

ANNUAL FORM No. 61.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, INDIA, BALUCHISTAN DIVISION.

Outstandings and Liabilities on account of Contractors and Disbursers for 1891-92.

DIVISION.	DEPARTMENT DEBTOR.			DEPARTMENT CREDITOR.			BALANCE DUE.		REMARKS.
	At commencement of year.	Recoveries in cash and value of supplies and work done during the year.	At close of year.	At commencement of year.	Payments made during year.	At close of year.	To Department (Outstandings).	By Department (Liabilities).	
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	
Baluchistan	121 11 8	53,828 13 2	53,950 8 10	165 12 8	53,971 15 6	54,137 12 2	187 3 4	.....	
TOTAL .	121 11 8	53,828 13 2	53,950 8 10	165 12 8	53,971 15 6	54,137 12 2	187 3 4	.....	

CALCUTTA;
The 6th May 1892.

(Sd.) I. C. BOSE,
Assistant Comptroller General (Forests).

ANNUAL FORM No. 62.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, INDIA, BALUCHISTAN DIVISION.

Financial Results of the year 1891-92.

DIVISION.	TIMBER AND OTHER PRODUCE REMOVED FROM THE FORESTS BY GOVERNMENT AGENCY.		OTHER REVENUE.		FORMATION, PROTECTION, AND IMPROVEMENT OF FORESTS.	TOTAL.		REMARKS.
	Receipts.	Charges.	Receipts.	Charges.	Charges.	Receipts.	Charges.	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	
Baluchistan	2,040	3,800	18,569	12,216	14,481	20,609	30,497	
TOTAL .	2,040	3,800	18,569	12,216	14,481	20,609	30,497	

CAMP ZIARAT;
The 16th July 1892.

(Sd.) C. F. ELLIOTT,
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Baluchistan Division.

No. 2273-E., dated Fort William, the 19th December 1892.

From—W. J. CUNINGHAM, Esq., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,
To—The Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 4694, dated the 5th August last, forwarding the Annual Report of Forest Administration in Baluchistan for the year 1891-92, together with your Resolution reviewing the report.

2. The area of State forests, which was augmented by 50 per cent. during 1890-91, received an addition of only 5 per cent., or 4 square miles, during the year under review, the total reserved area at the close of the year being 82 square miles. The Governor-General in Council agrees with you in considering that greater progress might have been made. More energetic steps might have been taken to utilize in this direction the provisions of the recent forest enactments, and it was unnecessary to suspend or delay operations pending the assembly of the Forest Conference. The Thalli and Zarghun tracts were declared State forests after the close of the year, and early steps should be taken for the reservation of other forests in Ziarat and the Zhob District, or elsewhere as may appear desirable. The facts narrated in the Deputy Conservator's report are evidence of the rapidity with which unreserved forests are disappearing, and the Forest Conference has recommended the extension of reserved areas. The Government of India, accordingly desire that the whole question should be systematically considered with a view to the reservation and conservancy of all tracts which, after due investigation, it may be found expedient to maintain permanently for the supply of fuel or fodder.

3. Under the head of "Protection and Improvement" it is satisfactory to observe that no forest fines occurred during the year. The number of breaches of the forest rules was 160, as against 84 in the preceding year. The increase is attributable to the new rules having been in force throughout the year, instead of for three months only, as was the case in 1890-91. Of the total number of offences, 142 were prosecuted in Court, the percentage of convictions obtained being 94. In 19 cases compositions were accepted, and 1,297 trespassing cattle were impounded. From the fact that large herds of sheep and goats trespassed in the Shebo plantation, it must, it is feared, be inferred that the protection afforded to this area, upon which considerable sums are annually expended, is not altogether effective. The Deputy Conservator has omitted to report as to the manner in which the new regulations are regarded by the people of the country; but the Governor-General in Council is glad to know that you are unaware of the prevalence of any general discontent respecting them.

4. The report shows clearly that the recovery and growth of existing trees and underwood has been materially assisted by closure and general protection. The climatic conditions of the year were favourable to natural reproduction, but much damage was done by swarms of locusts which destroyed or injured a great number of trees. More precise information regarding the loss thus occasioned should be included in the report for the current year.

5. Sufficient attention appears to have been paid to the maintenance and extension of plantations. Works undertaken under this head have been adequately summarized in your Resolution; but the report does not comment on the existing results of sowings and plantings undertaken in past years, and I am to request that this subject may be brought to the notice of the Deputy Conservator. The introduction and distribution of non-indigenous fruit and forest trees continue to be important items in the work of the Department. It should be reported how far the imported species continue to maintain themselves as years go by. Judging by the results obtained from similar experiments elsewhere, reliable conclusions upon this point cannot be drawn for a considerable number of years after first introduction of the new species.

6. The total outturn from the forests in timber and fuel was 158,710 cubic feet, or 13,685 cubic feet in excess of the previous year. Of this outturn, 6,122 cubic feet were timber, 2,522 cubic feet of which were extracted by departmental agency.

Year.	Receipts.	Charges.	Deficit.
	₹	₹	₹
1891-92 . . .	20,609	30,497	9,888
1890-91 . . .	15,723	29,450	13,727
Difference in 1891-92 .	+4,886	+1,047	—3,839
Average for the five years ending 1890-91 .	12,686	19,799	7,113

7. Considering the conditions of the province, the financial results of the year, as marginally noted, were satisfactory. The revenue was the highest hitherto obtained, and there is a prospect of considerable expansion in the future, when the exhaustion of the open forests compel the people to resort to the reserved areas.

8. The most important step taken in regard to the year's administration was the assembly of the Forest Conference at Quetta in December 1891, to consider and report on questions connected with the supply of fuel and fodder in Baluchistan. The view of the Conference that it is expedient to maintain the local Forest Department, and to extend the scope of its action, has been already endorsed by the Government of India. Other Resolutions adopted by the Conference are still under the consideration of His Excellency in Council, whose orders on them will be communicated to you in due course.

APPENDIX IX.

NOTE.

On a Tour through the Zhob District in the Winter of 1892.

I reached the Chari Mehturzai on 18th October, and on 19th went up a long valley eastwards, leading to the high ridges which shoot off from "Surghwand" mountain. The upper part of this valley up to the foot of the main hill is exceedingly well wooded with KHANJAK, mixed in many places with ash. The former are said to be jealously guarded by the inhabitants, and as long as there is no demand for fuel, the trees are sufficiently protected. Leaving the valley a few juniper are seen on the hill sides and tops, but they are not worth specially preserving. The map is rather misleading and also incomplete; the valley immediately on the north of "Surghwand", and running in a westerly direction has fair juniper and ought to be preserved. The forest there has been much hacked by traders, who export bullies to the Pishin illaquas. A good view of the surrounding country as far as Hindubargh on the north and the Khateka hill on the east was obtained, there is no forest worth noticing.

2. On the 20th I went up the Kand hill, 10,941 feet; there is hardly any vegetation on it, a few khanjak along the south flank just above the plain, and some scattered and very stunted juniper higher up, and on the top a grand view is obtained from the summit, looking over the hills at the head of the Barshore valley, Haji Khan Killa, and all the Toba hills and plateau to Killi Abdulla; two long spurs appeared in the distance to have good forest on them, they must be explored from the Pishin side.

3. Descending the Kand hill into the Kamchughai valley the slopes are bare, as the formation is a schist which is constantly slipping. On the opposite or left bank there is a belt of khanjak beginning just above the mouth of the ravine, and following the bend of the hill into the main valley extends nearly to Hindubagh.

4. There is also some khanjak in the Matdaghan valley opposite Hindubagh to the south.

5. On 21st I marched to Hindubagh, and learning there from the Tahsildar that Major MacIvor wished me to go round by Babu China, I returned on 23rd to Kamchughai; the last few miles of the ravine were very bad. During the next three days the camp struggled up the ravine to the top of the Kotal, which is very incorrectly placed on the map, and then descended on a scarcely better path, finally coming out on 26th into the fine open "Rod" valley at Zharghez, a few miles above Babu China. I was told at Hindubagh that the road was practicable for camels; but in many places I had to make the road, and in others the camels were got over only by the help of numerous coolies. There is no forest of any sort on the way; the valley on each side of the Kotal is well cultivated, and has fine willows and apricots: at Kan there are some bits that remind one of an English stream. On the plateau at the top of the Kamchughai valley there is a little stunted juniper of no value.

6. On the 27th I went up the Sakir hill, 10,125 feet; at the foot of the various ravines there is some khanjak and ash, and on the slopes a very few juniper. The formation of the range of which Sakir peak is the highest point, is a very dry, barren sand stone; the top of the hill is a mere ridge cut into a series of peaks with precipitous sides on the south and very steep slopes of bare rock on the north, consequently very difficult of access. From the top one gets a magnificient view for miles over the broken country towards Ghazni.

7. On 28th I marched down the Babu China valley to Maidan Kots, there is some good khanjak in a ravine south of the former place; but the best piece of forest, and one which will be worth reserving lies on the right bank of the main stream, and extends for about 6 miles above the point where the valley takes a short turn to the west; the trees grew over the whole slope facing the valley.

8. Just above Maidan Kots, which is merely a flat place on the right bank of the stream without any cultivation, is a very strongly sulphurous spring. It is remarkable that from Babu China to the end of the valley there is no cultivation, though there is both water and land. It is said that the latter belongs to Kazha and the former to Babu China, hence the difficulty; but the Kazha channel is not taken off till quite the extreme end of the valley,

where nearly all the water has disappeared into the stoney bed, while the whole way down to within about a mile of the Kazha channel head there is a fine stream.

9. Emerging out from this tributary into the Zhob valley, one finds a wide salt plain covered with Holaxylon and other salt-loving plants, and near the river tamarisk bushes. There is no forest growth in the valley worth mentioning, between Hindubagh and Fort Sandeman, with the exception of some mixed khanjak and tamarisk in the Voltoi ravine, south-west of Killa Saifulla, and some khanjak at a considerable distance among the hills opposite Gwal on the left bank of the Toi tributary. The first olive trees is met with in the ravine below the new rest-house at Tang Hyderzai. On the plain near Fort Sandeman a few zizyphus are met with, but much grazed and hacked.

10. The forest zone seems to begin at Fort Sandeman. On the left bank of the Zhob river is the Surghar hill, so named on the map; the name I was given was Sangeghar, the western side of which is well wooded with olive; and in the ravines khanjak, a very marked peak on the slope, is the limit of the better forest. The whole of this area, including the southern face, should be reserved. There is also a sprinkling of trees further north, and on the eastern face of the hill, but not in sufficient number to form a forest.

11. On the north west of the Siri Toi or Sharan stream is the great Speraghar or Ghustoi range, rising to 8,900 feet. The deep ravines on the eastern face are all well wooded with olive and khanjak and higher up ash to some extent replacing the olive; but as the soil is the result of dry sand stone, the trees are all small and stunted, though growing more closely together than is usual in Baluchistan. On the northerly aspects towards the top of the range pine (*Pinus gerardiana*) occurs in patches, increasing in numbers till at the summit the whole range for miles is covered with pines, which extend down the western slope in dense, black-looking patches following the spurs and moister depressions. The pine is of a better type near the southern end of the range, particularly on two spurs close to the extremity.

12. There is a fine block of khanjak, olive, and ash at the southern end of the range overlooking the Ambora Tangi. The eastern face only is wooded, all the western face seems bare. There is very little advance growth in the pine forest; but this can hardly be expected, as the seed is all gathered for consumption, and sale by the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages. As this range is more than 25 miles from Fort Sandeman, and as much from Mir Ali Khel, which is the nearest point to the north where the Zhob Valley Railway would pass, there is no immediate fear of any cutting taking place; but all the forest on this hill is worth reserving for future use, and to this end some attempt should be made to secure natural reproduction by seed. If the gathering of the seed by the inhabitants cannot be completely stopped, it would be advisable to divide the pine forest area into two portions, in one of which seed might be collected, and in the other allowed to fall or be sown. In case of various villages claiming a right to gather the seed, each over a certain area could be sub-divided as above.

13. From Speraghar I returned to Fort Sandeman and went to Shinghar. The hills on the right of the road are more or less covered with olive, with khanjak in the ravines.

14. From Abdul Haq's village at the foot of the main Shinghar hill, a path leads up a wide ravine with fine olive, khanjak, and ash. These are much larger than those on the Speraghar hill. The ash is terribly hacked for fodder. On the hills round about there is a sprinkling of olive, in some places growing closely together; where the open ravine ends, and the real ascent begins, there is a particularly fine patch of ash. These three species gradually cease, as one rises, till about 6,500 feet they have disappeared. From this to about 7,500 feet there is no forest vegetation. The ground is covered with ephedra and berberis almost exclusively. At about 7,500 feet on the north aspects the pine begins, the other exposures being chiefly bare, or having some scattered bushes of the above-named kinds with a little cotoneaster and spiroea; a few small wild almonds were also noticed. Ascending higher, the pine becomes more common, and grows in patches on other aspects as well as north, but still appears to grow there best. From about 8,000 feet the pine takes possession of the hill altogether, and stretches away northward along the range for some three or four miles. It also descends on both east and west down the flanks of the hill. The best piece is that from the highest peak northwards.

15. The tree rarely grows straight; it seems to have a desire to bend: even young plants are curved, very few trees have a single straight leader; the largest tree noticed was about 60 feet high and 14 feet in girth. Most of the forest is composed of trees 30 to 40 feet high. Many trees are dead The cause in some cases being fire, in other the severe conditions, of life, considerable heat in summer, great cold in winter, high winds at all times, and a scanty rainfall. The soil of Shinghar is, however, more fertile than that of Speraghar, having more clay in the sand stone of which the hill is formed. Again Speraghar is an isolated high hill,

while Shinghar benefits from the moisture attracted by the neighbouring Kaisar-Takhat, Suleman range.

16. The pine will doubtless yield a sufficiently good timber for any houses which may here after be built at Shinghar. They are preserved to some extent by the Pathans for their edible seeds, and the people say they have divided up among themselves the whole forest, each man or family having a portion allotted.

17. The villages are all much lower down than the pines, and have abundant olive and pistacio trees for building purposes, so that there seems no prospect in the immediate future of extensive fellings of pine: no special protection is required, but fire should be carefully guarded against; and if the forest is to be kept up, a certain portion of the seed must be allowed to sow itself. The same measures might then be introduced as suggested for Speraghar, *viz.*, to divide up the entire forest into blocks to be worked in rotation; the seeds of each block being gathered in alternate years only. There is a remarkable absence of young trees and seed even more than in Speraghar.

18. From the top of the range a fine view of the Takht and Kaisar hills is obtained. There is dense forest, said to be *Pinus excelsa* and *Pinus gerardiana*, mixed with a little juniper, on the shoulders and spurs facing northwards, and on the less precipitous ground between the two ridges due west of the Takht gop; also along the hill some way south of the Takht. This must be valuable forest which will yield building timber, both for local purposes and export when the country is opened out.

19. The Haripal country from Abdul Haq's village down to the Saliaza stream, a distance of some 16 miles by about 2 wide, is all well wooded with olive, khanjak occurring in the ravines, and the other pistacio, *Cabulica musica*, "buzhgi," occasionally mixed in; two very good blocks of olive jungle are called "Narkhezai" and "Malkhezai," forming a strip about one mile by 5 or 6 long, lying almost due north and south and starting about 5 miles below Abdul Haq's village. In the latter of these I found some men burning charcoal for the commissariat at Fort Sandeman. Their mode of manufacture was very simple, consisting in setting fire to a number of standing green olive trees and letting them burn till consumed; a more wasteful process could hardly be imagined. I instructed the men to burn dry wood in future in pits, and told them they would be punished if they burnt more green trees; and I also brought the matter to the notice of the Political Agent.

20. South of the Saliaza stream lies the isolated hill known as Babarghar, a block about 8 miles long by 2 broad, with a stream running down the centre, thus forming a sort of amphitheatre. On the slopes facing inwards there is very little forest growth, except near the lower end on the right bank, where there is some fair olive. On the north face there is a good patch of forest, called Kazhe Tsang, about 4 miles by 2 miles, which from its position close to Apozai is valuable, and should be reserved.

21. From Saliaza Sar the eastern slopes of the hill, which separates the Haripal's from Kapip, are well clothed with olive throughout a length of some 12 miles, and on the southern side of the Saliaza Sar the Babar valley has also a great deal of the same species which moreover is abundant on the broken hills at the head of that stream.

22. On my return journey I went by "Kashmir" through the Musakhel country to Mekhtar. A little to the east of "Kashmir" is a good block of olive forest, and the western slopes of the range, which forms the watershed between the drainage which flows towards Fort Sandeman and that through the Vihowa Gorge to the Punjab, are clothed with olive as far south as Gash.

23. Near the top of the hill a good deal of box was found. This is the only place in Baluchistan where this plant is known to exist, though farther north it is recorded by Dr. Aitchison in the Kurm valley the plant here is only a bush and not as large as that found in the hills above Rawalpindi.

24. The central portion of this dividing range is formed of indurated, clay, mostly of a white colour, which forms a conspicuous feature. The olive almost disappears, and at "Atalkots," about 5 miles on the eastern side of the Kotal, is replaced by "palus," the phulai of the Northern Punjab, *Acacia Modesta*, which continues to be the predominating species from this place down to the Anambar river. A little below Atalkots the ravine opens out, and the broad bed is covered with fine acacia, while on the hills around there are scattered trees. As a general description it may be stated that throughout this acacia district it grows chiefly in stony ravines and depressions, in many places marking out the country into a series of strips, narrow belts of jungle between broader plains of grass land with a few zizyphus trees. A good piece of forest, consisting chiefly of acacia with a good deal of zizyphus and *Tecoma undulata*, "rohrai," the lahura of the Punjab and fine grass, chiefly saba and "chimbar," occurs about

half way between Toi Sar and Musa khel Bazar, stretching from a small hillock in the centre of the valley up to the daman of the hill, on area of some 3,000 acres, which would be worth reserving except that it is so far from any market or export line: all up the valley there is both olive and acacia, while on the hill to the east there are strips of olive, alternated with bare slopes of sheet rock.

25. From Musakhel to Mekhtar the path leads through almost uninhabited country with some grass lands, long strips lying between low ridges with olive and acacia sprinkled about in the hills. From "Atalkots" to Mekhtar the water is very salt; on the main hill west of Toi Sar it is particularly nauseous, being bitter as well as salt.

26. From Mekhtar along the valley down to the Anambar river, the description above given of the acacia country applies. There are several broad flats along the valley which would be worth reserving. One where the ravine from "Wat" falls into the stream, another both north and west of Arzi and Daman villages, while there is a large area on the south of the Main Gadhar range, stretching down to the Anambar river on the south-west and bounded by an outlying ridge on the south-east, which bears good forest and will probably soon be useful for producing firewood for the Loralai commissariat and bazar.

27. Following the course of the Anambar river there is no forest of any sort till its junction with the Narechi stream. From this point for about 10 miles up the latter there is a strip of forest from quarter to one mile broad along the banks. *Populus Euphratica*, "bhan," of the Punjab, locally "spina," is confined to the banks and grows to a good size: mixed with it and on one or both sides is tamarisk: this forest is resorted to in the winter by hundreds of Hazaras, Ghilzais, and others whose tents are pitched in groups, sometimes as many as five hundred (500) together. Men, women, and children hack the trees for fodder for their herds of camels and donkeys, and gather firewood for their own purposes. Thus the forest presents a very deplorable condition.

28. At present the produce is not saleable except a few large trees for beams for buildings in neighbouring villages. It is therefore a question, whether it would be worth while to select any portion; for reservation would entail exclusion of browsers, if it is to be of any effect at all. At the same time the small term fee levied is insufficient compensation for the great damage done by these herds of camels and donkeys; and the wood used by these squatters is taken without any payment at all.

29. I would suggest that a portion of the forest, say one-fourth at the lower end, should be taken up as a reserve, and that in the rest cutting of trees and lopping branches should be totally prohibited, and that a small wood tax be levied per tent on the squatters, local inhabitants being entitled to free firewood.

30. This forest is the only one of its kind known in Baluchistan, and so presents a special case.

31. From Chotiali I went *viâ* Duki to Loralai, there is no jungle of any sort on the way. From Loralai I went up to Kohar Tangi where there is olive and khanjak for a distance of some 5 miles up from the mouth, chiefly in the wide bed of the stream and on the hlil on the left bank; the slopes on the right bank are nearly bare, a few trees exist in the ravines.

32. This forest has been preserved from Loralai wood-cutters, hitherto by order of Major MacIvor, but just before my visit a contractor named Akram, with the connivance of a malik named Bagh, cut down about 150 trees, all khanjak, for supply to the Commissariat Agent, Loralai. The cutting was stopped, and the matter reported to the Political Agent.

33. If scattered trees, which form one of these jungles, are once cut down, no reproduction can take place without strict exclusion of browsers; the matter therefore is one for serious consideration. The trees grow at considerable distance apart, so that a large area has to be taken up to protect a small number of trees. Near Loralai all the jungle has been cut, and the Kohar Tangi will now be called on to yield the supply of firewood. It seems to me that the inconvenience to those who have hitherto used this area for their flocks and herds must be faced and the forest reserved, otherwise in a few years the trees will have been destroyed beyond possibility of reproduction.

34. From Kohar Tangi I returned to Quetta by Sanjawi and Harnai. There is a good deal of scattered olive on the northerly slopes of the Tor Ghar and Pan hills, which may eventually be utilised; but at present the general protection already afforded by the prohibition of cutting is sufficient.

35. In making proposals with regard to the management of the Zhob District, two points have to be prominently brought forward:—

1st—That there is no revenue at present, and even the imposition of a royalty fee would bring no very large sum, as it would practically be levied only on the

wood required at Fort Sandeman. To reserve forests under the Baluchistan Agency Forest Law, and place them under this Department would entail an expenditure of about ₹150 per annum for every 5,000 acres roughly calculated as the cost of protective establishment.

2nd—That every tree cut down will fail to coppice, and die out, unless camels and goats are prevented from browsing on the young shoots; the truth of this is abundantly proved by the bare state of hills about Quetta and along the Harnai route.

36. The advent of the Railway would, of course, change the present state of affairs, as regards demand on the forests and consequent revenue from them, but till some demand arise, I would suggest that the care of the forests should be left with the Political Agent and his subordinates with such help as the forest officer can from time to time give.

37. In the immediate future, it is necessary to restrict the cutting of wood for Fort Sandeman, so that definite areas should be cut over, and then strictly closed to browsers. The hills nearest the station have been almost denuded, it would be best to restrict the cutting for this year at all events within the area already attached. In the autumn I should like to go again over the ground and lay down boundaries, and go more fully into the question than I was able to do in my first visit.

38. To define the area within which I propose to restrict cutting for 1893, only one line is required, as on the south and west there is no forest for some considerable distance. Starting from the south-west corner of the Babarghar hill, the line would for about four miles follow the watershed, then keeping the same north by east direction would pass along a series of peaks on the western flank of the range and cross the Saliaza valley above Hasanzai to Takai village, thence, after continuing the same course for about 16 miles north by east along the prominent outer ridge, the line would turn at right angles west by north along the tops of the small hills down to Brunj, thence crossing the river it would mark off the south east corner of the Sangegarh hill.

39. There is, of course, not very much wood in this area, but there are remains of former forest, which would probably suffice for the hot weather consumption; if more be needed, it should be taken from the south and south-west of the Babarghar hill. All cutting on the north of that hill to north and east of the line from Takoi, and in the Haripal country, should be strictly forbidden.

40. For future felling the system should be to mark out the various tracts into blocks, and as each block is cut out, to close it absolutely against browsers, and, if possible, to other cattle also.

41. As soon as the Railway work commences, the best areas, which should be marked out in advance, ought to be protected by the appointment of regular forest guards, against whose pay there would be some set off in the revenue which would result from the increased demand for fuel.

42. I further propose that the royalty sanctioned in the rest of Baluchistan should now be levied in the Zhob District: with the proceeds of this royalty, the Political Agent would be able to appoint a forester on ₹20 or ₹25 with a small fixed travelling allowance and a couple of guards on ₹10 each, whose duty it would be to see in a general way that the rules be not transgressed, bringing to notice for punishment any specially grave offences, such as that mentioned above, of burning green trees for charcoal, and more particularly to explore all the forest tracts, so as to be able to give detailed information for the benefit of the Forest Officer when selecting reserves hereafter, and special attention should be given to the working of the rule prohibiting the lopping of trees.

43. In extending No. 774-F., of 13th August 1890, to the Zhob District, the following should be added to the list of reserved trees:—

Botanical Name.	*English.*	*Vernacular.*
Pinus gerardiana.	Edible Pine.	Chilghozha.
Acacia modesta.	Accacia.	Phalies.
Ziziphus.	None.	...
Tecoma undulata.	None.	Rohrai.
Populus euphratica.	Poplar.	Spina.

44. As regard grass there is an abundant supply on Babarghar on the hills to the north of the Saliaza Sar, on Sangeghar, and elsewhere; nevertheless fodder is scarce and expensive in Fort Sandeman; the grass on the hills will, of course, increase greatly whenever the forests are

closed to grazing, but I think it will be well worth while to form a grass reserve near the station; the ground to the south and south-west is watered by ravines coming from the Babarghar range, and almost any piece of land there would repay the trifling expense of closing. I would take the nearest piece available, say, 4 square miles or 2,500 acres adjoining the little isolated hill on the west of Fort Sandeman; many of the ravines already bear bushes, which, if preserved, would afford protection to the grass, and eventually yield small fuel. A line of dry stone pillars would be sufficient to mark the boundary; perhaps a ditch would have to be dug near the station to keep out cattle, but the area is so convenient for inspection that trespass would be easily put down. For the first year the better kinds of grass should not be cut till after the seed had fallen; the coarse grasses would bring in some return, if sold as bedding, in the more level places litter from the Cavalry and Levy sowars lines might be spread out, and money will always be well laid out in small bunds to retain water. In two or three years the grass reserve would repay all the outlay on it and bring in a good revenue.

45. A tracing is attached, showing the line proposed, and in a general way the position of the forests near Fort Sandeman; this tracing has been compiled from several incomplete preliminary survey sheets which do not all correspond with each other, and as, though rough, it represents a good deal of labour, I should like it returned to me for future reference.

46. I am greatly indebted to Major MacIvor for having informed me of the localities most worth visiting, and for help of every kind throughout my tour.

(Sd.) C. F. ELLIOTT,

Deputy Conservator of Forest in Baluchistan.

APPENDIX X.

Annual Report by the Agency Surgeon, Baluchistan, for the year 1892.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Dispensaries.—The following is a list of the Civil, Railway, and Public Works Dispensaries in Baluchistan :—

Serial No.	Name of Dispensary.
1	Quetta Civil Dispensary.
2	Pishin ditto.
3	Gulistan ditto.
4	New Chaman Civil Dispensary.
5	Shahrigh (Hurnai) Civil Dispensary.
6	Loralai ditto.
7	Thal Chotiali ditto.
8	Kalat ditto.
9	Fort Sandeman ditto.
10	Las Beyla ditto.
11	Hindubagh ditto.
12	Killa Saifulla ditto.
13	Bar Khan ditto.
14	Musakhel ditto.
15	Sibi, Civil and Railway, Dispensary.
16	Bostan Railway Dispensary.
17	Shahrigh ditto.
18	Colliery Works Dispensary, Khost.
19	North-Western Railway Engineering Works Dispensary, Mud Gorge.
20	Civil Works Dispensary, Fort Sandeman.
21	Petroleum Works Dispensary, Khattan.
22	Mushkaf-Bolan State Railway Dispensaries.

Of the above-named dispensaries, that of Khattan was permanently closed on the 5th April, when the petroleum works at that station were stopped.

A temporary dispensary (not shown above) in connection with the Hirok Railway Dispensary was opened at Mach.

Sanction was received for the establishment of civil dispensaries at Hindubagh, Killa Saifulla, Musakhel, and Barkhan, from the 1st April 1892, and also for the appointment of a travelling Hospital Assistant for the North-Western Railway for the section of the line, between Bostan and Chaman, from 1st January 1892. But Hospital Assistants had not been procured to take charge of any of these institutions at the end of the year, although every effort was made to obtain men from the Punjab, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Imperial Service, the Medical Schools, and private sources.

From the 21st May till 21st June an additional Hospital Assistant was employed at the Railway Dispensary, Mud Gorge.

The civil dispensary, Shahrigh, was removed to Hurnai in the month of March 1892.

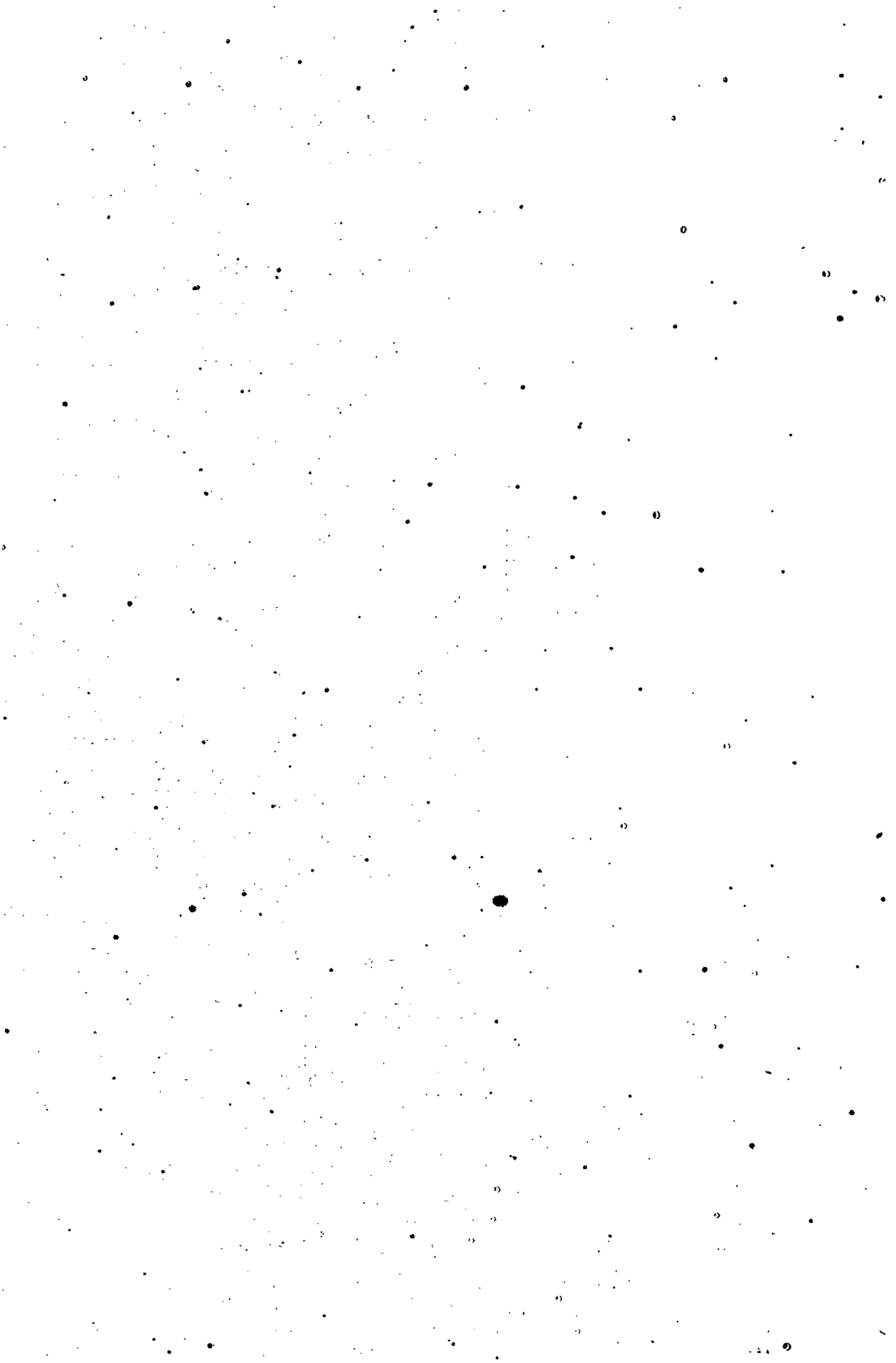
The civil surgeoncy of Quetta was taken over from me by Surgeon-Captain Edwards on the 16th April 1892.

Attendance of patients at the dispensaries in Baluchistan.—The aggregate number of patients treated at the dispensaries in Baluchistan was 1,22,758 as against 1,12,809 in 1891, the increase for the year under report being chiefly attributable to the large number of workmen employed on the Bolan Railway construction works, but also due, I am glad to say, to a fairly general increase of patients at the other dispensaries.

General health.—The general health of the districts during the year 1892 was good.

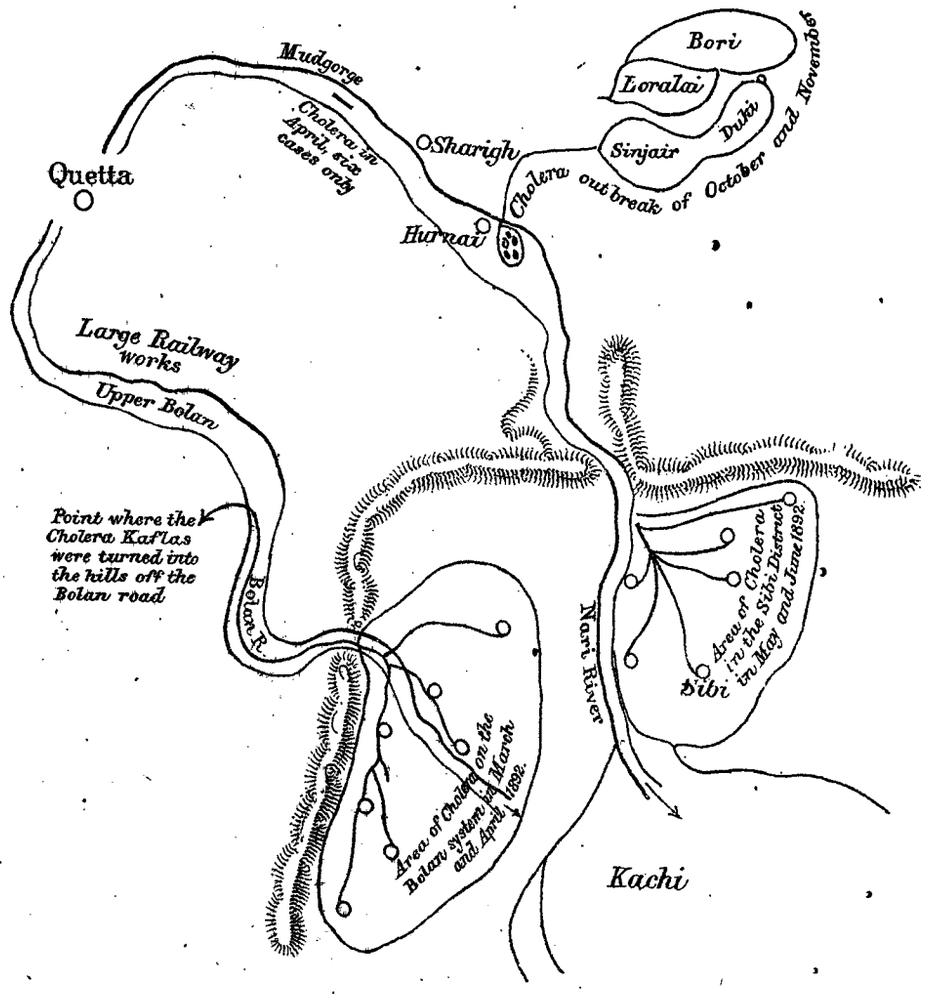
Fevers.—Malarial and other forms of fever were certainly less prevalent, and examples of the contagious (eruptive, non-eruptive, and respiratory) varieties of fever, which have not yet been satisfactorily classified, were very few.

Scurvy.—Scurvy, as usual, was common and accounted for, and complicated many cases admitted under other affections.



Rough Sketch showing the Distribution of the Cholera Outbreaks on the Bolan and Nari Rivers respectively in 1892.

Agency Surgeon Baluchistan, Quetta, 13th May 1893.



Reg. No. 700, F. O.—Nov. 93.—105.

Zinco, S. I. O.

Cholera.—There were two separate outbreaks of cholera in Northern Baluchistan in the course of the year 1892. The first began in the month of March in a few native villages* below the lower entrance of the Bolan Pass. The disease appeared suddenly and without warning in these villages, and soon spread to all the villages dependent on, and supplied by, the Bolan river water. A large number of the inhabitants of these villages are nomad Brahuis, who migrate to the higher altitudes in the spring season, and they carried the disease with them up the Bolan Pass along the river. These travellers were turned off the military road, and were prohibited from proceeding by the regular road further up the Pass, and were obliged to find their way to their homes by a circuitous route through the hills. Before they had reached their homes they had got rid of the disease, and consequently they did not infect the localities in which they afterwards settled. The result would, I believe, have been different if they had been allowed to proceed direct to their homes by the usual road through the Upper Bolan Pass. In this case they would have reached their respective destinations more quickly, and, in all probability, they would have carried the disease along with them to their new homes, and there would have been an outbreak of cholera in the Mastung, Quetta, Pishin, and Kanak valleys which might easily have spread elsewhere. At this period of the outbreak the disease was, practically speaking, confined to the Bolan river system of water-supply. But a little later on it spread to the Nari river system, and first showed itself in one of the villages on the Nari system nearest to an infected village on the Bolan system. From this focus the disease was carried to other villages in the Sibi District, and the mortality was considerable. The disease also spread to most of the large towns in the Kachi.

* See rough sketch attached.

On the 25th April, six cases occurred at Mud Gorge.

The second outbreak of cholera began in the villages in the Bori valley in the month of October, where it undoubtedly was introduced by a Kafla of infected Nasirs. Many villages in the Bori valley suffered, especially those which are dependent on surface streams for their water supply. From Bori the disease was carried by the same agency to the Duki and Sinjani villages, and later on by way of the military road, and still by the same agency, to a group of villages in the Hurnai valley and to Spintangi. This outbreak followed in the wake of the same Nasir Kafla which was eventually stopped until the disease disappeared.

There are some very interesting features in this outbreak which deserve notice—

(*a*) The outbreak passed from Bori to Duki and Sinjani, without touching Loralai, which lies right between these two districts.

(*b*) The outbreak at Hurnai was confined to a group of villages fed by the same stream. All the villages on this stream suffered, and it was on this stream that the Nasirs had encamped, and where they lost two of their number from cholera.

(*c*) It will be observed that although cholera was prevalent in the neighbourhood, neither the Loralai cantonment nor the bazar, nor the Hurnai bazar, Fort, or Railway staff, nor the villages in the Hurnai valley dependent either on springs or pure mountain streams for their water-supply, suffered even to the extent of one case of cholera.

(*d*) It will further be observed that the outbreak did not advance along the line of Railway either upwards or downwards from Hurnai, and that the large works at Khost, Mud Gorge, and elsewhere on the line of Railway not many miles distant from the scene of the outbreak, escaped altogether. These results I attribute entirely to the nature of the water-supplies at the places mentioned. These water-supplies (springs, covered iron tanks, and underground karezes) are securely protected from infection and consequently they are safe. Had these communities been dependent upon exposed surface streams, I have no doubt the disease would have spread.

A few cases of cholera were reported in May among the Barghawal Sheranis and at Gul Kach in the Zhob District.

The history of these two outbreaks of cholera closely resembles that of others already recorded in former years. The disease generally first appears among the people living on the Bolan or Nari systems of water-supply, which consist of exposed surface irrigation streams easily susceptible of pollution and infection, or it suddenly breaks out among workmen who are dependent on open exposed streams for their water-supply. The disease is then carried from one exposed water-supply to another. And as these supplies are often limited in number and far apart, and as the travellers generally march long distance to their homes, infection is quickly and widely spread in all directions. In my opinion all open exposed streams, especially those on the line of frequented roads or Kafla tracks, are never safe as they are always exposed

to pollution and infection from many sources. The only extensive and sudden outbreaks of cholera we have had in the last fifteen years in Baluchistan have occurred in villages or collections of men congregated along open streams. While, on the other hand, towns, villages, and other communities supplied with water taken direct from springs, artesian wells, or deep karezes, which are not susceptible of pollution or infection, have never developed cholera to any great extent.

Selection of camps.—These facts lead me easily to the conclusion that if we are to secure not only our civil but our military communities from cholera, we must provide them with a pure water supply, and strictly forbid the use of all river and other surface supplies, for, as I have already said, they are never safe, especially within a cholera-stricken area. I know that this principle has not hitherto been generally observed in the selection of camping grounds, and that sites on open rivers and streams have been selected for convenience sake. Such selection ought not, in my opinion, to be made any longer, and instead of this, ordinary camps ought, when practicable, rather to be chosen on dry open ground away from river beds and surface streams, and with the object of securing reliable water-supply from deep karezes, springs, or artesian wells.

Arrangements might easily be made on many of our large public works and military roads for a reliable water-supply. For instance, the abundant springs in the Bolan Pass near the military road have not been utilized, and the rest camps below Mach have been located near the open streams which have already been the occasion of some of our worst outbreaks of cholera.

Cholera camps.—With regard to cholera camps, not only for the ordinary civilian workmen, but also for bodies of troops, I am of opinion that frequent changes of camp are not only unnecessary, but are often injurious, the men probably drinking impure infected water on the march or, on the other hand, infecting the water-supply of the country as they proceed from camp to camp. The placing of cholera camps on the water-supply of the country would, under any circumstances, be a very wrong measure for very obvious reasons. All these camps should therefore be located on high, open, dry, and clean and, if available, uncultivated ground, at a considerable distance away from the nearest water, so that individuals should not touch the public supply either to infect it, or to be infected by it. The camp should be supplied with water from a source known to be pure and free from infection, by Railway service, carts, or other means. In this way a pure water-supply would be provided, the risk of using infected water would be avoided, the public generally would be protected from infection from the camps, and the necessity for, and the ill-consequences attendant on, the worry and fatigue of frequent changes of camp would be avoided. If a reliable water-supply was not procurable, then the men might have boiled water served out to them, which, if not pleasant to drink, would at any rate meet the chief object in view, and the inconvenience would only be temporary. The chief features in the precautionary measures taken in Baluchistan to prevent the spread of cholera among the civil communities were the provision of a good and safe water-supply and the regulation of the traffic as seemed most suitable and necessary.

Vaccination and small-pox.—There was no small-pox in Baluchistan during the year 1892.

Two vaccinators were employed in the Quetta-Pishin and Thal Chotiali districts throughout the year, and 2,184 vaccine operations were performed by them.

An additional vaccinator was entertained for the Zhob District in December 1892.

Meteorology of the year 1892.

Name of Month.	Average minimum.	Average maximum.	Total rainfall.	Direction of wind.
January	31·6	59·7	0·75	C
February	33·5	57·1	0·88	C
March	39·5	74·7	0·78	C
April	44·2	80·5	0·07	C
May	51·7	85·3	...	W. N. W.
June	57·8	86·3	0·74	W. N. W.
July	64·8	93·4	...	C
August	60·5	87·1	1·32	C
September	43·3	82·9	...	C
October	38·9	76·5	...	C
November	30·9	49·6	0·06	W. N. W.
December	31·4	51·1	3·36	W. N. W.

(Sd.) J. C. FULLERTON, I M.S., *Surgeon-Major,*
Agency Surgeon and Administrative
Medical Officer, Baluchistan.

QUETTA,
The 13th May 1893.

APPENDIX XI.

Reprot on the working of the Engineering Department of the Nort Western Railway (Frontier Section) for the Half-year ending 30th June 1892.

No. $\frac{766}{M.\ G.\ R.}$ dated Quetta, the 20th September 1892.

From—The Superintendent, Way and Works, Frontier Section, Quetta,

To—The Manager, North-Western Railway, Lahore.

I have the honour to submit a report on the working of the Engineering Department (Frontier Section) for the half-year ending 30th June 1892.

2. The whole of the permanent-way, stations and buildings, etc., on the Frontier Section have been maintained during the half-year ending 30th June 1892, in good working condition and repair.

3. The mean mileage maintained by Revenue was:—

Description.	1st half-year of 1892.	1st half-year of 1891.
Double line	...	...
Single line	260·077	303·179
Sidings	67·042	69·550
Total	327·119	372·729
Total cost per mile including sidings was	2,170·40	1,895·53

The difference of 45·610 less mean mileage maintained is explained below:—

	Miles.
Additions—	
1. Line taken over from Chaman Extension	69·750
2. Accident siding, Sibi	0·030
3. Extension of Sanari slip siding	0·040
4. Nasak catch siding	0·052
Total	69·872
Deductions—	
1. Bolan line transferred to Engineer-in-Chief, Mushkaff-Bolan Ry.	*—115·298*
2. Regrading line Sibi to Nasak	*—0·064*
3. Difference in measurement of sidings in Quetta Division	*—0·120*
	—115·482
Net deduction	*—45·610*

4. The total Revenue expenditure for the past half-year has been ₹7,09,978, and was more than the similar charges for the corresponding half-year of 1891 by a sum of ₹3,458. This sum is distributed over the sub-heads of account as follows:—

Heads.	Sub-heads.	1st half-year of 1892.	1st half-year of 1891.	Difference. Increase.	Difference. Reduction.
		₹	₹	₹	₹
I.—General Superintendence.	(1) Engineer's salaries	41,342	43,956	...	*—2,614*
	(2) Allowance of do.	7,849	8,894	...	*—1,045*
	(3) Subordinate Supdce.	21,158	22,677	...	*—1,519*
	(4) Allowance of do.	3,831	3,811	20	...
	(5) Overtime allowances	...	...	...	...
	(6) Office expenses	21,225	21,065	160	...

Heads.	Sub-heads.	1st half-year of 1892.	1st half-year of 1891.	Difference. Increase.	Difference. Reduction.
		R	R	R	R
II.—Maintenance and renewals of permanent-way.	(1) [redacted]	1,20,730	1,41,873	...	—21,143
	(2) Mater[redacted]	32,505	19,861	12,644	...
III.—Repairs of Bridges, etc.	(1) Bridges [redacted]	4,569	59,965	24,604	...
	(2) Miscellaneo[redacted]	9,440	1,50,525	98,915	...
IIIa.—Conservancy of Rivers.	.....	2,517	96,200	...	—66,683
IV.—Repairs of stations and buildings.	(1) Repairs of statio[redacted] buildings.	,447	7,743	20,704	...
	(2) Repairs of staff quarters	2[redacted]214	51,369	...	—22,155
VI.—New Minor Works	.....	3,989	340	3,649	...
VII.—Unclassified Expenditure.	(1) Plantations . .	3,278	2,682	596	...
	(2) Tools and plant . .	4,609	25,720	...	—21,111
	(3) Loss on stores . .	...	23	...	—23
	(4) Carriage of Revenue stores.	28,275	49,816	...	—21,541
	Total .	7,09,978	7,06,520	1,61,232	—1,57,834

5. The following are brief explanations of the causes of the differences:—

A. I. General Superintendence. Decrease due to transfer of Bolan District, etc.

A. II. Maintenance of permanent-way.

(1) Decrease due to reduction in gangs and to the transfer of Bolan District.

(2) Increase due to temporary debits of materials in use at Mudgorge which will be re-adjusted hereafter and also to more renewals in Shahrig District.

A. III. (1) & (2) Increase almost wholly due to the heavy expenditure on the re-alignment near Mudgorge.

A. III. (*a*) Decrease due to there having been comparative immunity from floods in 1891-92, and consequently less expenditure on special Revenue flood works on Shahrig District.

A. IV. (1) Increase due to re-modelling of Shahrig and Mudgorge station buildings and to special repairs in Quetta District.

A. IV. (2) Decrease due to less repairs done as compared with the corresponding half-year, during which heavy renewals of roofs of quarters at Shahrig were executed.

A. VI. Increase due to more new minor works having been executed on the Shahrig District.

A. VII. Decrease due to less special Revenue flood works being executed on Shahrig District.

6. Particulars of the relaying of a portion of the road, *viz.*, at mile 172 with 75lb material during the half-year as given below, was executed in order to obtain a stock of Denham Olphert's material as a reserve:—

Particulars.	No. of miles removed.	Description of rails removed.	Description of sleepers removed.	Remarks.
Shahrig District.				
75lb. F. F. steel rails .	One mile .	One mile 75lb D. H. rails..	One mile D. and O. sleepers.	The mile of 75lb D. H. rails and D. and O. sleepers removed from mile 172 has been kept in reserve for future renewals.

7. The expenditure on special works during the half-year amounted to R4,22,681, the principal of these are for flood works on Shahrig and Quetta Districts and for the re-alignment near Mudgorge.

8. The expenditure on Capital works for the half-year after allowing for credits on account of permanent-way and other materials returned to stores, was R2,90,371, and was incurred principally on the following:—

Open Line Works.

Shahrig District.

	R
Regrading line, Sibi to Nasak	34,277
Corrugated roofing for Shahrig staff-quarters	19,359
Drainage scheme, Shahrig	3,134
Flood works, Shahrig District	39,245
Sloping cutting, mile 500	3,825
Siding for accident trains, Sibi	1,325
Re-alignment, mile 217	2,358
Improving watering arrangement, Kochali	1,495
Altering tanks, Shahrig District	1,601

Quetta District.

	₹
Alteration to skew bridge, Thames Nullah	6,540
Drainage scheme, Quetta	10,355
Altering Fuller's Camp station	2,543
10′ arch at mile $\frac{253}{89}$	6,125
Repairs to staff-quarters at Quetta	32,069
Additions and alterations to Bostan-Gulistan Section permanent-way	53,523
Additional protection works, Shahrig to Kach Kotal	29,954
Improvement to 6×10′ bridge, mile $\frac{283}{17}$	6,475

Shalabagh District.

Military sidings and platform, Chaman	6,099
Flood works (Quetta District)	47,412
Raising line between Saiyad Hamid and Gulistan	10,531

9. Works completed and in progress:—

(*a*)—WORKS COMPLETED.

Shahrig District.

1. Collection Rip-rap.
2. Building in one pier Tanduri bridge.
3. Tanduri watering arrangements.
4. Kochali well.
5. Regrading mile 186 to 190.
6. Enlarging tanks at Spintangi, Sanari, and Nasak.
7. Repairs to bund No. 213.
8. Algudda bridge extension by three more spans and bunds.
9. Corrugated roofs to staff-quarters, Shahrig.
10. Station building, Shahrig.
11. Clerk's quarters. do.
12. Drainage, scheme do.
13. Re-alignment, mile 217.
14. Bridge 3 of 10 and 4 of 10 in 216th mile.
15. Re-alignment 219—220.

Quetta District.

16. Drainage scheme, Quetta.
17. Altering skew bridge over Thames Nullah.
18. Corrugated iron roofing to stations and offices and staff-quarters at Quetta and repairs to latter and on the line.
19. Remodelling Kachh station building.

Shalabagh District.

20. Bridges at miles 290—292.
21. Brakesmen's quarters, Gulistan.
22. Signals, Shalabag.
23. Three new minor bridges, Gulistan and Kil'h Abdulla.
24. Military sidings, Chaman.
25. Piping 4″ and 6,″ do.
26. Re-erecting Kil'h Abdulla goods shed at Chaman.
27. Goods shed enclosure, Chaman.

(*b*)—WORKS IN PROGRESS.

Shahrig District.

Cutting back cliff, mile 464 (145).
Sloping cutting, mile 500 (181).

Quetta District.

Remodelling Mudgorge station building.
Mudgorge tunnel shoot.
Re-alignment near Mudgorge.
Corrugated iron roof to Mangi station.
Extending Dirgi pipe line.
Additions and alterations to block No. 41, Quetta.
Store Depôt at Quetta.

Shalabagh District.

Block houses small tunnels.
Do. Khojak main tunnel.
Trial boring, Gulistan—Pipes being pulled up.
Raising line between Saiyad Hamid and Gulistan.
Open line survey between Kil'h Abdulla and Chaman.
Khojak main tunnel.
Equipment of running shed, Chaman.

10. LINES UNDER SURVEY.

A survey for what is termed the Base Hospital siding at Quetta (being an extension of the Commissariat branch of the Military sidings past the Hospitals, and continuing up to the present Infantry barracks) was taken in hand at the request of the Military Department, and an estimate amounting to about ₹58,000 prepared; the General Officer Commanding the District, however, considered that the good to be obtained was not commensurate with so large an expenditure, so the matter was dropped.

The survey of a portion of the open line, *viz.*, Kil'h Abdulla to Chaman, was undertaken under sanction conveyed in Manager's No. 921 W.W. of 30th April 1892, with a view to preparing (as had been previously done for the Sind-Pishin State Railway) a complete set of plans and sections of the line as it actually exists. The work has not yet been completed.

11. LINES OPENED FOR TRAFFIC.

1. Line between Kil'h Abdulla and Chaman on 1st January 1892.
2. New bridges, mile $\frac{2}{11}\frac{16}{}$, $\frac{2}{18}\frac{16}{}$ on 15th January 1892.
3. Approaches to Thames Nullah bridge (near Quetta) main line on 25th January 1892.
4. Re-alignment, mile 186—187 on 9th February 1892.
5. Diversion round Algudda on 16th February 1892.
6. Re-alignment, mile 291 on 7th March 1892.
7. Do. mile 219—20 on 21st March 1892.
8. Additional span to Algudda, mile 524 on 6th May 1892.
9. Re-alignment, mile $\frac{2}{14}\frac{17}{}$, ($\frac{538}{12}$) on 28th May 1892.

12. MINERAL RESOURCES.

At Khost 4,344 tons of screened coal and 3,180 tons of small coal were turned out during the half-year, and was distributed as under :—

		Screened coal.	Small coal.
Locomotive Department, North Western Railway	tons.	4,190	128½
Engineering do. do. do. do.	„	144	104½
Mushkaff Bolan Railway	„	...	2,879
Used in Colliery	„	2	2
Coke manufacture	„	6½	66
Private sales	„	1½	...
TOTAL	„	4,344	3,180

ACCIDENTS.

Shahrig District.

13. *On 27th January 1892.*—A villager while trying to save one of his cows that attempted to cross the line at mile 485/8, as No. 9 Up Goods was approaching, was dragged on to the line. The cow was knocked off the line by the cow-catcher, but the man was run over and cut to pieces.

On 31st March 1892.—A labourer whilst riding on a material trolly, which got derailed at mile 464, was thrown forward and the wheels passed over his left leg severing it from the body. The man has since succumbed to the injuries.

On 12th April 1892.—The wheels of tender of engine 380 H. L. of No. 1 Up Mail were derailed alternately at mile 503 owing to a slight unevenness in the line. The rails were slewed and 9 Up Goods engine utilized in dragging the derailed tender on to the line.

Quetta District.

On 7th March 1892.—At mile 553 between Mangi and Mudgorge the leading wheels of rear engine No. 379 got derailed through some unknown cause. The line was blocked for over 6 hours, and the excessive detention to trains was due to faulty appliances carried on the engine to facilitate the re-railing of engines, etc.

Shalabagh District.

On 27th January 1892.—At mile 26 (Chaman Extension mileage) the leading wheels of leading engine of 28 Down Goods got derailed through sinkage of the outer rail on a new piece of line, which resulted in a detention of 1½ hours.

14. DAMAGES BY FLOODS AND RAIN.

Shahrig District.

On 27th April 1892.—At mile 464 between Tanduri and Nari about 20,000 c. ft. of rock and clay fell from the hill side blocking the line for 4 hours and 15 minutes.

On 10th June 1892.—At mile $\frac{464}{8}$ between Nari and Tanduri a heavy boulder fell on to the line blocking the road, and causing a detention of 2 hours to 2 Down Mail.

On 19th June 1892.—Wing and retaining wall and earth-work of approach to bridge No. 297, mile $\frac{523}{16}$ was washed away by a 6′ flood; line was blocked for 3 hours.

Quetta District.

On 22nd February 1892.—Between Quetta and Beleli, mile 26/22 near slaughter yard brickfield, a karez subsided which caused the line to sink 5 feet, and 3 Up Mail was detained for about an hour, while the repairs were being executed, before it could be passed over.

On 9th June 1892.—At mile 546½ near Tunnel No. 12 between Mangi and Dirgi, owing to heavy rain, a large boulder measuring 5′ × 5′ and 6′ fell on to the line in precisely the same spot where a 20-feet girder was carried away by a boulder in January 1891; line was cleared in about 4 hours from time of accident.

On 19th June 1892.—At mile $\frac{546}{8}$ near Tunnel No. 12 between Mangi and Dirgi, owing to heavy rain, a large piece of rock fell on to the line blocking it for 5 hours and 25 minutes.

Shalabagh District.

On 1st March 1892.—At mile 290 between Saiyad Hamid and Gulistan, owing to heavy rain, the diversion was breached in two places. Through communication was restored on the 3rd day by linking in the main line and passing the train over the new bridge.

15. REPAIRS TO LARGE BRIDGES.

Tanduri bridge	Drop wall was built round Pier No. 4.
Algudda bridge, mile 523½ . . .	Extended by 3 spans 20 feet.
Kachh cracked bridge 241¼ . . .	Completed.

16. GENERAL REMARKS.

This half-year has been remarkably free from incident. Very little rain fell till the middle of June, and consequently few of the heavy works done within the last two years have been tested by floods.

Fears were at one time entertained of an epidemic of cholera, numerous cases having occurred beyond Sibi, and the most careful precautions were taken to prevent such an outbreak amongst the large number of labourers collected at Mudgorge. These were entirely successful, and great credit is due to Mr. Harman, the Executive Engineer in charge, and to Mr. Adam his assistant, for their care in this matter.

C. W. HODSON, M. INST., C.E.,

Superintendent, Way and Works, Frontier Section, Quetta.

APPENDIX XII.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

Report on the working of the Engineering Department of the North Western Railway (Frontier Section) for the half-year ending 31st December 1892.

No. $\frac{176}{M.\ G.\ R.}$, dated Quetta, the 22nd March 1893.

From—The Engineer-in-Chief, North Western Railway, Frontier Section, Quetta,
To—The Manager, North-Western Railway, Lahore.

I have the honour to submit a report on the working of the Engineering Department (Frontier Section) for the half-year ending 31st December 1892.

2. The whole of the permanent-way, stations and buildings, etc., on the Frontier Section have been maintained during the half-year ending 31st December 1892, in good working condition and repair.

3. The mean mileage maintained by revenue was :—

Description.	2nd half year of 1892.	2nd half year of 1891.
Double line	36·820	.....
Single line	186·437	269·689
Sidings	65·351	64·606
Total	325·428	334·295
Total cost per mile including sidings was Rs.	1,514·55	2,346·15

4. The difference of 8·867 less mean mileage maintained is explained below :—

Additions—

	Miles.
1. Line taken over from Chaman Extension	69·750
2. Accident siding, Sibi	0·030
3. Extension of Sanari slip siding	0·040
4. Nasak catch siding	0·052
5. Siding for Khost weigh-bridge	0·114
	69·986

Deductions—

1. Mean mileage of Bolan District transferred to Engineer-in-Chief, M.-B. Railway line, in November 1891	—*76·867*
2. Regrading line, Sibi to Nasak	—*0·060*
3. Difference in sidings remeasured, Quetta District	—*0·120*
4. Sidings for Frontier reserve material, Chaman, transferred to Engineer-in-Chief, M.-B. Railway	—*1·680*
5. Alterations in Chaman yard	—*0·12*
	—*78·853*
Net decrease miles	—*8·867*

5. The total Revenue Expenditure during this half-year has been R4,92,878, and is less than that for the corresponding half-year of 1891 by R2,91,427.

6. The sum is distributed over the different sub-heads of account as follows :—

Particulars.	Half-year ending 31st December 1892.	Half-year ending 31st December 1891.	Difference. More.	Difference. Less.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
I.—General Superintendence—				
(1) Engineers' salaries	38,693	49,188	.....	—10,495
(2) Allowance of Engineers, including travelling	7,547	8,516	.....	—969
(3) Subordinate Superintendents	19,727	20,637	.....	—910
(4) Allowance of do. including travelling.	3,186	3,736	.....	—550
(5) Overtime allowances	.....	.....	.....	.....
(6) Office expenses	22,017	20,695	1,322	.....
II.—Maintenance and Renewals of Permanent-way—				
(1) Wages	1,16,540	1,28,395	.....	—11,855
(2) Materials	4,248	21,387	.....	—17,139
III.—Repairs of Bridges, etc.—Wages and Materials.				
(1) Bridges and tunnels	51,787	98,253	.....	—46,466
(2) Miscellaneous, including earth-work, roads, fencing, etc.	1,71,356	2,44,034	.....	—72,678
III (a).—Conservancy of Rivers.	14,994	72,883	.....	—57,889
IV.—Repairs of Stations and Buildings—Wages and Materials.				
(1) Repairs of buildings of every description excepting staff-quarters	7,267	25,953	.....	—18,686
(2) Repairs of staff-quarters	13,623	32,775	.....	—19,152
VI.—New Minor Works.	2,001	5,206	.....	—3,205
VII.—Unclassified Expenditure—				
(1) Plantations	2,873	3,042	.....	—169
(2) Tools and plant	992	12,132	.....	—11,140
(3) Loss on stores	.....	47	.....	—47
(4) Carriage of Revenue stores	16,027	37,426	.....	—21,399
Total	4,92,878	7,84,305	1,322	—2,92,749

7. The following is a brief explanation of the cause of the differences:—

A. I. (1) & (2). Due to the transfer of Mr. Ramsay to the Mushkaf-Bolan Railway.

„ (3) & (4). Due to the transfer of the Bolan District to Engineer-in-Chief, Mushkaf-Bolan Railway.

„ (6). Increase due to the promotion of Mr. Hollis, Chief Clerk, W. W.'s office and of certain District office establishment.

A. II. (1). Decrease due to the reduction in gangs.

II. (2). Due to the credits for old materials obtained from re-alignment near Mudgorge and to less renewals.

A. III. (1) & (2). Decrease due to the completion of special flood works, etc., on the Shahrig District, and to the transfer of Bolan District to Mushkaf-Bolan Railway.

A. III. (a). Ditto ditto ditto ditto.

A. IV. (1) & (2). Decrease due to less repairs done, as compared with the corresponding half-year of 1891, during which heavy renewals of roofs of quarters at Shahrig and Quetta were executed.

A. VI. Few new minor works sanctioned during the half-year.

A. VII. (2). Decrease due to the completion of special flood works, Shahrig District.

(4). Ditto ditto ditto ditto.

Revenue Expenditure.

8. The expenditure on special unforeseen works, not provided for in the Working Rolls, amounted to ₹2,11,354. The more important of these are enumerated below :—

	₹
Flood works, Shahrig District	31,761
Regrading line, Sibi to Nasak	2,559
Sloping cutting, mile 500	8,000
Side drains, Nasak to Kach Kotal	4,928
Re-alignment near Mudgorge	1,35,905
Ditto in Chapper Rift	9,940
Enlarging bridge in Khanai catch siding	1,856
Flood works, Quetta District	4,116
Kachh cracked bridge	2,194
Converting Pioneer's Mess-house at Shalabagh into native clerk's quarters	1,348

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

9. The expenditure on Capital works for the half-year was R55,627 exclusive of credits for materials. The following statement exhibits the expenditure incurred during the half-year under review on the most important works —

(1) Military Defences, etc.

	R
Troop platform and sidings, Chaman	13,200

(2) Open Line works.

	R
Water-supply, Sibi	1,428
Sloping cutting, mile 500	4,020
Weigh-bridge, Khost	2,620
Gravity water-supply, Dalujal	2,177
Flood works, Shahrig District	8,031
Dirgi water scheme	2,539
Mudgorge tunnel shoot	7,022
Permanent-way gang huts, Kachh	1,728
Sinking an artesian boring „	2,370
Enlarging the bridge in Khanai catch siding	1,624
Drainage scheme, Quetta	3,156
Additions and alterations to staff-quarters, Quetta	4,341
Sub-Inspector's quarters, Quetta	1,353
Store Depôt at Quetta	19,346
Flood works, Quetta District	4,156
Permanent-way, Khojak tunnel	4,446
Under-pinning, ditto	2,463

SPECIAL RENEWALS.

10. No special renewals made during the half-year under review.

WORKS COMPLETED AND IN PROGRESS.

11. The following is a list of the more important works in progress, and completed at the end of the half-year:—

WORKS IN PROGRESS.

Capital.

Water-supply, Sibi.
Sloping cutting, mile 500.
Repairs to Kuchali bridge.
Flood works, Shahrig District, 1892-93.
Weigh-bridge, Khost.
Under-pinning, Khojak tunnel.
Military sidings, Chaman.

Revenue.

Re-alignment near Mudgorge.

WORKS COMPLETED.

Capital.

Dirgi water-supply scheme.
Mudgorge tunnel shoot.
Building new set of permanent-way, gang huts, Kachh.
Sinking an artesian boring at Kachh.
Enlarging bridge, Khanai catch siding.
Store Depôt, Quetta.
Sub-Permanent-way Inspector's quarters, Quetta.
Land boundary pillars, Quetta District.
Flood works, Quetta District.
Open line survey between Kil'h Abdulla and Chaman.
Main tunnel, Khojak.
Erecting home signal, Shalabagh.
Block houses, Khojak tunnel.

Revenue.

Regrading line, Sibi to Nasak.
Side drains, Nasak to Kach Kotal.
Re-alignment in Chapper Rift.
Flood works, Quetta District.
Kach cracked bridge.
Converting Pioneer's Mess house at Shalabagh into Clerk's quarters.

Mineral Resources.

12. At Khost, 4,154 tons of screened coal and 1,605 tons of small coal were turned out during the half-year. The above outturn was distributed as under :—

To whom sent.	Screened coal.			Small coal.		
	Tons	cwt.	qrs.	Tons	cwt.	qrs.
Loco. Department, N. W. Railway	4,000	10	0	11	0	0
Engineering ditto	153	5	0	35	10	0
Mushkaf-Bolan Railway	...			1,204	10	0
Coke manufacture	0	10	0	231	10	0
Private sales	0	10	0	122	10	0
Total for the half-year	4,154	15	0	1,605	0	0

Lines opened for Traffic.

13. Part of new re-alignment at Mudgorge, chains 65 to 95, opened on 2nd July 1892.

Temporary line round Puddle Hollow eased from 250 to 400 feet radius on 28th September 1892.

Accidents to Trains.

14. The following is a summary of the more important accidents exclusive of flood damages which are shown in paragraph 16 below :—

On 13th August 1892.—At mile 521·7 on Bridge Syada No. 3, while the train was running, the Guard opened the door to signal to the driver, and in doing so he became dizzy and fell on the bridge and was seriously injured.

On 27th August 1892.—A Pathan walking along the line was crossing bridge No. 274 at mile 518¼ when he slipped and injured his foot and died from the effects of the fall. The bridge is a low one, and he ought not to have attempted to cross it.

On 31st August 1892.—At mile 471·5 light trolly of Overseer Jit Singh was run over by No. 1 Up Mail and damaged, no one was injured.

On 9th September 1892.—At mile 521·3 two wheels of 10-ton wagon No. 2494 attached to 4 Up Goods derailed, and thereby caused detention to the train.

On 20th October 1892.—A man named Bhudoo, sweeper, injured in Sibi station yard, being knocked over by engine of No. 1 Up Mail.

On 27th October 1892.—Bogie wagon No. 11913 attached to ballast train engine No. 379 derailed in Shahrig traffic yard dead siding : 2 rails 23 feet, one right hand buffer end rail and 22 bolts broken.

On 23rd November 1892.—A man trespassing was overtaken on bridge No. 297 at mile 523·18 and knocked off by cow-catcher of engine of 1 Up Mail; he died immediately after being made over to Assistant Surgeon, Shahrig, for treatment. The bridge is a low one (10 spans of 20 feet girder), and he had no business to attempt to cross it.

Damages by Floods and Rain.

15. The rain-fall in the lower part of the Shahrig District during June, July and August was altogether exceptional, and much damage resulted both to way and to works.

16. Innumerable petty washouts, and falls of rocks and débris in cuttings occurred, and an abstract of the principal incidents will be found in the printed report on the subject

(Manager's No. 1081 D.G.R. of 5th October 1892, to Director-General of Railways), but in most cases these were cleared by the energy of the maintenance staff without notable interference with the traffic. In spite of all efforts, however, the through communication was blocked on several occasions, of which the following are the principal:—

13th July.—A large slip occurred at mile 464 (formerly known as mile 145). The line here runs on a bench about 100 feet wide, with the river on one side and nearly vertical cliffs on the other. The débris which fell covered the track for about 40 yards to an average depth of 10 feet. After two days' work sufficient spoil had been removed to enable a diversion to be laid round the rest, and traffic was resumed.

31st July.—A heavy slip occurred at mile 487, about 2 miles south of Dalujal station. Part of the west side of the cutting fell in, and covered the track for 100 yards to a depth of 8 feet or more. Owing to the confined position the line could not be cleared till 5th August, but passenger trains were allowed to pass on the 3rd August.

6th August.—A further slip occurred at the same place, and the line was again blocked till the 9th for the mails and the 10th for goods traffic.

13th August.—Bund No. 40 near Gundakinduff was breached, and the railway bank below it washed out in two places at miles 475·7 and at 475·15. Traffic was blocked all day till the damage could be repaired after the flood had subsided.

17. Besides these, several protection works suffered, *e.g.*, the training spurs at the Ambo, Algudda, Nasak and Hurnai bridges, and bunds No. 83 and 86 between Spintangi and Sanari. The training works at 2 × 100 feet bridge at mile 499, however, stood well. The Hurnai station yard was flooded repeatedly. The summer rainfall in the Quetta District was slight, and little damage resulted till December, when numerous falls of rock, etc., occurred. Of these, the only one causing serious detention was that of 31st December, when a large mass of rock overhanging the mouth of Karej Tunnel No. 8 below the Chapper Rift fell in, and the line was blocked till midday on 2nd January.

18. A summary of the rain-fall at a few of the principal stations is given below:—

	Monthly Rain-fall during second half of 1892.						Total for half-year.
	July 1892.	August 1892.	September 1892.	October 1892.	November 1892.	December 1892.	
Sibi	2·92	1·82	...	...	...	0·34	5·08
Tanduri	7·19	3·28	...	...	...	0·58	11·05
Kuchali	2·90	3·58	...	0·06	...	0·64	7·18
Spintangi	3·63	5·95	...	...	...	0·10	9·68
Harnai	3·07	7·79	0·37	0·59	...	1·45	13·27
Shahrig	2·74	5·00	...	0·60	...	2·91	11·25
Dirgi	0·10	0·80	...	...	0·20	0·90	2·00
Mudgorge	0·38	0·52	...	...	...	3·10	4·00
Fuller's Camp	...	0·42	...	...	0·30	3·83	4·55
Bostan	....	1·25	...	...	0·60	5·64	7·49
Quetta	...	1·32	...	...	0·06	3·36	4·74
Gulistan	...	...	...	...	0·10	5·07	5·17
Shalabagh	...	...	...	...	0·40	3·48	3·88
Chaman	0·15	...	...	...	...	3·15	3·30
Average up to Shahrig	3·51	4·64	0·37	0·38	0·10	0·91	9·32
Do. above do.	0·33	0·87	0·47	0·58	0·42	3·86	4·92
Average of whole line	2·39	2·53	0·42	0·44	0·39	2·81	6·48

Repairs to large Bridges.

19. The fifth and last pier of the Kach cracked bridge having been completed, the girder was lowered on to it on August 2nd, and the staging taken down and put aside till again required.

20. At the Kuchali bridge the original cement bed stones having commenced to disintegrate badly, were cut out and replaced by stone ones, and at the same time the sliding bearing plates were removed and replaced by rockers. The opportunity was also taken to improve the grading of the bridge.

GENERAL REMARKS.

21. The principal incidents during the half-year are the exceptional rain in the neighbourhood of Dalujal and Tanduri during the hot weather, and two great slips at the Mudgorge realignment on 3rd August and 10th November at the end of an exceptionally dry season. The first slip though heavy did not interfere with traffic, as the line was still laid at a considerable distance from the slope of the cutting. But the second slip was much more extensive, and was accompanied by an upheaval of the formation and a simultaneous subsidence of the bench made of the spoil of the cutting and by a further movement of the old slipped material towards the river. In consequence of this slip the Government of India have appointed a Committee of Engineers to examine and report on the whole question.

22. An earthquake occurred in the neighbourhood of the Khojak on the morning of 20th December and damaged most of the buildings at Shalabagh and Sanzal. The most interesting feature was, however, a distortion of both up and down tracts at mile 643·6 between Sanzal and old Chaman Fort, which shortened the line by about 2′ 6″ springing the rails out sideways. This appears to have been caused by a dislocation of the earth's crust evidenced by a crack running nearly north and south and crossing the railway at an acute angle. This crack extends for miles in both directions, and is practically coincident with the line of springs which issue from the slope of the Khowaja-Amran range.

23. All the staff worked well. In particular I desire to record that it is mainly due to the great energy and resource displayed by Mr. H. Savory, Executive Engineer, Shahrig District, and the maintenance staff under him, that so little interruption to traffic occurred during the exceptional rains of this half-year. The services of Mr. Logue, Permanent-way Inspector, during this trying time were especially worthy of note. A very little hesitation in dealing with emergencies as they arose might often have converted petty washouts into serious blocks or even into accidents.

C. W. HODSON, M. INST. C.E.,
Engineer-in-Chief, Frontier Section, Quetta.

APPENDIX XIII.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

Report on the working of the Khost Colliery for the half-year ending 30th June 1892.

1. The out-put for the half-year was :—

	Tons	cwt.	qr.
Screened coal	4,343	17	2
Small coal	3,180	7	2
TOTAL	7,524	5	0

2. Source of supply :—

LOCALITY.	Screened.			Small.			TOTAL.		
	Tons	cwt.	qr.	Tons	cwt.	qr.	Tons	cwt.	qr.
Khost out-crop	952	15	0	844	15	0	1,797	10	0
Adit No. 1	407	10	0	339	10	0	747	0	0
„ 2	229	5	0	245	10	0	474	15	0
„ 3	658	17	2	471	7	2	1,130	5	0
„ 4	453	15	0	356	0	0	809	15	0
Takrai	671	0	0	610	0	0	1,281	0	0
Ghuzh	160	0	0	89	10	0	249	10	0
Killa Hakim Khan	770	10	0	212	15	0	983	5	0
Killa Ali Khan	40	5	0	11	0	0	51	5	0
TOTAL	4,343	17	2	3,180	7	2	7,524	5	0

3. The monthly despatches have been as under :—

MONTHS.	Screened.			Small.			TOTAL.		
	Tons	cwt.	qr.	Tons	cwt.	qr.	Tons	cwt.	qr.
January 1892	585	2	2	220	2	2	805	5	0
February „	755	10	0	1,477	0	0	2,232	10	0
March „	777	5	0	821	5	0	1,598	10	0
April „	722	5	0	625	15	0	1,348	0	0
May „	727	0	0	20	0	0	747	0	0
June „	776	15	0	16	5	0	793	0	0
TOTAL	4,343	17	2	3,180	7	2	7,524	5	0

4. The coal was disposed of in the following manner :—

Consigned to	Screened.			Small.			Total.		
	Tons	cwt.	qr.	Tons	cwt.	qr.	Tons	cwt.	qr.
Loco. Department, N. W. Railway	4,190	5	0	128	10	0	4,318	15	0
Engineering ditto	113	0	0	...			113	0	0
Mushkaf-Bolan Railway	...			2,879	0	0	2,879	0	0
Khojak Division	30	15	0	104	15	0	135	10	0
Used at the Colliery	1	17	2	1	17	2	3	15	0
Coke manufacture at Khost	6	10	0	66	5	0	72	15	0
Private consumers	1	10	0	...			1	10	0
Total	4,343	17	2	3,180	7	2	7,524	5	0

5. The despatches from the commencement have been as under :—

Half-year ending.	Screened.			Small.			Total.		
	Tons	cwt.	qr.	Tons	cwt.	qr.	Tons	cwt.	qr.
To end of December 1889	9,462	0	0	1,178	0	0	10,640	0	0
June 1890	5,002	0	0	3,093	0	0	8,095	0	0
December 1890	4,808	0	0	2,638	0	0	7,446	0	0
June 1891	3,628	0	0	2,106	0	0	5,734	0	0
December 1891	3,971	0	0	663	0	0	4,634	0	0
June 1892	4,344	0	0	3,180	0	0	7,524	0	0
Total	31,215	0	0	12,858	0	0	44,073	0	0

6. The out-put from the commencement is as follows :—

Half-year ending.	Main Mine.	Khost out-crop.	Other out-crops.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
To end of December 1889	434	6,712	3,674	10,820
June 1890	2,892	1,432	3,771	8,095
December 1890	2,187	825	4,434	7,446
June 1891	1,131	794	4,109	6,034
December 1891	535	1,735	2,364	4,634
June 1892	3,162	1,797	2,565	7,524
Total	10,341	13,295	20,917	44,553

	R	*a.*	*p.*
7. The expenditure on working account from 1st October 1888 to end of June 1892 amounts to	5,05,579	1	7
Value realized on sale of coal and coke being	5,71,290	2	1*
Profit on working account comes to	65,711	0	6

* Note.—The item of R5,71,290-2-1 includes R27,460-10-0, being value of coal realized up to 30th September 1888 and credited direct to block account.

8. The dead work done during the half-year is as follows :—

Diversion in No. 4 adit	59 feet.
Tunnel at Killa Ali Khan	37 „

9. The following is a summary of accidents from commencement up to date :—

Class.	Prior to 1890.	1890.		1891.		1892.	Total.
		1st half-year.	2nd half-year.	1st half-year.	2nd half-year.	1st half-year.	
Fatal	5	...	2	...	...	...	7
Serious	1	1	1	1	...	...	4
Slight	6	3	...	1	...	...	10
Total	12	4	3	2	...	...	21

10. Staff :—

Engineer-in-charge	Mr. H. G. S. Savory, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.
Mining Manager	Mr. E. L. Hope, at R400 per month.
Mining Subordinate	Mr. W. F. Viegas, at R150 per month.
Hospital Assistant	at R40+25 special allowance per month.

11. *Out-put.*—This exceeds the last half-year's out-put by 2,890 tons large and small mixed, the screened coal out-put alone exceeding last half-year's screened coal out-put by 373 tons. The excess has been mostly in the small coal, a large quantity of which was lying in stock at the beginning of the half-year. This was sent chiefly to the Mushkaf-Bolan Railway, but the supply being more than their demand, some 800 tons got this half-year are still lying in the yard.

The total despatches have averaged 1,254 tons per month.

12. The largest out-put has been obtained from the district worked by No. 1 and 3 adits, the next largest source of supply being the Khost out-crops.

13. *State of workings.*—In No. 1 adit at the beginning of the year five places were put up to get the pillars lying between these workings and the surface. Of these, one soon got into the old out-crop workings, while the other four are going on. Two of these have given a good supply of coal, but all four are in a bad state, the coal having already been riddled with old places probably driven from the surface, and may shortly cease altogether to give coal.

No. 2 adit workings consist merely of a main-way and return air road and exist chiefly as an air road to No. 4 adit. Some coal may be got from above these workings later on.

No. 3 adit workings will probably be the source of the largest out-put from one district for some time.

Three long wall faces have been opened here, and are working well, though one is giving some trouble owing to a bad roof.

The dips from the end of this adit have been started. The main dip has gone 38 feet and the back dip 40 feet.

There is a good run of water in these, and the pump is kept going continually. The coolies object greatly to working in the water, and progress is consequently slow.

No. 4 adit workings are being opened out east and west, but cannot do very much yet on account of slackness of ventilation. The coal in these working should work very well on the long wall system on account of the thickness of the dirt parting, and it is hoped soon to have a couple of faces open.

The preliminary air roads, however, are hard to drive on account of this thick dirt.

The workings at Ghuzh consist of one main road and an air road. The coal here is disappointing, being at present very thin and crumbly. It may improve further on.

The Takrai workings are in thin and dirty coal on both sides. This is probably due to the proximity of two nullahs. The coal should be better when these are passed.

Killa Hakim Khan has been working during the half-year, and has helped to keep up the supply.

The coal has now become very thin on both sides of the tunnel, and the amount coming from here is but small.

Sanction was accorded in Manager's No. 1164 W.W. of 1st June 1892 for driving an adit at Killa Ali Khan, and this has been started. If the coal is the same thickness down

below as in the out-crop workings, this mine should give a good supply when opened out a bit, several smaller seams will most likely be struck by this in the course of driving, but it is doubtful whether they will be workable.

Looking at the whole series of workings, the only districts in which the coal can be called at all good at present are those worked by adits Nos. 1 and 3 and the Khost out-crops. This being so the out-put may be considered fairly satisfactory.

14. *Sanitation.*—The surroundings of the cooly lines have been kept fairly clean by the sweeper staff, and the health of miners has been good.

The 48 new units sanctioned in Manager's No. 2200 W.W. of 29th October 1891 have been beneficial in reducing the number of coolies living in each unit, and giving those for whom there was not room previously better shelter than the shanties they had been living in.

15. *Ventilation.*—The fan at No. 1 adit continues to work satisfactorily, and the ventilation in this adit and in No. 3 is all that can be desired. Adits Nos. 2 and 4 are not so well off in this respect. Up to May 1892 these workings were dependent on natural ventilation for their air, and as the weather got warmer this failed altogether in the middle of the day. Sanction was accorded in Manager's No. 793 W.W. of 19th April 1892 for a furnace chimney to be built at No. 2 adit, and this has made a great improvement in the workings, though the air current is of necessity feeble and has not much effect beyond the last holings into the air roads.

Progress has been somewhat hindered in these workings on this account, and even now the air road for the east main-way will have to be ventilated by a hand fan till it joins the main air road.

The other workings are all dependent on natural ventilation, and with the exception of one side at Takrai are doing fairly well, the amount of work to be ventilated being small.

16. *Coking experiments.*—Three experimental ovens were built at the beginning of the year, and experiments were started in February. It was found necessary to alter the ovens considerably till the proper type could be arrived at; coking is now proceeding regularly though on a small scale in one of these altered ovens.

The out-put of coke to end of June and for the half-year under report was 17 tons 2 cwts. A separate report has been made on the experiments. The coke has been well reported upon by the Loco. Department as suitable for workshop use, but it does not appear fitted for locomotives.

17. *Buildings.*—Forty-eight coolie units have been erected during the half-year, namely, 8 at Takrai, 16 at Ghuzh, and 24 at Khost. These have proved a great boon.

18. The accompanying diagram shows the out-put of coal, and the expenditure on block and working accounts for each half-year up to date.

QUETTA;
The 3rd September 1892.

C. W. HODSON, M. INST., C.E.,
Supdt., Way and Works, Frontier Section, Quetta.

APPENDIX XIV.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

Report on the working of the Khost Colliery for the half-year ending 31st December 1892.

1. The out-put for the half-year was :—

	Tons	cwt.	qr.
Screened coal	4,154	15	0
Small coal	1,605	0	0
TOTAL	5,759	15	0

2. Source of supply :—

LOCALITY.	Screened.			Small.			TOTAL.		
	Tons	cwt.	qr.	Tons	cwt	qr.	Tons	cwt.	qr.
Khost out-crops	485	5	0	145	0	0	630	5	0
Adit No. 1	384	10	0	80	10	0	465	0	0
„ 2	231	5	0	115	0	0	346	5	0
„ 3	1,008	15	0	456	10	0	1,465	5	0
„ 4	801	0	0	355	5	0	1,156	5	0
Takrai	390	0	0	194	10	0	584	10	0
Ghuzh	328	5	0	195	5	0	523	10	0
Killa Hakim Khan	444	15	0	.....			444	15	0
Killa Ali Khan	65	0	0	63	0	0	128	0	0
Shahrig	16	0	0	.....			16	0	0
TOTAL	4,154	15	0	1,605	0	0	5,759	15	0

3. The monthly despatches have been as under :—

MONTHS.	Screened.			Small.			TOTAL.		
	Tons	cwt.	qr.	Tons	cwt.	qr.	Tons	cwt.	qr.
July 1892	692	5	0	22	10	0	714	15	0
August „	693	5	0	30	10	0	723	15	0
September „	564	10	0	42	10	0	607	0	0
October „	800	5	0	58	0	0	858	5	0
November „	665	0	0	1,018	15	0	1,683	15	0
December „	739	10	0	432	15	0	1,172	5	0
TOTAL	4,154	15	0	1,605	0	0	5,759	15	0

4. The coal was disposed of as follows:—

Consigned to	Screened.			Small.			Total.		
	Tons.	cwt.	qr.	Tons.	cwt.	qr.	Tons.	cwt	qr.
Loco. Department, North Western Railway . .	4,000	10	0	11	0	0	4,011	10	0
Engineering, ditto ditto . .	153	5	0	35	10	0	188	15	0
Mushkaff-Bolan Railway	.....			1,204	10	0	1,204	10	0
Coke manufacture at Khost	0	10	0	231	10	0	232	0	0
Private consumers	0	10	0	122	10	0	123	0	0
Total .	4,154	15	0	1,605	0	0	5,759	15	0

5. The despatches from commencement have been :—

Half-year ending.	Screened.			Small.			Total.		
	Tons.	cwt.	qr.	Tons.	cwt.	qr.	Tons.	cwt.	qr.
To end of December 1889	9,462	0	0	1,178	0	0	10,640	0	0
June 1890	5,002	0	0	3,093	0	0	8,095	0	0
December 1890	4,808	0	0	2,638	0	0	7,446	0	0
June 1891	3,628	0	0	2,106	0	0	5,734	0	0
December 1891	3,971	0	0	663	0	0	4,634	0	0
June 1892	4,344	0	0	3,180	0	0	7,524	0	0
December 1892	4,155	0	0	1,605	0	0	5,760	0	0
Total .	35,370	0	0	14,463	0	0	49,833	0	0

6. The out-put from the commencement is as follows :—

Half-year ending.	Main Mine.	Khost out-crops.	Other workings.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
To end of December 1889	434	6,712	3,674	10,820
June 1890	2,892	1,432	3,771	8,095
December 1890	2,187	825	4,434	7,446
June 1891	1,131	794	4,109	6,034
December 1891	535	1,735	2,364	4,634
June 1892	3,162	1,797	2,565	7,524
December 1892	3,433	630	1,697	5,760
Total .	13,774	13,925	22,614	50,313

7. The expenditure on working account from 1st October 1888 to end of December 1892, amounts to . . . . . R 5,73,405 a. 11 p. 9

Value realized on sale of coal and coke being 6,47,924 7 1*

Profit on working account comes to . . 74,518 11 4

8. The dead work during the half-year was :—

Tunnel at Killa Ali Khan . . . . 234 feet.

* Note.—The item of R6,47,924-7-1 includes R27,460-10-0, being value of coal realized up to 30th September 1888, and credited direct to block account.

9. The following is a summary of accidents from commencement to date:—

Class.	Prior to 1890.	1890.		1891.		1892.		Total.
		1st half-year.	2nd half-year.	1st half-year.	2nd half year.	1st half year.	2nd half-year.	
Fatal . . .	5	...	2	...	...	...	1	8
Serious . . .	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	4
Slight . . .	6	3	...	1	...	...	...	10
Total .	12	4	3	2	...	...	1	22

10. Staff:—

Engineer-in-charge	. Mr. H. Savory, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, from 1st July 1892 to 27th August 1892.
Ditto	. Mr. A. J. Chew, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, from afternoon 27th August 1892 to 28th November 1892.
Ditto	. Mr. H. Savory, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, from 29th November 1892 to 31st December 1892.
Mining Manager	. Mr. E. L. Hope, at R400 per month.
Mining Subordinate	. Mr. W. F. Viegas, at R150 per month.
Hospital Assistant	. at R40 + 25 special allowance per month.

11. *Out-put.*—This is less than that for the preceding half-year by some 1,764 tons. The deficiency is chiefly in small coal, the despatches of which this half-year are very little more than half those of the preceding period owing to the demand having temporarily fallen off. A large amount of small coal is lying in stock in the coal yard. The chief despatches of small coal have as before been to the Mushkaff-Bolan Railway; more than 200 tons have been made into coke; some has also been despatched to private consumers.

The total despatches average 960 tons per month.

12. No. 3 adit workings have given the largest out-put for the half-year closely followed by No. 4. The rest has been pretty evenly distributed between the out-crop and smaller workings.

13. *State of workings.*—The workings above No. 1 adit, which are mentioned in the last half-yearly report as having been put up to get the coal left between this adit, and the surface have come to an end, there being less coal here than was expected. This adit is now only being used as the main return air-way for No. 3.

The workings in No. 3 adit have been kept fully going during the half-year and have kept in fairly good condition, the furthest in faces, however, are very wet and give some trouble by falls.

The main-way here makes but slow progress owing partly to its length and partly to the amount of coal coming along it and also to the dip work.

No. 2 adit supplies a little coal, but as mentioned in the last half-year's report exists at present chiefly as an air-way to No. 4.

The workings in No. 4 adit have made very good progress this half-year. Those on the west side of the tunnel have given the greater supply of coal. These workings, however, are in thin coal, and have not much of a breadth to work at owing to their proximity to the surface and the old workings.

The workings on the east side have been somewhat hampered for want of air; now, however, an air-road is through, and work is being opened out. The coal this side is good, but the dirt parting is very thick.

The Khost out-crops are practically finished. Little remains to be got from here, but the pillars left by the old workings.

The workings at Ghuzh consist simply of a main-way with its accompanying air-way. Little can be got from here till working back is commenced. This will not now be long delayed, as there is a fault close by beyond which there is no coal. The coal here has been thin for the greater part of the time, but is now of a good thickness and quality.

Takrai workings which last half-year gave the second best out-put have not done much this half-year, the coal has been thin, crumbly, and practically unworkable, but the main-ways have been pushed on in the hope of reaching better coal. On the east side good coal has been

reached, but a heavy fall in the main-way has somewhat hindered the work. The west main-way is still in poor coal, which shows little or no signs of improvement.

The workings at Killa Hakim Khan have come to an end, all the coal worth having above water level having been extracted. Various proof holes were driven east and west of these workings, but the coal was found to be thin crushed and unworkable.

The tunnel at Killa-Ali-Khan struck the coal in October. The seam is not so thick in the low-level as in the out-crops, but appears to be thickening on the east side. The middle portion of the seam is very friable and makes little but slack.

The state of workings generally may be considered satisfactory; and with the exception of a piece in the main-way of No. 3 adit, which wants re-timbering, the roads are standing well.

The stoppage of the Killa-Hakim-Khan mine and the greatly diminished out-put from the Khost out-crops are the chief causes of the smaller out-put of screened coal. The new workings at Killa-Ali-Khan should, if the coal keeps good, be a set off against this for the next half-year.

14. *Dips.*—The exploration dips being driven to the deep of No. 3 adit have as yet not shown very encouraging results. Down to 70 feet the coal was very good, below that and to a depth of 130 feet the average thickness of the seam has been only about 8 inches, the coal occasionally thinning down to 4 inches; at 160 feet (the present depth) the coal is 10 inches in thickness. At first there was a considerable quantity of water to be pumped, then for some-time the main dip was practically dry, though a pump had to be kept going in the air-road. At 160 feet a strong feeder of water was tapped, and this continues to run. At present it is more than a hand-pump can deal with owing to the depth, and if these dips are to go on a steam-pump should be procured. It is questionable, however, if it is worth while to go on with them owing to the poor coal, and the feeder of water which seems to indicate the proximity of a fault. It is possible that the thinning of the coal may be only local, this will be proved by the dips at Takrai which were started in November. These as far as they have gone (53 feet) are in good coal and are practically dry.

15. *Sanitation and health of workmen.*—The sanitary condition of the miners' huts and their environs has been good. Fever was prevalent during the month of September and hindered work somewhat, but the fatal cases were few.

16. *Ventilation.*—The fan has worked fairly well during the half-year, but is not giving the quantity of air that it ought to give, alterations to the exhaust are being made.

The furnace at Nos. 2 and 4 adits have done good work. The current is naturally feeble during the hot months, but in the cold weather the supply of air is ample.

The other workings are dependent on natural ventilation, but as they are of small extent, the supply of air has been generally sufficient.

17. *Coke manufacture.*—Coking has been carried on during the half-year in the ovens built for experimental purposes. The amount of coke despatched during the time was 127 tons, 1 cwt., 3 qrs.

During the first quarter work was more or less intermittent, and the percentage of coke produced was not what it should have been, but during the last part of the half-year two ovens were in constant work. The amount of small coal used during this quarter was 136 tons. The coke produced was 90 tons, 16 cwts., 1 qr., showing a yield of about 66 per cent. Sanction has been given for the erection of six new ovens of a more permanent type, and these should be ready to begin work in January 1893.

18. The accompanying diagram shows the out-put of coal, and the expenditure on block and working accounts for each half-year up to date.

QUETTA; C. W. HODSON, M. INST., C.E.,

The 9th March 1893. *Engineer-in-Chief, Frontier Section.*

APPENDIX XV.

No. 1613, dated Karachi, the 18th May 1893.

From—L. G. WOATH, Esq., Deputy Postmaster-General, Sind and Baluchistan,

To—The Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

I have the honour to forward a brief report upon the operations of the Post Office in Baluchistan during the year 1892-93. It will be most convenient if the report take the form of notes upon the following appendices, namely:—

A.—Statement showing the number of head, sub and branch offices.

B.—List of postal lines in operation.

C.—Combined postal and telegraph offices and statistics thereof.

D.—Money order statistics.

E.—Savings Bank statistics.

F.—Enumeration of articles received for delivery in Baluchistan.

G.—Post Office buildings.

APPENDIX A.

2. During the year under report six new post offices were opened and five were closed. The total number of all classes of offices existing on the 31st March 1893 was 40 as against 39 in the previous year. Progress in Baluchistan cannot be measured by the number of offices opened, as a thriving office may suddenly be closed with the removal of a large gang of railway employés working on some temporary and special undertaking.

APPENDIX B.

3. Mails were conveyed over lines of an aggregate length of 913¼ miles. The aggregate length of open line last year being 908 miles. The following figures account for the increase of 5¼ miles:—

	Miles.
New lines opened	99¾
Errors in distance rectified	1¼
	101
Deduct—	
Lines closed and distance corrected	95¾
Net increase	5¼

APPENDIX C.

4. At the commencement of the year eleven "combined" offices performed postal and telegraphic work. One working at Shelabagh ceased to perform telegraphic functions when, owing to the completion of the Khojak tunnel, the demand for local messages ceased. The number of messages dealt with has decreased from 38,080 to 27,158, and the revenue from R22,311-9-0 to R15,750-2-0. The completion of the Khojak Tunnel accounts for a decrease of 4,005 messages and of R1,635 revenue, and the Commissariat Department has resorted less to the telegraph system for the payment of money orders. Doubtless also gradual settling down of affairs in Baluchistan accounts in some measure for a decrease of telegrams.

APPENDIX D.

5. This statement shows a decrease in money order work, for which I am not able to account satisfactorily. Cholera and sickness had somewhat to do with a falling off in postal transactions, but fluctuations in the large labour staff in railway works and the substitution of

Baluchi and Pathan for Bombay regiments have more to do with the decrease under note. The Baluchi and the Pathan dispose of earnings privately, whereas the Bombay man remits his through the post office to his family.

	Issues. R	Payment. R
1891-92	31,53,982	6,35,208
1892-93	26,78,346	5,88,672

The income from money order commission during the year has correspondingly fallen from R37,717 to R33,073, showing a decrease of R4,644-0-0.

APPENDIX E.

6. Statistics of Savings Bank deposits and withdrawals as detailed below show a decrease in this branch. The remarks in the preceding paragraph regarding the decrease in money order transactions more or less hold good in this case also.

	Deposits. R	Withdrawals. R
1891-92	4,80,688	3,39,118
1892-93	4,36,105	3,21,383
DECREASE	44,583	17,735

APPENDIX F.

7. The statement shows a slight decrease in the number of articles delivered by the Post Office during the year. The interruption of business by the heavy snowfall in February 1893 would more than account for the slight decrease, seeing that the estimates of correspondence were based partly on statistics, which in ordinary course fell to be taken during the second week of February 1893, just the time when the snow most impeded the transmission of correspondence.

	No.
1891-92	1,973,190
1892-93	1,972,825
DECREASE	365

The average number of articles delivered daily through the Post Office in Baluchistan during the year is 5,405 as shown below:—

Daily delivery.

	Number of articles.
Quatta head office	2,582
Sibi head office	547
Sub and branch offices	2,276
TOTAL	5,405

This shows increased delivery at Quetta with a corresponding decrease in delivery in the districts.

8. Appendix G shows that there were at the close of the year under report 11 Post Offices located in buildings borne on the books of Public Works Department. The new Post Office at Quetta was completed during the year, and it has proved a great convenience; cramped quarters for a post office lead to confusion and bad work; the local staff were heartily glad to get back into a suitable building.

9. One highway robbery of mails occurred between Loralai and Fort Sandemen, when a sowar named Wahab was attacked treacherously at Haidarzai on the 16th April 1892, deprived of his mail, horse and sword, and left bound. The sowar managed to free himself and to give the alarm. The thieves were followed up by five police sowars, who overtook them in the Black Mountain, and obtained possession of their arms and horses and the mails. The sowars fired upon the thieves, but failed to follow them up and secure them, though the pursuers were five against two, pleading that they were worn with fasting, and that the robbers were better armed with rifles. The mails were recovered intact.

10. Five cavalry sowars belonging to the 5th Bombay Cavalry, carrying the levy post from Miralikhel to Gulkuch, were attacked on 1st August 1892, at 7 A.M., by a band of

Waziri thieves. Three sowars and one horse were shot. The remaining two sowars escape unhurt. No trace of the thieves (about 20 in number) has yet been discovered as far as I am aware. The sowars were not conveying Post Office mails at the time of the attack.

11. The latter part of the winter was marked by unusually heavy snowfall in February 1893, which caused blocks on the railway line and hindered the mail service for various periods on many of the mail lines in Baluchistan. On the Hirok-Quetta line the mails of the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th February 1893 all reached Quetta on 10th February 1893, and those of 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st on 21st February 1893. On the Quetta-Kalat line the alternate day mails due at Quetta on the 14th, 16th, and 18th arrived on 22nd February 1893, and those of 23rd, 25th and 27th reached Quetta together on the 1st March 1893. The Hindubagh-Khanai line was practically closed by snow for over a fortnight, as only one mail made its way through between the 4th and 21st February 1893. The greatest delay on the Harnai-Loralai line detained the letter mail 48 hours and the parcel mail (by camel) for 144 hours.

A.

Statement showing the number of Post Offices in the Baluchistan Division.

Existing on 31st March 1892.				Opened during 1892-93.				Closed during 1892-93.				Existing on 31st March 1893.				Decrease and increase.			
Total.	Sub.	Branch.	Total.	Head.	Sub.	Branch.	Total.	Head.	Sub.	Branch.	Total.	Head.	Sub.	Branch.	Total.	Head.	Sub.	Branch.	Total.
																	Decrease.	Increase.	Increase.
2	14	23	39	...	...	6	6	...	2	3	5	2	12	26	40	...	2	3	1

KARACHI;
The 18th May 1893.

L. G. WORTH,
Deputy Postmaster-General,
Sind and Baluchistan.

B.

Statement showing the distance over which mails were conveyed by Railway, mail cart, horses, camels and runners during the official year 1892-93, as compared with the previous year.

Mode of conveyance.	Lines existing on 31st March 1892.			Lines existing on 31st March 1893.			Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	From	To	Length in miles.	From	To	Length in miles.			
Railway	Sibi	Chaman	202	Sibi	Chaman	202	...	...	
	Bostan junction	Quetta	21	Bostan junction	Quetta	21	...	...	
	Hirokh	Do.	32	Hirokh	Do.	32	...	...	
			255			255			
Mail cart	Yarukarez	Pishin	7	Yarukarez	Pishin	7	...	...	
Horses or camels	Quetta	Kalat	94	Quetta	Kalat	94½	½	...	Correct distance subsequently ascertained.
	Harnai	Loralai	55	Harnai	Loralai	55¼	¼	...	Ditto.
	Sibi	Rindli	16	Sibi	Rindli	16½	½	...	Ditto.
	Loralai	Fort Sandeman	94	Loralai	Fort Sandeman	94	...	...	
	Do.	Duki	22½	Do.	Duki	20¼	...	2¼	Ditto.
	Duki	Gambaz	27½	Duki	Gambaz	27½	...	...	
	Hindubagh	Khanai	46	Hindubagh	Khanai	46	...	...	
	Mangi	Ziarat	21	Mangi	Ziarat	21	...	...	
	Babur Kuch	Khattan	42½					42½	Line closed.
	Loralai	Mekhtar	49½	Loralai	Mekhtar	49½	...	...	
	Mekhtar	Murgha	22	Mekhtar	Murgha	22	...	...	
	Mekhtar	Hingri	33	Mekhtar	Kingri	33	...	...	
	Fort Sandeman	Mir Ali Khel	35	Fort Sandeman	Mir Ali Khel	35	...	...	
	Barkhan	Rukhni	30	Barkhan	Rukhni	30	...	...	
	Sibi	Much	50					50	Line closed.
			645	Gwal Haiderzai	Hindubagh	73¾	73¾	...	New line.
						625¼	75	94¾	
Runners	Hirokh	Much	8	Hirokh	Much	7	...	1	Correct distance since ascertained.
				Sibi	Panir	26	26	...	New line.
			8			33	26	1	
		GRAND TOTAL	908		GRAND TOTAL	913¼	101	95¾	

Karachi;
The 18th May 1893.

L. G. WORTH,
Deputy Postmaster-General,
Sind and Baluchistan.

C.

Statistics of combined offices in Baluchistan for the year ending 31st March 1893.

Names of combined offices.	Date on which office opened or transferrred from Telegraph Department.	Traffic. Number of messages sent. Inland.	Sent. Foreign.	Number of messages received. Inland.	Received. Foreign.	Number of messages in transit. Inland.	Transit. Foreign.	Total. Inland.	Total. Foreign.	Revenue. Inland.	Revenue. Foreign.	Remarks.
										₹ a.	₹ a.	
Chaman	1st January 1890	1,811	2	1,774	1	3	...	3,588	3	1,745 3	24 7	
Fort Sandeman	1st April 1891	5,080	...	4,485	...	39	...	9,604	...	6,355 3	...	
Kalat	2nd July 1884	485	...	468	...	...	...	953	...	356 0	...	
Loralai	12th August 1886	3,130	6	3,289	3	96	...	6,515	9	3,423 1	118 15	
Mekhtar	12th December 1889	198	...	231	...	147	...	576	...	147 15	...	
Mir Ali Khel	Ditto	537	...	562	...	...	...	1,099	...	528 7	...	
Murgha	1st October 1890	505	...	460	...	...	...	965	...	434 10	...	
Pishin	27th September 1886	1,298	10	1,321	5	13	...	2,632	15	1,535 2	59 3	
Shahrig	8th May 1886	559	...	735	...	...	...	1,294	...	534 9	...	
Shelabagh	15th June 1888	75	...	72	...	...	...	147	...	44 9	...	
Ziarat	20th June 1890	366	...	392	...	...	...	758	...	442 14	...	
		14,044	18	13,789	9	298	...	28,131	27	15,547 9	202 9	

KARACHI;

The 18th May 1893.

L. G. WORTH,
Deputy Postmaster-General,
Sind and Baluchistan.

D.

Comparative statement showing the Money order work performed by Post Offices in Baluchistan during 1891-92 and 1892-93.

Period.	Quetta and its sub-offices. Issued. No.	Amount.	Commission.	Paid. No.	Amount.	Sibi and its sub-offices. Issued. No.	Amount.	Commission.	Paid. No.	Amount.	Total. Issued. No.	Amount.	Commission.	Paid. No.	Amount.
		₹ a.	₹ a.		₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.	₹ a.		₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.	₹ a.		₹ a. p.
1891-92	65,214	18,63,735 9	22,611 4	7,858	3,91,197 9 0	36,398	12,90,247 5 0	15,106 2	4,604	2,44,011 1 0	101,612	31,53,982 14 0	37,717 6	12,462	6,35,208 10 0
1892-93	62,038	15,80,153 6	19,315 4	8,869	4,26,892 0 11	34,654	10,98,193 7 8	13,758 6	5,454	1,61,780 9 10	96,692	26,78,346 13 8	33,073 10	14,323	5,88,672 10 9

KARACHI;

The 18th May 1893.

L. G. WORTH,
Deputy Postmaster-General,
Sind and Baluchistan.

E.

Statement showing Savings Bank transactions in Quetta and Sibi Head Offices (including Sub-Offices) during the year 1891-92.

1	2	3	4		5		6
Names of Head Offices.	Number of new accounts opened.	Number of accounts closed.	Deposits.		Withdrawals.		Remarks.
			No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
				₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.	
Quetta . . .	2,118	1,652	7,181	3,46,691 15 6	3,757	2,55,765 14 6	
Sibi . . .	842	560	2,544	1,33,996 11 6	1,382	83,352 14 6	
	2,960	2,212	9,725	4,80,688 11 0	5,139	3,39,118 13 0	

Statement showing Savings Bank transactions in Quetta and Sibi Head Offices (including Sub-Offices) during the year 1892-93.

				₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.	
Quetta . . .	1,575	976	7,374	2,98,229 8 6	3,975	2,40,744 0 10	
Sibi . . .	504	167	2,614	1,37,875 13 5	1,334	80,639 2 1	
	2,079	1,143	9,988	4,36,105 5 11	5,309	3,21,383 2 11	

KARACHI;
The 8th May 1893.

L. G. WORTH,
Deputy Postmaster-General, Sind and Baluchistan.

F.

Statement showing number of articles received for delivery during seven days in August and seven days in February 1891-92, as compared with the number received for delivery during the same periods in 1892-93.

Offices.	Enumeration returns of August 1891 and February 1892.	Enumeration returns of August 1892 and February 1893.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
Quetta head office . . .	32,752	36,144	3,392	...	
Sibi head office	7,290	7,658	368	...	
Sub and branch offices . . .	35,650	31,861	...	3,789	
	75,692	75,663	3,760	3,789	

KARACHI;
The 8th May 1893.

L. G. WORTH,
Deputy Postmaster-General, Sind and Baluchistan.

G.

Statement of postal buildings borne on the books of the Public Works Department on 31st March 1893.

Superintendent's Division.	Name of office.	Actual or approximate value.	Approximate monthly rent.	Date of occupation by Postal Department.	Remarks.
		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.		
Baluchistan	Quetta . . .	26,600 0 0	163 0 0	2nd October 1892.	
	Sibi	4,587 0 0	38 0 0	13th April 1880.	
	Much	1,092 0 0	9 0 0	21st November 1885.	
	Shahrig . . .	973 0 0	8 0 0	1st October 1884.	
	Rindli . . .	700 0 0	6 0 0	1st October 1885.	
	Harnai . . .	707 0 0	6 0 0	1st March 1888.	
	Loralai . . .	4,362 0 0	36 0 0	5th May 1888.	
	Sinjawi . . .	1,764 0 0	15 0 0	16th April 1888.	
	Shelabagh . . .	850 0 0	8 0 0	12th April 1890.	
	Ziarat . . .	697 0 0	6 0 0	September 1890.	
	Fort Sandeman . .	3,544 0 0	31 5 4	9th January 1891.	

KARACHI;
The 18th May 1893.

L. G. WORTH,
Deputy Postmaster-General, Sind and Baluchistan.

APPENDIX XVI.

Statement showing the outward and inward rail-borne traffic of Baluchistan during the year 1892-93.

No.	Names of articles.	General Merchandize.		Remarks.
		Outward.	Inward.	
		Mds.	Mds.	
1	Cotton, raw	50	1,616	
2	Cotton, twist and yarn, European	17	714	
3	Ditto ditto, Indian	85	677	
4	Cotton piece-goods, European	329	20,367	
5	Ditto, Indian	911	54,718	
6	Drugs and chemicals other than opium	34,803	4,782	
7	Indigo	114	869	
8	Madder or manjit	54	51	
9	Turmeric	13	1,350	
10	Other kinds of dyes	625	11,821	
11	Wheat	63,232	75,643	
12	Rice	4,758	60,483	
13	Jawar and bajra	108,210	24,075	
14	Gram	2,071	84,821	
15	Indigo flower and koti seeds	...	3	
16	Other grain	44,576	57,391	
17	Hides of cattle	810	2,419	
18	Skins of sheep, etc.	4,573	261	
19	Horns	3	10	
20	Jute, including gunny bags and cloth	6,187	15,731	
21	Lac	21	93	
22	Leather, manufactured	597	3,434	
23	Beer	1,217	10,626	
24	Wines, spirits, etc.	1,587	5,869	
25	Iron	5,348	43,521	
26	Other metal	811	2,823	
27	Kerosine oil	628	12,214	
28	Castor and other oil	205	7,267	
29	Rape and mustard seeds	18,589	14	
30	Til or jingili	18,172	658	
31	Cotton seeds	29	633	
32	Other oil-seeds	11,058	169	
33	Opium	...	...	
34	Paper and paste board	193	1,106	
35	Ghee	5,355	12,028	
36	Dried fruits and nuts	78,946	21,036	
37	Flour (atta)	17,247	46,242	
38	Other provisions	12,472	31,703	
39	Salt	1,690	4,804	
40	Saltpetre	...	900	
41	Silk, raw	...	1	
42	Silk piece-goods	5	36	
43	Spices	3,650	2,815	
44	Sugar, drained	1,379	41,345	
45	Sugar, undrained	2,443	45,193	
46	Stone and lime	5,801	49,778	
47	Kunkur and bricks	35,371	54,289	
48	Tea	56	1,771	
49	Timber	4,150	99,109	
50	Firewood	16,054	33,513	
51	Tobacco	7,633	8,980	
52	Umbrella	...	2	
53	Wool, raw	116,423	1,696	
54	Wool, piece-goods	1,037	3,796	
55	Shawls	...	...	
56	Manures and bones	10,235	10,383	
57	Fodder, compressed fodder, grass and forage	62,318	64,352	
58	Miscellaneous, unmanufactured	1,519	1,607	
59	Lucifer matches	103	1,640	
60	Miscellaneous, manufactured	32,356	174,221	
61	Railway material, Frontier lines	34,778	343,087	
62	Ditto, other railways	2,409	...	
63	Military stores	65,410	251,007	
64	Coal for the public	71,246	84,446	
	Total	919,962	1,896,009	

APPENDIX XVII.

No. 4690.

Rules for the regulation of the Regimental Bazaar at New Chaman.

1. The bazar at New Chaman is a civil bazaar, and is under the civil officers.

2. Shops outside the civil bazaar are not allowed without special permission.

3. Such special permission may be given by the Officer Commanding, in consultation with the Political Agent, and will be limited to the number of shops actually required in the fort or lines.

4. All such shops will be subject to the Officer Commanding for purposes of general regulation, but will be subject to all ordinary bazaar taxation, and as regards this taxation will be under the civil officers.

5. For the purposes of general regulation the bunniahs of such shops and the servants of these bunniahs, or any persons who are permitted to reside in these shops, will be considered as camp-followers, and will be subject to the rules and regulations relating to camp-followers.

By order,

QUETTA ;
The 5th August 1892.

(Sd.) P. T. SPENCE, *Lieut.*,
First Assistant.

APPENDIX XVIII.

No. 4691.

Rules for the regulation of the Regimental Bazaar in the Zhob District.

1. The bazar at Fort Sandeman and all bazaars at military outposts in the Zhob District are civil bazaars, and are under the civil officers.

2. Shops outside the civil bazaar are not allowed without special permission.

3. Such special permission may be given by the Officer Commanding, in consultation with the Political Agent, and will be limited to the number of shops actually required in the fort or lines.

4. All such shops will be subject to the Officer Commanding for purposes of general regulation, but will be subject to all ordinary bazaar taxation, and as regards this taxation will be under the civil officers.

5. For the purposes of general regulation the bunniahs of such shops and the servants of these bunniahs, or any persons who are permitted to reside in these shops, will be considered as camp-followers, and will be subject to the rules and regulations relating to camp followers.

By order,

QUETTA;
The 5th August 1892.

(Sd.) P. T. SPENCE, *Lieut.*,
First Assistant.

APPENDIX XIX.

Agreement come to at Quetta, on _____

_____ **1892, between**

_____

_____

and the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

1. Whereas I the undersigned _____

_____

_____

camel contractor, have of my own accord and free will, taken from the British Government a contract for the supply of camel carriage in Baluchistan for the period of two years, *viz.* from the _____ 1892, to the _____ 1894, I

_____

_____

_____ agree as follows:—

That I will undertake to maintain camel depôts in order to supply any number of camels required for the use of the British Government at the following stations, which shall be considered to be head-quarter stations within the meaning of this contract:—

The above list of stations shall be subject to alteration or extension from time to time by order of the Local Government, should circumstances arise to render this practicable or desirable.

I further agree to abide by the following conditions :—

During the period for which this contract is in force, except in the case of a war or a military expedition, I shall be entitled to receive payment for the hire of camels at the following rates :—

(*a*) For ordinary tours of British officers and for other miscellaneous requirements :—

	If required ten days or more.	For less than ten days.	For one day only.
(1) For three or more camels .	8⅓ annas a day per camel.	10½ annas a day per camel.	12½ annas a day per camel.
(2) For two camels only . .	10⅓ annas a day per camel.	12½ annas a day per camel.	14½ annas a day per camel.
(3) For one camel only . .	12½ annas a day per camel.	14½ annas a day per camel.	16½ annas a day per camel.

If taken by the month, the rate will be R16 per mensem, per camel.

(*b*) For Commissariat, Public Works, Railway, Telegraph and other Departments, in the case of the despatch of stores :—

(1) For articles such as grain, atta, rice, sugar, spices, ghi, etc., which can be packed up in gunny bags or kuppas.	2¼ pies per maund per mile.	Ordinary marches will be considered to be 12 miles a day.
(2) For articles such as wood and iron beams, telegraph poles, telegraph wire, pipes, etc.	3¼ pies per maund per mile.	10 miles a day.
(3) Cement in casks	4½ pies . . .	8 miles a day.
(4) For articles such as large iron beams and girders, pipes over 10 feet in length, etc.	The rates laid down in Schedule I attached, which are the rates now given by the Superintending Engineer, Civil Works.	8 miles a day.

(*c*) For troops :—

(1) For three or more camels . . .	If required for ten days or more, 10½ annas a camel per day.	If required for less than ten days, 12½ annas a camel per day.

2. The rates given above include the supply by me of loading ropes for every camel provided under this contract.

If a camel is provided by me without ropes, I shall incur a penalty of 8 annas for each such camel, to be deducted from the hire; and if the deficient ropes are supplied by the hirer the cost of the ropes supplied may also be deducted from the hire.

3. When camels are taken by the month or day, the average load on each camel supplied must not exceed 5 maunds; and a march of 15 miles will ordinarily be considered to be a day's march for a camel so loaded, the general rule being that a day's hire must be paid for every authorized stage on military or other roads. A list* of authorized stages on the principal roads in Baluchistan is attached to this contract (Schedule II).

* This is the list supplied by Colonel Tomkin, subsequently amended (*vide* Appendix XX).

When maundage rates are paid, camels should ordinarily travel at the pace given opposite each maundage rate, in paragraph 1 (*b*).

4. Should necessity arise for the British Government to raise the rate of camel hire within the period of this contract, I should have the prior right to provide camels under the new rate if able to do so.

5. The same rates will be payable for days on which an officer halts, as are paid for days on which marches are made, and payment will commence from the day on which the indenting officer receives the camels applied for. When no march is made or when the camels are not otherwise employed by the hirer, if the camels are paid up or dismissed in writing before 12 noon, that day will not count for hire. But if the camels are detained after 12 noon, the day's hire must be paid.

6. I will always provide a sufficient number of camels at the places named in paragraph 1 of this contract as head-quarter stations, and I will supply any number required for the use of Government in my respective district, provided previous notice is given to me as follows :—

For any number not exceeding			10 camels	2 days' notice.	
Ditto	from	11 to	25 „	3	ditto.
Ditto	do.	26 to	50 „	4	ditto.
Ditto	do.	51 to	100 „	5	ditto.
Ditto	do.	101 to	500 „	12	ditto.
Ditto	do.	501 to	1,000 „	15	ditto.
Ditto	do.	1,001 to	2,000 „	30	ditto.

To meet urgent military requirements, I further agree to maintain a reserve of—

provided that I be permitted to hire out these camels within one stage of the station at which they are placed, and provided also that I be paid a grazing fee of—

(*a*) R4 per camel per mensem during the four months—

(*b*) R2 per camel per mensem during the remaining eight months of the year. The Chief Commissariat Officer will have the right of mustering these reserved camels at twenty-four hours' notice whenever he thinks necessary. When so mustered, each camel will be paid for at the rate of 8 annas per diem so long as they may be detained by the Military authorities.

7. If camels are required at any place other than a head-quarter station, I will send them to the place in question from the nearest head-quarter station, provided that, in addition to the notice required by paragraph 6, sufficient additional notice is also given to enable the camels to be sent from the head-quarter station to the place where they are required. Payment will be made for the unladen camels from the head-quarter station to the place at which they are required at half the rate of hire given in paragraph 1.

8. When camels are hired under this contract, half the hire shall be paid in advance, and the other half on the camels reaching their distination, or on their being discharged, or at the close of the month for which they are hired, as the case may be. The half hire in advance should be given when the camels are ordered, whenever the number of camels required exceeds 50. When the number of camels required is less than 50, the advance may be given when the camels are produced.

9. The Government will advance me R5,000, on reliable security, to enable me to carry out this contract. I will undertake to refund the advance at the close of this contract, when payments to me are finally adjusted.

10. I hold myself responsible to satisfy the camel-men engaged by me, and to pay them in full such rates of hire as may from time to time be amicably settled between me and them. As the rate of camel hire varies in winter and summer, I undertake to report to Political Agents concerned the rate of hire fixed by me with the camel-men at different times of the year.

I will continue, as heretofore, to pay jemadari fees to the leading camel-men to help me in furnishing camels. If any camel-owner complains to a Political Agent against me, that officer shall enquire into the matter, and I will abide by his decision.

11. A qualified agent, approved by the Political officer concerned, will be appointed by me at each of the head-quarter stations for which I am responsible as follows :—

Should any of these agents be changed, I will inform the Political Agent concerned. Applications for camels should be made to the agent so appointed, and he will be responsible for keeping a proper account of all camel-hire received by him, and of its distribution among the camel-owners, and he will produce these accounts when required to do so by the Political Agent of the district. When rates per maund per mile are paid, the hire should always be paid to one of our agents. In other cases, when agents cannot conveniently be paid, the camel-hire may be paid to the camel-owners. When camel-owners are not paid, they should, when dismissed, be given a written paper stating what is due to them. When half hire is paid in advance to an agent, the agent is responsible for the advance of private expenses to camel-owners or sarwans. When camels are supplied at a head-quarter station, the agent must himself hand over the camels to the hirer, or depute a qualified man to do so.

12. When camels are hired by the month or the day, one sarwan will ordinarily be supplied for four camels; when camels are required for the use of troops, I agree to supply one sarwan for every three camels.

13. I agree to supply private individuals, traders, and others, not Government servants with camels at the rates mentioned in this contract. If such traders and others can procure camels for themselves at rates lower than these contract rates they are at liberty to do so, provided they pay me, as heretofore, 4 annas per camel as jemadari. The traders and others requiring camels must give my agent in writing the notice prescribed by paragraph 6 of this contract. If I fail to supply camels within the period prescribed, the applicants may make their own arrangements, and I will in that case make no claim for jemadari fees.

14. I agree not to seize any camels belonging to a kafila-bashi, or to any camel-owner, but if any one wilfully, or in order to cause injury, prevents camel-owners from bringing camels to me, the Political officers concerned will assist me as far as practicable, and endeavour to prevent improper interference in the performance of my contract.

15. Although Government has full power to make any other arrangements for the supply of camel carriage on the termination of this contract, still, if I carry out the terms of this contract to the satisfaction of the Agent to the Governor-General, I trust that I shall be given the preference when new arrangements are made.

16. If I fail to carry out the terms of this agreement, the Agent to the Governor-General shall have full power to cancel it, and to give the contract to some other persons; and I shall be liable to such penalty as Government may be pleased to impose. The following special penalties are fixed for failure to perform certain provisions of this contract:—

(*a*) If camels are not provided within the period prescribed by paragraph 6, I shall be liable to a fine of—

Annas 8 per day for each camel deficient	From 1 to 10.
Annas 4 do. do. do.	From 11 to 50.
Annas 2 do. do. do.	Above 50.

(*b*) In the event of camels running away, I will refund the half hire paid in advance, and will produce the camel-owners, if possible, before the Political Agent of the district. I undertake to report all such cases at once to the Political Agent concerned.

(*c*) When a maund per mile rate is given, if goods do not arrive at their destination within the proper period, calculated according to the marches given opposite the maundage rates in paragraph 1, for every day's delay a fine may be levied at the rate of half an anna per maund per day, if the delay has not been occasioned by causes beyond the control of the camel-owners.

The date of starting will be the date on which the contractor's agent receives the chalan of the goods, provided the advance of hire prescribed in paragraph 8 has been paid, or a special arrangement on the subject agreed upon with the authorised agent of the contractor.

17. All camels supplied for troops will be subject to the approval of the Chief Commissariat Officer.

18. I agree to supply riding camels on the condition that they are either engaged, or paid, for not less than a month, at the rate of ₹1 per diem. For broken periods over a month ₹1 per day will be paid. Reasonable notice must be given when riding camels are required.

SCHEDULE I.

Rates to be paid under section (b) (4), paragraph 1 of Contract.

I.—*Four and-a-half pies per maund per mile.*—All packages weighing from 2½ to 3½ maunds each, not included in paragraphs (1), (2) and (3), or, if over 10 feet long, of any weight up to 3½ maunds.

II.—*Six pies per maund per mile.*—All packages weighing from 3½ to 4½ maunds each of any length up to 21 feet.

III.—*Seven pies per maund per mile.*—All packages weighing from 4½ to 6 maunds each of any length up to 21 feet.

IV.—Packages over 6 maunds in weight or 21 feet in length only to be carried under special rates to be agreed upon between the Executive Engineer and the contractor.

CONDITIONS.

I.—All stores to be delivered at Loralai and Fort Sandeman within 10 and 20 days respectively from the date on which they are made over for carriage at Harnai.

II.—Contractor to supply his own ropes.

III.—Contractor to be bound always to keep at Fort Sandeman, at the disposal of the Executive Engineer, Zhob Division, not less than 15 camels in working condition.

SCHEDULE II.

Routes in the Baluchistan Agency, corrected to the 1st June 1889.

(*Vide* paragraph 3 of Contract.)

DETAILS.	Intermediate distances in miles.	Total distances in miles.	REMARKS.
SIBI TO RINDLI.			
Sibi Dâk bungalow to Rindli Dâk bungalow	16½	16½	
RINDLI DÂK BUNGALOW TO QUETTA ZERO.			
Rindli to Kundilani	10	10	Rest-house at Kundilani.
Kundilani to Kirta	8	18	Ditto at Kirta.
Kirta to Bibinani	12½	30½	Ditto at Bibinani.
Bibinani to Mach	14½	45	Dâk bungalow at Mach.
Mach to Dozan	9	54	Rest-house at Dozan.
Dozan to Kotal Railway Station	5	59	
Kotal Railway Station to Darwaza	2½	61½	Rest-house at Darwaza.
Darwaza to Sariab	15½	77	Military rest-house at Sariab.
Sariab to Quetta Zero	8½	85½	Dâk bungalow at Quetta.
Rindli to Quetta	...	85½	Miles.
Darwaza to Mastung	...	20	By the Sarak Bâju pass.
QUETTA TO KALAT.			
Quetta to Sariab	8	8	Military rest-house at Sariab.
Sariab to Tiri	19	27	
Tiri to Shirinab	14	41	
Shirinab to Kaneti	15	56	
Kaneti to Zard	8	64	
Zard to Ziarat	28	92	
Ziarat to Kalat	8	100	
Quetta to Kalat	...	100	Miles.
QUETTA TO KALAT *vid* MASTUNG.			
Quetta to Sariab	8	8	Military rest-house at Sariab.
Sariab to Pirangabad	19	27	
Pirangabad to Mastung	6	33	
Mastung to Guru	17	50	
Guru to Mungchar	20	70	
Mungchar to Kalat	24	94	
Quetta to Kalat	...	94	Miles.
QUETTA TO REGI.			
Quetta to Spanguli (Baleli Rest-house road)	6¾	6¾	Spanguli to Baleli Rest-house, 2¼ miles.
Spanguli to Sher Killa (Baleli mound road)	2¼	9	Sher Killa to Baleli mound, 1½ miles.
Sher Killa to Karingao ford	2¼	11¼	
Karingao ford to Regi Rest-house	¾	12	
Quetta to Regi	...	12	Miles.

Routes in the Baluchistan Agency, corrected to the 1st June 1889—continued.

Details.	Intermediate distances in miles.	Total distances in miles.	Remarks.
Regi Rest-house to Gazaband Chauki	...	5½	By mule road on ridge.
Ditto to ditto	...	4½	Direct.
Ditto to Karingao battery	...	2½	Gulistan road junction.
Karingao ford to ditto	...	1½	Ditto ditto.
Quetta to Argutai.			
Quetta to Baleli Rest-house	7¾	7¾	
Baleli Rest-house to Baleli mound	2¼	10	Sher Killa road junction.
Baleli mound to Karingao battery	1	11	Regi road junction.
Karingao battery to Gazaband Chauki	4¾	15¾	
Gazaband Chauki to the Western mouth	1¼	17	
Western mouth to Dinar Karez	5¾	22¾	Post—water brackish.
Dinar Karez to Segi	9½	32¼	Kakar Lohrah crossing.
Segi to Gulistan Post	10¼	42½	Rest-rooms in Post.
Gulistan to Gundiwindi	10¼	52¾	
Gundiwindi to Top Kotal	3	55¾	
Top Kotal to Spintiza	3½	59¼	Gundiwindi to Spintiza by old road, 4½ miles.
Spintiza to Argutai	10¼	69½	
Quetta to Argutai	...	69½	Miles.
Segi to Kil'h Abdulla Post	...	16	
Quetta to Chaman.			
Quetta to Baleli Rest-house	7¾	7¾	Quetta to Kuchlak Station by Murghi Pass, 12¼ miles.
Baleli Rest-house to Kuchlak Station	5¾	13½	
Kuchlak Station to Yaru Karez	11¼	24¾	
Yaru-Karez to Saranam Station	7½	32	
Saranam Station to Saiad Hamid	5¾	37¾	Pishin Lohrah crossing.
Saiad Hamid to Kil'h Abdulla Dâk Bungalow	13¾	51½	Kil'h Abdulla Post at 51.
Kil'h Abdulla Dâk Bungalow to opposite Shelabagh	8½	60	Kil'h Abdulla Dâk Bungalow to summit by old road, 11 miles.
Shelabagh to Khojak Pass summit	3¾	63¾	
Summit to Chaman Post [New road]	7¼	71	By old road, 4¾ miles.
Quetta to Chaman Post	...	71	Miles.
Baleli Rest-house to Murghi Kotal Chauki	...	3	By east route.
Ditto ditto ditto	...	4	By west route.
Said Hamid to Gulistan Post	...	11¼	
Gulistan Post to Kil'h Abdulla Post	...	10	
Spintiza to Kojak Pass	...	39	By crest road.
Yaru Karez to Pishin Tahsil	...	5½	Saranam road junction.
Yaru Karez to Pishin Fort	...	6½	
Yaru Karez to Bostan	...	6½	
Pishin (Quetta Road junction) to Batezai	5½	5½	
Batezai to Saranam	2¼	7¾	
Pishin to Shibo Canal head	...	8	
Pishin to Azad Khan	13	13	Pishin Lohrah crossing.

Routes in the Baluchistan Agency, corrected to the 1st June 1889—continued.

Details.	Intermediate distances in miles.	Total distances in miles.	Remarks.
Azad Khan to Kil'h Abdulla Post	11	24	
Pishin to Bostan	...	10½	
Pishin to Khodadadzai	...	6½	
Pishin to Karballa	...	8	
Pishin to Khushdilkhan Reservoir	...	11	
Pishin to Khushdilkhan Post	...	12	
Khushdilkhan to Barshor Regulator	...	5½	
Khushdilkhan to Karballa	...	12½	
Khushdilkhan to Kil'h Abdullah Post	...	28	
Kuchlak to Gurkhai	...	19	Pishin road junction.
Kuchlak (13½) to junction with connecting link to Bostan	6½	19¾	From junction to Bostan station (20¾) 1 mile.
Junction to Bostan, to Khanai station	9¾	29½	Khanai bungalow ½ mile, to north junction with Pishin road mileage Sibi 126¾.
Khanai station to Gurkhai	3½	33	
Kuchlak to Gurkhai	19½	...	
Quetta to Hanna Gorge.			
Quetta to Hanna Bungalow	6¾	6¾	
Hanna Bungalow to Chasma Tangi	3½	10¼	
Chasma Tangi to Lower Urak Bungalow	2¾	13	
Lower Urak to Gauging dam in Gorge	1¼	14¼	Miles.
Quetta to Kachh and Sinjawi *vid* the Sarakala Pass and Ziarat.			
Quetta to Gandak	14	14	Rest-house at Gandak.
Gandak to Sarantangi (Zuar Khur junction)	6	20	
Junction to M. W. D. Bungalow	½	20½	
Sarantangi Bungalow to Kachh Rest-house	8¼	28¾	115¾ on Sibi-Kachh road.
Kachh to Kahan	16	44¾	
Kahan to Kawas	5½	50¼	
Kawas to Zandra	2	52¼	
Zandra to Sakobi	5	57¼	
Sakobi to Ziarat	4½	61¾	Rest-house at Ziarat.
Ziarat to Ziarat Chari	6¼	68	
Ziarat Chari to Chauter	9¾	77¾	
Chauter to Wani	4¼	82	
Wani to Raigora	14½	96¼	
Raigora to Smalan Road Bungalow	6	102¼	
Smalan Road Bungalow to Sinjawi Fort	1½	104	
Quetta to Sinjawi Fort	...	104	Miles.
Quetta to Fuller's Camp Station.			
Quetta to Sarantangi	20	20	Kachh Road junction.
Sarantangi to Zuar Khur	4¼	24¼	
Zuar Khur to Gurkhai-Kachh Road	4¾	29	
Gurkhai Road junction to Fuller's Camp	½	29½	
Quetta to Fuller's Camp Station	...	29½	Miles.
Quetta to Khani Station.			
Quetta to Sarantangi	20	20	Kachh Road Junction.
Sarantangi to Zuar Khur	4¼	24¼	

Routes in the Baluchistan Agency, corrected to the 1st June 1889—continued.

Details.	Intermediate distances in miles.	Total distances in miles.	Remarks.
Zuar Khur to Fuller's Camp Road	½	24¾	Fuller's Camp Road Junction.
Fuller's Camp Road Junction to Artillery Position	4½	29¼	
Artillery Position to Khanai Railway Station	2¾	32	
Quetta to Khanai Station	..	32	Miles.
From 27½ on the Quetta and Fuller's Camp Road to 122½ on the Kachh Gurkhai Road	...	1	
Phayre's Road from 17 on the Quetta-Kachh Road to 114¼ on the Sibi-Kachh Road	...	13	
Khanai Station to Kanozai	...	14	
Sibi to Pishin.			
Sibi Post Office to Nari Railway Station	7¼	7¾	Rest-house at Nari.
Nari to Tanduri Station	8	15¾	
Tanduri Station to Kalat-i-Kil'h	1¾	17½	Rest-house at Kala-i-Kil'h. A short cut from which saves 1½ miles.
Kalat-i-Kil'h to Babar Kachh Station	6½	24	
Baba-Kachh Station to Gandakindaf	2½	26¾	Rest-house at Gandakindaf.
Gandakindaf to Kuchali Bungalow	4¼	31	,, at Kuchali.
Kuchali Bungalow to Dalujal Station	8¼	39¼	
Dalujal Station to Spintangi Bungalow	3	42¼	Rest-house at Spintangi.
Spintangi Bungalow to Spintangi Station	1¾	44	
Spintangi Station to Sunrai	9¼	53¼	
Sunrai to Harnai Dâk Bungalow	6¼	60	Dak bungalow at Harnai.
Harnai to Nasak	7½	67¾	
Nasak to Shahrig	8¾	76¼	Military Officers' quarters at Shahrig used as a rest-house.
Shahrig to Khost Station	9½	85¾	
Khost Station to Khost Rest-house	2	87¾	Rest-house at Khost ½ a mile off the road.
Khost Rest-house to Dirgi Station	7¾	95½	
Dirgi Station to Chhapar Bik	7½	103	Chhapar Bik to Mangi Rest-house 3½ miles.
Chhapar Bik to Mud Gorge Station	4¾	107¾	
Mud Gorge Station to Kuchh Rest-house	8	115¾	Rest-house at Kachh.
Kuchh Rest-house to Fuller's Camp Station	7½	123¼	
Fuller's Camp Station to Gurkhai Camp	3½	126¾	
Gurkhai Camp to Pishin Tahsil	16¼	143	Junction with Quetta and Saranam roads.
Sibi to Pishin	...	143	Miles.
Kachh Rest-house to Malazai	...	20	
Dera Ghazi Khan to Pishin.			
Dera Ghazi Khan to Rakhni	65	65	
Rakhni to Rakhan	15½	80½	Road bungalow at Rakhan.
Rakhan to Kingri	16½	97	,, ,, at Kingri.
Kingri to Kajuri	9	106	Road hut at Kajuri.
Kajuri to Sera Daka	13	119	Road bungalow at Sera Daka.
Sera Daka to Mekhtar Camp	11	130	,, ,, at 131.
Mekhtar Camp to Tor	14	144	Road hut at Tor.
Tor to Wahar	15	159	Road Bungalow at Wahar.
Wahar to Loralai	20½	179½	Dâk Bungalow at Loralai.
Loralai to Sirjangal	17	196½	Road Bungalow at Sirjangal.
Sirjangal to Chinali	15½	212	,, ,, at Chinali.
Chinali to Chinjan	14	226	Road bungalow at Chinjan.
Chinjan to Spira-Ragha	18	244	,, at Spira-Ragha.
Spira-Ragha to Malazai	14½	258½	,, at Malazai.
Malazai to Kanozai	10½	269	,, at Kanozai.
Kanozai to Nigand	5½	274½	
Nigand to Surkhab Camp	10½	285	
Surkhab Camp to Pishin Fort	7	292	
Dera Ghazi Khan to Pishin	...	292	Miles.

Routes in the Baluchistan Agency, corrected to the 1st June 1889—continued.

Details.	Intermediate distances in miles.	Total distances in miles.	Remarks.
Mekhtar to Murgha	...	22	
Tor to Sehan	13	13	
Sehan to Murgha	18	31	
Wahar to Watgaon	9	9	
Watgaon to Bara Kwal	17	26	
Bara Kwal to Murgha	12	38	
Harnai to Loralai.			
Harnai Dâk Bungalow to Torkhan	11½	11½	Dâk Bungalow at Harnai. Road „ at Torkhan.
Torkhan to Dilkhuna	4½	16	
Dilkhuna to Usbgara	8½	24½	„ „ at Dilkhuna.
Ushgara to Razhgai	2¼	26¾	„ „ at Razhgai.
Razhgai to Smalan	8¼	35	„ „ at Smalan.
Smalan to Sinjawi Fort	1½	36½	
Sinjawi Fort to Inzarghat	7	43½	
Inzarghat to Kot	7¼	50¾	
Kot to Loralai Dâk Bungalow	4½	55¼	Dâk Bungalow at Loralai.
Harnai to Loralai	...	55¼	Miles.
Loralai Dâk Bungalow to Dera Ghazi Khan Road	...	¾	
Kingri to Kot Muhammad Khan	...	19	
Mangi to Chista	7	7	Rest-house at Mangi.
Chista to Ziarat	14	21	„ at Ziarat.
Spintangi Station to Duki and Sinjawi *vid* the Sambar Pass.			
Spintangi Station to Kuriak	8	8	
Kuriak to Kandi	11½	19½	Chauruki has a better water-supply; it lies ¼ a mile to the north of Kandi.
Kandi to Marri Khad	5	24½	
Marri Khad to Sambar Camp	9	33½	Water brackish.
Sambar Camp to Khala Khan	8½	42	
Khala Khan to Dabarkot Mill	4	46	
Dabarkot Mill to Duki Rest-house	9¼	55¼	Rest-house at Duki.
Duki Rest-house to Martebai Kotal	9	64¼	
Martebai Kotal to Bagao Levy Post	4¾	68¾	
Baghao Levy Post to Loralai Road	1¼	70	Junction.
Loralai Road Junction to Sinjawi Fort	6½	76½	
Sinjawi Fort to Harnai Loralai Road	½	77	
Duki Road Station to Sinjawi Fort	...	76½	Miles.
Loralai Dâk Bungalow to Baghao	...	12¼	Duki Road Junction.
Duki to Loralai.			
Duki Rest-house to Gargara Pass	9¼	9¼	
Gargara Pass to Raosin Valley	4½	13¾	
Raosin Valley to Loralai Dâk Bungalow	6	20¼	
Duki to Loralai	...	20¼	Miles.
Duki to Gumbaz.			
Duki Rest-house to Manki	11	11	
Manki to Gati bridge	9	20	

Routes in the Baluchistan Agency, corrected to the 1st June 1889—continued.

Details.	Intermediate distances in miles.	Total distances in miles.	Remarks.
Gati bridge to Chotiali	4	24	
Chotiali to Gumbaz	3½	27½	
Duki to Gumbaz	...	27½	Miles.
Dabarkot to Gati bridge	...	12	
Yaru to Semani	...	3	Yaru is at 44 on Sambar road.
Semani to Gati bridge	...	9½	
Semani to Ismail Khan	...	1	
Sambar Camp to Ismail Khan	...	10½	
Gandakindaf to Dabarkot Mill.			
Gandakindaf to Tung	14½	14½	
Tung to Kumari	6¾	21¼	Quat lies off the direct road; it is 7½ miles from Gandakindaf and 9 from Tung. There is a bungalow at Quat.
Kumari to Gamboli	9½	30¾	
Gamboli to Katuri	12¼	43	
Katuri to Pajha	12¾	55¾	
Pajha to Ismail Khan	9½	65½	
Ismail Khan to Dabarkot	4½	70	
Gandakindaf to Dabarkot Mill	...	70	Miles.
Gamboli to Sambar Camp	...	21	
Duki to Angurwad	...	29	
Gandakindaf to Sangan	...	26	
Baba Kuch to Kattan.			
Baba Kach to Bheji Camp	14	14	
Bheji Camp to Mirdad	7¾	21¾	
Mirdad to Kauradaf	10½	32¼	Road bungalow at Mirdad.
Kauradaf to Kattan bungalows	10	42¼	
Baba Kach to Kattan	...	42¼	
Baba Kach to Sangan	...	24	
Sibi to Kattan.			
Sibi Post Office to Mal	13	13	
Mal to Gazi	12	25	
Gazi to Lehri Nala	12	37	
Lehri Nala to Futteh Kumb	10	47	
Futteh Kumb to Kattan	15	62	
Sibi to Kattan	...	62	Miles.
Katan Bungalows to Wazi	...	9¾	
Sibi to Sui.			
Sibi to Mal	14	14	
Mal to Lehri	24	38	
Lehri to Paleji	18	56	
Paleji to Shahpur	24	80	

Routes in the Baluchistan Agency, corrected to the 1st June 1889—concluded.

Details.	Intermediate distances in miles.	Total distances in miles.	Remarks.
Shahpur to Goranari	28	108	
Goranari to Sanri	18	126	
Sanri to Toj	24	150	
Toj to Sui	24	174	
Sibi to Sui	...	174	Miles.
Shahpur to Khajuri.			
Shahpur to Uch	12	12	
Uch to Pannia	16	28	
Pannia to Bhoi	8	36	
Bhoi to Asreli	10	46	
Asreli to Sui	21	67	
Sui to Hiran	8	75	
Hiran to Mando Khand	17	92	
Mando Khand to Khajuri	5	97	
Shahpur to Khajuri	...	97	Miles.
Sui to Nilag	16	16	
Nilag to Mando Khand	9	25	
Mando Khand to Khajuri	5	30	Miles.
Sui to Goranari	...	25	
Sibi to Thali	...	14	
Mal to Thali	...	16	
Lindsay to Lehri	...	20	
Belput to Paleji	...	24	
Nuttal to Shahpur	...	28	
Jacobabad to Shahpur	...	36	
Jacobabad to Goranari	...	32	
Asreli to Gandoi	...	22	
Hiran to Gandoi	...	17	
Goranari to Gandoi	...	28	

SCHEDULE III.

Details.	Intermediate distances in miles.	Total distances in miles.	Remarks.
Loralai to Murgha *vid* Marra Tangi.			
Loralai to Marra Tangi	25	25	Quarters for travellers in Fort.
Marra Tangi to Zira	18	43	Rest-house at Zira.
Zira to Murgha	15½	58½	
Loralai to Murgha	...	58½	
Murgha to Mekhtar village	...	20	Rest-house at Mekhtar 1¼ miles away from village.

Details.	Intermediate distances in miles.	Total distances in miles.	Remarks.
Murgha-Gomal Road.			
Murgha to Zarrazai	11	11	
Zarrazai to Lakaband	10½	21½	Rest-house at Lakaband.
Lakaband to Baber	16½	38	„ at Baber.
Baber to Fort Sandeman	16	54	
Fort Sandeman to Brunj	13½	67½	„ at Brunj.
Brunj to Safi	10½	77½	„ at Safi.
Safi to Mir Ali Khel	11½	89	
Mir Ali Khel to Mogul Kot	14½	103½	„ at Mogul Kot.
Mogul Kot to Kuchmina	7	110½	
Kuchmina to Khajuri Kuch	13½	124	
Murgha to Khajuri Kuch	...	124	

APPENDIX XX.

Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

No. 8044, dated Quetta, the 22nd December 1892.

The Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that the accompanying 16 Route Lists, marked Appendices I to XVI respectively, shall be attached to the new camel contract which came into force on the 1st October 1892, in substitution of the present Schedules II and III, which are hereby cancelled.

2. The last clause of article 3 of the contract will now read as follows:—

"Lists showing the authorized stages on the principal roads in Baluchistan are attached to this cantract (marked Appendices I to XVI)."

3. The remark in the margin of article 3 referred to is hereby cancelled.

By order,

(Sd.) W. STRATTON, *Captain*,
First Assistant.

APPENDIX I.

Quetta to Ziarat.

Stage.	Distance.		Remarks.
	Miles.	Total miles.	
Quetta	...	...	
Gandak	14	14	
Kach	16	30	
Wam	10½	40½	
Zandra	10½	51	
Gwashki	12	63	Ziarat sanitarium on hills above.

APPENDIX II.

Quetta to Sibi viâ *the Bolan.*

Stage.	Distance.		Remarks.
	Miles.	Total miles.	
Quetta	...	...	
Sariab	8	8	
Kolepore	18½	26½	
Mach	14½	41	
Bibinani	14½	55½	
Kirta	12½	68	
Khundilani	8	76	
Rindli	10	86	
Mushkaf	6¼	92¼	
Sibi	11¼	103½	

APPENDIX III.

Quetta to Sibi viâ *Harnai.*

Stage.	Distance.		Remarks.
	Miles.	Total miles.	
Quetta	...	...	
Gandak	14	14	
Kach	16	30	

Quetta to Sibi viâ *Harnai*—continued.

Stage.	Distance. Miles.	Distance. Total miles.	Remarks.
Chappa Bekh	10	40	
Dargi	7	47	
Khost	8½	55½	
Shahrig	10½	66	
Nasak	9	75	
Harnai	8	83	
Spintangi	17	100	
Gandakindaff	16	116	
Kelat-i-Killa	9	125	
Narigorge	10	135	
Sibi	7	142	

APPENDIX IV.

Harnai to Loralai.

Stage.	Distance. Miles.	Distance. Total miles.	Remarks.
Harnai	...	...	
Tarshor	14	14	
Ashgara	10⅓	24⅓	
Sinjawi Camp	15	39⅓	
Inzar Ghat	6	45⅓	One march for troops.
Loralai	11½	57	

APPENDIX V.

Quetta to Loralai viâ *Kach and Gwashki.*

Stage.	Distance. Miles.	Distance. Total miles.	Remarks.
Quetta	...	...	
Gandak	14	14	
Kach	16	30	
Wam	10⅓	40⅓	
Zandra	10⅔	51	
Gwashki	12	63	
Chauter	13½	76½	
Wani	6¼	82¾	
Sinjawi	19¼	102	
Loralai	17⅓	119⅓	

APPENDIX VI.

Gandakindaff to Gumbaz.

Stage.	Distance. Miles.	Distance. Total miles.	Remarks.
Gandakindaff	...	...	
Tung Chaoki	14½	14½	
Gamboli	16⅜	30⅞	
Katori	12¼	43⅛	
Pujja	12⅝	55¾	
Gati or Sherkhan	16½	72¾	
Gumbaz	13	85¾	

APPENDIX VII.

Gumbaz to Loralai.

Stage.	Distance. Miles.	Distance. Total miles.	Remarks.
Gumbaz	...	...	
Manki	14	14	
Duki	10	24	
Baghao	12	36	
Loralai	10	46	

APPENDIX VIII.

Gumbaz to Haji Kot.

Stage.	Distance. Miles.	Distance. Total miles.	Remarks.
Gumbaz	...	...	
Paniali	10	10	
Shpelai	13	23	
Baladaka	9	32	
Haji Kot	23	55	

APPENDIX IX.

Loralai to Mir Haji Kot.

Stage.	Distance. Miles.	Distance. Total miles.	Remarks.
Loralai	...	...	
Lahor	10	10	
Wahar	10	20	
Sangurai	14	34	
Tirk Kuram	16	50	
Baladaka	16	66	
Mir Haji Kot	23	89	A double stage.

APPENDIX X.

Loralai to Fort Sandeman viâ *Torkheza Pass.*

Stage.	Distance. Miles.	Distance. Total miles.	Remarks.
Loralai	...	...	
Torkhejiwar Pass	8	8	
Barat Khel	$18\frac{1}{4}$	$26\frac{1}{4}$	
Gwal Haiderzai	$11\frac{1}{2}$	$37\frac{3}{4}$	
Gwal Ismailzai	$17\frac{1}{3}$	$55\frac{1}{4}$	
Smakhwal	$14\frac{1}{4}$	$69\frac{1}{3}$	
Fort Sandeman	$19\frac{3}{4}$	$89\frac{1}{4}$	

APPENDIX XI.

Khanai to Kajuri Kach.

Stage.	Distance. Miles.	Distance. Total miles.	Remarks.
Khanai	...	...	
Khanozai	15	15	

Khanai to Kajuri Kach—continued.

Stage.	Distance. Miles.	Distance. Total miles.	Remarks.
Murgha	16	31	
Hindubagh	13	44	
Shina Khula	10	54	
Khazza post	19	73	
Saifulla Killa	11	84	
Akhtarzai	11	95	
Kulloo Killa	13	108	
Gwal Hyderzai Post	8	116	
Tung Hyderzai	10	126	
Musafirpur Post	15	141	
Mina Viala	7	148	
Badenzai	11	159	
Fort Saudeman	15	174	
Brunj	13¼	187¼	
Safai	10¼	197½	
Mir Ali Khel	11½	209	
Mogal Kot	14¼	223¼	
Kuchmina	7	230	One march for troops.
Kajuri Kuch	13¾	244	

APPENDIX XII.

Pishin to Gulistan.

Stage.	Distance. Miles.	Distance. Total miles.	Remarks.
Pishin	...	...	*Viâ* Saranao.
Syad Hamid	14	14	
Gulistan	11	25	

APPENDIX XIII.

Pishin to Killa Abdulla.

Stage.	Distance. Miles.	Distance. Total miles.	Remarks.
Pishin	...	...	
Badozai	15	15	
Killa Abdulla	11	26	

APPENDIX XIV.

Pishin to Rakhni.

Stage.	Distance. Miles.	Distance. Total miles.	Remarks.
Pishin	...	...	
Bagh China	7	7	
Khanozai	16	23	
Yusuf Kach	10½	33½	
Spira Ragha	15	48½	
Obashtkhai	11	59½	
Chinjan	8	67½	
Dargi	8	75½	
Kats	13	88½	
Ninjan	8	96½	
Loralai	12½	109	
Lahor	10	119	
Wahar	10½	129½	
Tor	15	144½	

Pishin to Rakhni—continued.

Stage.	Distance.		Remarks.
	Miles.	Total miles.	
Mekhtar	13	157½	
Saradaka	11½	169	
Kingri	22	191	
Rankan	15½	206½	
Rakhni	17½	224	

APPENDIX XV.

Quetta to Kalat.

Stage.	Distance.		Remarks.
	Miles.	Total miles.	
Quetta	....	....	
Sariab	8	8	
Pirangabad	20	28	
Mastung	6	34	
Guru	16	50	
Mangachar	17	67	
Girani	18	85	
Kalat	7½	92½	

APPENDIX XVI.

Quetta to Nushki.

Stage.	Distance.		Remarks.
	Miles.	Total miles.	
Quetta	....	....	
Girdi Bagh	16	16	
Kanak	18	34	
Panjpai	13	47	
Sungher Chaman	8	55	
Manu Chakul	8¼	63¼	
Kaisar Nalla	14¾	78	
Nushki	13	91	

Government of India Central Printing Office.—No. 177 F. D.—15-11-93.—163.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

RECORDS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. CCCXVII.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT SERIAL No. 69.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

FOR

1893-94.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.

1894.

CALCUTTA:
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE,
8, HASTING'S STREET.

No. 854 Z.

FROM

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JAMES BROWNE, K.C.S.I., C.B., R.E.,
Agent to the Governor-General and
Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT, SIMLA.

Dated Ziarat, the 16th August 1894.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency for the year 1893-94.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

J. BROWNE, *Major-General,*
Agent to the Govr.-Genl. and
Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

FOR

1893-94.

I.—OFFICERS WHO HELD CHARGE OF THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY DURING THE YEAR.

Major-General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., R.E., held charge of the office of Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan throughout the year.

2. The appointments of First and Second Assistants to the Governor-General's Agent were held during the year by Captain W. C. R. Stratton and Lieutenant P. T. Spence, respectively. The latter proceeded on privilege leave for three months (from the 14th June to the 13th September), during which time the duties of Second Assistant were carried on by Lieutenant E. LeMesurier, of the 6th Bombay Cavalry.

3. Mr. H. S. Barnes, C.S., Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan, proceeded on nine months' furlough to England from the 8th February 1894, making over charge of his office to Lieutenant (now Captain) A. H. McMahon.

II.—MOVEMENTS OF THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

4. On the 16th July the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner left Quetta for Ziarat, returning to Quetta on the 2nd October. On the 20th December he left Quetta for Sibi. On the 7th January 1894, Sir James Browne visited the Upper Sind Horse Show at Shikarpur, returning to Sibi on the 12th idem. On the 3rd February the Agent to the Governor-General, accompanied by his First Assistant, Captain Stratton, and Major Temple, Political Agent, Kalat, left Sibi for Calcutta to confer with His Excellency the Viceroy on matters relating to the future administration of Mekran and Kalat, returning to Sibi on the 21st February 1894.

III.—EXTERNAL RELATIONS.

5. Affairs at Gustoi, Wano, along the Chaman border and at Chageh remained unchanged during the year.

6. Arrangements for the demarcation of the boundary between Afghanistan and Baluchistan were in progress during the close of the year under the charge of Captain A. H. McMahon as British Joint Commissioner. Further details of the demarcation will appear in next year's report.

7. The boundary between the Zhob District of the Baluchistan Agency and Dera Ismail Khan District of the Punjab, better known as the Miani Sherani boundary, was finally settled during the year. The boundary between the Zhob Agency and the Dera Ghazi Khan District, in the direction of Andapur, has not yet been settled, owing to the constant change of officers in the Zhob Agency. The boundary between the Punjab and this Agency in the vicinity of the Sham Kulchas plain, the tract of land to which the Bugtis, Gurchanis and Marris laid claim, was also finally settled, and the settlement obtained was approved by the Government of India during the year.

8. The affairs on the Sind Kalat border remained unchanged.

IV.—EXTENT OF THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY.

9. There was no change in the extent of the Baluchistan Agency during the year under review.

V.—REVENUE COMMISSIONER'S REPORT AND PROVINCIAL CONTRACTS.

10. During the year 1893-94 the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner administered the new provincial contract, know as the "Special Revenue and Expenditure."

The following table shows the total receipt and expenditure under the new contract for 1893-94:—

Receipt.		Expenditure.	
	R		R
Opening balance . . .	86,766	Expenditure in the Civil Department.	14,23,983
Receipts	6,34,716	Expenditure in the Public Works Department.	47,366
Government allotment . .	8,65,600	Repayment of Government loan .	25,000
Receipts in the Public Works Department.	3,777	Closing balance . . .	94,510
	15,90,859		15,90,859

11. The figures given above show an increase in the receipt and expenditure over the Budget Estimate. This increase is explained in the Revenue Commissioner's letter, which is forwarded as Appendix I. The Revenue Commissioner's report also gives full particulars of the work done during the year in the following Departments of the Agency, *viz.*, Settlement, Registratation, Police and Levies, and Excise.

VI.—QUETTA AND PISHIN AGENCY.

12. The personnél of the Agency remained unchanged, except that Lieutenant (now Captain) A. F. Bruce relieved Captain C. A. Kemball of the duties of Assistant Political Agent, and Assistant Commissioner, Quetta and Pishin, on the latter officer's transfer to the Thal Chotiali Agency.

13. Lieutenant (now Captain) A. F. Bruce proceeded on a month's privilege leave, from the 1st to 31st January 1894, during which time Mr. A. M. Anscomb carried on the work of the Assistant Political Agent's Office in addition to his own duties as Treasury Officer, Quetta.

14. The following table shows the land revenue collected in the Quetta District, as also the total receipts and expenditure falling under the head "Special Revenues and Expenditure" during the year 1893-94 :—

Quetta Revenues.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	₹	₹	₹
Land Revenue	55,985	79,050	51,489
Total Receipts	1,92,869	2,54,621	2,20,645
Total Expenditure	1,78,174	1,83,264	1,90,223

15. The land revenue collections in the Pishin District during the year amounted to ₹95,469, as compared with ₹65,274 of the preceding year, and the total receipts for 1893-94 were ₹1,27,328, as against ₹1,09,915 in 1892-93.

16. The decrease in the land revenue receipts of the Quetta District, and the increase in that of the Pishin District, are explained in the Political Agent's report, which is forwarded as Appendix II.

17. The Revenue Settlement of the Quetta District, which was commenced in 1892, was completed during the year, and applications for *muafis* and *inams* in the three circles of Sariab, Samungli and Kuchlak were received and disposed of.

VII.—THAL CHOTIALI.

18. Lieutenant (now Captain) McMahon held charge of the Agency from the 1st to the 16th of April, when he was transferred to the Zhob District, being relieved by Captain C. A. Kemball, who held charge throughout the rest of the year.

19. The appointment of Assistant Commissioner and Assistant Political Agent was held by Lieutenant A. F. Bruce from the 1st to the 16th of April, when he was relieved by Lieutenant H. L. Showers, who remained in office to the end of the year.

20. The total revenue receipts of the Thal Chotiali Agency during the year amounted to ₹2,97,339-2-2 as compared with ₹2,67,748-8-5 of the previous year, which shows an increase of ₹29,590-9-9.

21. The land revenue collections of the district amounted to ₹2,46,243-15-10 as against ₹2,16,872-4-3 in 1892-93, which shows an increase of ₹29,371-11-7 over the previous year's collections. The cause of this increase in the revenue is explained in the Political Agent's letter, which is attached as Appendix III.

22. The following are some of the most important political cases which occurred during the year in the Thal Chotiali District :—

(*a*) Lunis *versus* Utman Khels.

On the 26th October 1893, some Lunis and Utman Khels, who were grazing their flocks near each other, had a dispute as to their respective rights to use a certain pool of water. A fight ensued, in which several men on either side were wounded. This case was amicably settled by the Utman Khels agreeing to give 16 sheep to the Lunis as compensation for injuries, which the Lunis accepted. Cash securities of ₹500 were, however, taken from either side for their future good behaviour.

(*b*) Chilgarris *versus* Thingianis.

This feud among two different sections of the Marris, which was settled in 1892, was re-opened by the murder of one Rahim Ali by the Thingianis. The case was put before the Marri Jirga in Sibi, who decided that the Thingianis were entirely to blame, and awarded judgment accordingly.

(*c*) MURDER OF JAMO, ALIANI MARRI.

This was a case among the Aliani Marris themselves, and was decided by the Marri Jirga; two of the offenders being sentenced each to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and the third to six months' simple imprisonment and a fine of rupees three hundred.

(*d*) FEUD BETWEEN THE SAIDANI AND MUSSORI BUGTIS.

This dispute arose over the desecration of the grave of a Mussori Bugti headman, and for some time promised to take a very serious turn. It was finally placed before the combined Punjab-Baluchistan Jirga, by whom it was settled.

(*e*) THINGIANIS *versus* LOHARANIS.

This case, which was settled by the Marri Jirga in February 1893, broke out again in December of the same year by certain of the Loharanis having killed one Mezdar Thingiani, and before the case could be decided by the Marri Jirga, the Loharanis lost four of their men, and the Thingianis three. The case was finally settled; one of the men who was found to be primarily responsible for the re-opening of the feud being sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment, and two others who were found to have actually taken part in the murder of two of the Loharanis, being sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of ₹100 each, or in default to suffer six months' further rigorous imprisonment. In addition to the above, certain other fines were levied, and the securities formerly taken were forfeited.

23. Khan Bahadur Darya Khan and his son, Khan Sahib Abdulla Khan, camel contractors in the Thal Chotiali Agency, died of pneumonia during the year. Their loss to the Agency as camel contractors is a very serious one.

VIII.—ZHOB POLITICAL AGENCY.

24. The office of Political Agent in Zhob changed hands several times during the year.

25. Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) C. E. Yate, C.S.I., C.M.G., who held charge of the Zhob Agency at the close of the previous year, vacated on the 1st April 1893 to take up his new appointment at Meshed.

26. Lieutenant A. McConaghey held charge from the 1st to the 17th April 1893 in addition to his own duties of Assistant Political Agent, when he was relieved by Lieutenant (now Captain) A. H. McMahon, who held charge from the 18th April to the 20th August, when he proceeded with the Kabul Mission.

27. Lieutenant A. McConaghey again held charge from the 21st August to the 13th December 1893, when he was for the second time relieved by Lieutenant McMahon on his return from the Kabul Mission.

28. Lieutenant A. H. McMahon then held charge from the 14th December to the 3rd January 1894, when he proceeded on six weeks' privilege leave, making over charge again to Lieutenant A. McConaghey.

29. Lieutenant A. McConaghey then held charge from 4th to the 23rd January 1894, when he was relieved by Captain C. Archer, who held charge from the 24th January to the end of the year.

30. The office of Assistant Political Agent, Zhob, was held by Lieutenant A. McConaghey throughout the year, with the exception of three months, from the 15th September to the 13th December 1893, when Lieutenant E. Le Mesurier officiated during the former's appointment as Officiating Political Agent, Zhob.

31. The total receipts of the Zhob District during the year amounted to R3,98,991 as against R3,75,226 of the previous year.

32. The land revenue collections alone amounted to R3,92,710, but of this a sum of R86,060 was on account of recoveries of the previous year's arrears.

33. The total expenditure during the year amounted to R6,21,737. This also includes a sum of R2,60,810 on account of the Zhob Levy Corps.

34. The conduct of the several tribes inhabiting the Zhob District was good, but the Waziris were still active, and have a number of crimes to account for. Details of some of the most serious cases are given in the Political Agent's report, which is attached as Appendix IV.

35. Bangal Khan, the notorious outlaw who was at large at the commencement of the year, came in and submitted unconditionally to the Political Agent on the 24th June 1893.

IX.—KALAT AGENCY.

36. Major H. M. Temple, S.C., held charge of the office of Political Agent, Kalat, throughout the year.

37. Rai Bahadur Hittu Ram, C.I.E., was placed on special duty in the Kalat Agency on the 18th May 1893. His services were ultimately lent to the Kalat State with the sanction of the Government of India.

38. The receipts of the Kalat Agency amounted to R77,014-6-9 during the year. These receipts are derived mainly from two sources—(*a*) Revenue taken from the Kalat lands, watered by Sind Canals; and (*b*) Receipts from the Administration of the Bolan Pass.

39. The following figures show the revenue derived from the two different sources for the past three years :—

Kalat lands.

	R
1891-92	21,949
1892-93	56,694
1893-94	44,540

Bolan Pass.

1891-92	4,943
1892-93	26,019
1893-94	32,474

40. The decrease of R12,154 in the receipt from Kalat lands is due partly to the damage caused by locusts and partly to the failure of the canal water, necessitating the grant of large remissions of revenue. The increase in the receipts of the Bolan Pass is due to the increase of population in the Pass, owing to the Mushkaff Bolan State Railway now under construction.

41. The most important event of the year in the Kalat Agency was the abdication of Mir Khudadad Khan, Wali of Kalat, in favour of his son, Mir Mahmud Khan, C.I.E., who was installed with due ceremony at the public Darbar held by the Agent to the Governor-General on the 10th November 1893.

42. Details of the event will be found in the Political Agent's report which is attached as Appendix V.

43. His Highness Mir Mahmud Khan, C.I.E., Wali of Kalat, left Quetta for his capital on the 25th November 1893.

44. A project for a new canal in Kalat territory was set on foot during the later part of the year and the services of Mr. D.W. Herbert, Assistant Engineer, Sind Canals, was obtained to make the necessary survey.

45. Syed Khan, the Mahammad Shahi Sardar, died of fever at Mastung on the 29th July 1893. He was succeeded in the Sardarship of the tribe by his son, Mahammad Azim Khan.

X.—SOUTHERN BALUCHISTAN AGENCY.

46. Captain F. W. P. Macdonald held charge of the office of Political Agent in Southern Baluchistan from the 1st April to the 31st May 1893, when he proceeded on one year's furlough, being relieved by Lieutenant W. M. Cubitt, who held charge from 1st June to 14th November 1893, when he was also relieved by Captain (now Major) H. L. Ramsay, who held charge throughout the remainder of the year.

47. The political control of the Las Bela State, which, during the abesnce of the Political Agent, Southern Baluchistan, in Mekran, was temporarily transferred to Political Agent, Kalat, was on the Political Agent's return to Karachi, re-transferred to him.

48. The withdrawal of the troops and of the British Civil authorities from Mekran commenced on the 4th April and was completed about the 1st May 1893.

49. The Rinds having raided into Persian territory and threatened Gwadur, owing to some of their escaped slaves finding shelter there, the Political Agent, South Eastern Baluchistan, with an escort of 200 rifles and 60 sabres was sent on a mission to them, and the question of their escaped slaves was finally settled.

50. Kharan affairs have not undergone any change during the year, with the exception that the quarrel which existed between Sir Naoroz Khan, K.C.I.E., and Mir Khia Reki, of Mashkhel, on account of the former demanding certain taxes from the latter was satisfactorily settled by the Jirga which assembled at Quetta in June 1893.

51. Mir Shahdad, the ex-Naib of Kej, is still at large and is living in the Fort at Sharigh.

52. The Jam of Las Bela paid a visit to Delhi in May 1893 for the benefit of his health.

53. Khalifa Ahmed, the Jam of Las Bela's vakil with the Political Agent at Karachi, died on the 10th August 1893, and one Syed Shah was appointed in his place.

54. The Political Agent in Southern Baluchistan's report is attached, and marked Appendix VI.

XI.—PUBLIC WORKS.

55. A report on the operations of the Public Works Department for 1893-94 will be found at Appendix VII.

55A. The new Residency at Quetta, the foundations of which were laid during the previous year, was completed at the close of the year, with the exception of some minor details such as glazing, painting, etc:—

XII.—FORESTS.

56. Mr. A. V. Munro held charge of the office of Forest Officer in Baluchistan from the 1st April to the 31st May, when he was relieved by Mr. C. F. Elliott, the permanent incumbent, who held charge from the 1st June 1893 to the 26th March 1894, when, on transfer to the Punjab, he was relieved by Mr. A. Reuther, who held charge to the end of the year.

57. A copy of the Report on the Forest Administration of the Baluchistan Agency for 1892-93 will be found at Appendix VIII, together with a copy

of the Resolution thereon by the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, and a copy of the remarks by the Government of India.

57A. The chief features of the report are noted below :—

(1)	Area of reserved forests	106 square miles.
(2)	Breaches of the forest law	366 cases.
(3)	Forest fires	6 „
(4)	Trees planted out	14,470 Nos.
(5)	Outtern — Timber	4,581 cubic feet.
	Outtern — Firewood	523,664 „
	Outtern — Grass, etc.	2,302 rupees.
(6)	Receipts	19,037 „
(7)	Expenditure	55,626 „
(8)	Deficit	36,589 „

58. A sum of ₹1,306, included in the receipts, and of ₹22,306, included in the expenditure, is on account of the Shebo plantation. This plantation, which was previously worked under the order of the Military Department, was, during the year 1892-93, transferred to the Forest Department.

59. During the year 1893-94 an area of 16,370 acres was added to the existing Forest Reserves in Baluchistan: 5,470 acres of this area are in the Quetta District, and 10,900 in the Thal Chotiali District.

60. Several species of trees, among others, the poplar and tamarisk, wherever growing naturally on land at the disposal of the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, were also declared to be reserved trees.

61. Kaloo Khan, Forester, attended a course of technical instruction at the Babagarh Instruction Farm during the Christmas vacation of 1893-94.

XIII.—MEDICAL.

62. The office of Agency Surgeon and Administrative Medical Officer in Baluchistan was held throughout the year by Surgeon-Major (now Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel) J. C. Fullerton, M.B., while the office of Civil Surgeon, Quetta, was held during the year by Surgeon-Captain W. R. Edwards, M.D. Surgeon-Captain W. R. Edwards, M.D., proceeded on two months' previlege leave from the 19th April to the 20th June 1893, during which time Surgeon-Captain Ashton Street carried on the duties of Civil Surgeon, Quetta.

63. During the year 1893-94 the medical and sanitary arrangements at Chaman and along the railway line from Killa Abdulla to Chaman were placed under the charge of the Military Medical Officer at Chaman.

64. The four dispensaries at Hindubagh, Killa Saifulla, Musakhel and Barkhan, the opening of which was sanctioned in 1892, but which, for the want of hospital assistants, could not be opened during that year, were opened during the present year.

65. A travelling hospital assistant for the section of the North-Western Railway from Boston to Chaman was also obtained this year, his head-quarters being fixed at Shelabagh.

66. Two new dispensaries were also opened on the Mushkaff Bolan State Railway—one at Panir and the other at Mushkaff; both these dispensaries belong to the Railway.

67. The total number of patients treated at the several dispensaries in Baluchistan in 1893 was 141,271 as compared with 1,22,758 in the previous year.

68. There was no outbreak of cholera during the year, but a few suspicious cases were reported from Mach and Low Bank on the Mushkaff Bolan State Railway. Some cases of small-pox occurred at the villages near Chaman, also at Gulistan, Shahrig, Sibi, Khost, and among the workmen

on the Mushkaff Bolan State Railway, but there was no general outbreak. The disease appears to have been brought from the direction of Kandahar.

69. Several deaths occurred during the first three months of 1893 from chest affections, due to the excessive cold and the heavy snowfall.

70. Malarial fever of the ordinary type was also prevalent during the summer and autumn and accounts for the large mortality during that period.

71. The Agency Surgeon's report forms Appendix IX of this report.

XIV.—SURVEYS AND RECONNAISSANCES.

72. During the year an area of some 2,546 square miles in the Las Bela District was surveyed on the scale of 1″=2 miles. Two hundred and sixty square miles in the Zhob District and 250 square miles north of Hindubagh on the same scale was also completed.

73. A reconnaissance on the scale of 1″ to 4 miles of a large area on the Perso-Baluch Frontier was also executed during the year.

74. Survey work in connection with the settlement operations still continues.

XV.—POSTAL.

75. A report on the working of the Postal Department in Baluchistan during 1893-94, submitted by the Deputy Post Master General, Sind and Baluchistan, will be found as appendix X to this report.

XVI.—TELEGRAPHS.

76. The working of the telegraph offices during the year was satisfactory.

77. The following offices were opened during the year:—

Names.	Remarks.
Quetta	Departmental.
Sibi	
Kalat	Combined.
Pishin	
Shahrig	
Loralai	
Chaman	
Mekhtar	
Kingri	
Murgha	
Fort Sandeman	
Mir Ali Khel	
Harnai	

78. In addition to the above, the Ziarat office was kept open from the 1st June to the 30th September 1893.

79. The combined office at Harnai is a new one, and was opened during the year.

80. The construction of the telegraph line from Mir Ali Khel to Tonk received the sanction of the Government of India during the year, and arrangements were being made for the commencement of the work. It is proposed to open offices at Mogul Kot, Kajuri Kach and Murtaza.

XVII.—GEOLOGICAL.

81. Mr. C. L. Griesbach, C.I.E., Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, Mr. F. H. Smith, Assistant Superintendent, and Kishen Singh, Sub-assistant, were deputed to Baluchistan for duty during the year 1893-94.

82. Kishen Singh worked at Khattan and in the Thal Chotiali District, while Mr. Smith worked between Quetta and Sibi in the Bolan and Mushkaff country.

XVIII.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

83. There is nothing to add to the information on this subject given in the previous year's report, except that a proposal is now before the Government of India for the erection of a chapel for the Roman Catholic population of Quetta. This is estimated to cost about ₹1,80,000. The Church Missionary Society also obtained a free grant of land in Quetta for the erection of a church.

84. The following ministers of the different denominations served in Quetta during the year:—

Reverend E. J. Warlow, M.A.,—Church of England.
Reverend Father J. Belz., assisted by Reverend Father H. Gerhardi,—Church of Rome.
Reverend James Shaw,—American Presbyterian Church.
Reverend G. I. Stone,—Methodist Episcopal Church.
Reverend H. Gough,—Church Missionary Society.

XIX.—HORSE-BREEDING OPERATIONS.

85. The post of Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Derajat and Baluchistan, was first held by Veterinary Lieutenant H. P. Turnbull, who joined his appointment on the 13th June 1893. Owing to ill-health, Mr. Turnbull was compelled to proceed on leave on medical certificate in October 1893. Veterinary Lieutenant H. M. Maxwell was next appointed, and took over the duties in February 1894 from Colonel G. Gaisford, who held charge temporarily.

86. The 27 Government horse stallions allotted to this Agency at the commencement of the year were distributed as follows:—

	Horse.
Quetta and Pishin	12
Thal Chotiali	10
Kalat	3
Zhob	2

In addition to the above, one donkey and three horse stallions were sent from Jacobabad to Quetta for the summer. During the latter part of the year eight additional horse stallions were allotted to this Agency, bringing the total of horse stallions to 34. A re-allotment was then effected, giving Quetta and Pishin 16, Thal Chotiali 12, Zhob 2, and Kalat 4 horse stallions.

87. In the Quetta and Pishin Districts 786 mares were served during the year, as against 619 in the previous year, and in the Thal Chotiali District 423 mares as against 451 in the previous year. In the Zhob and Kalat Agencies the number of mares covered was considerably less.

88. The number of horses castrated during the year in the Thal Chotiali and Kalat Districts amounted to 110 as against 173 in the previous year. Of these 110, 70 were in the Thal Chotiali District, and 40 in Kalat.

Quetta.

89. The annual horse show and district fair was held at Quetta on the 3rd and 4th October 1893, and proved a great success. The number of horses exhibited at the show during the past three years was:—

1891-92	438
1892-93	626
1893-94	858

90. The chief feature of the show was the large number of northern horses brought in by the Syad dealers of Pishin and others. Besides horses, the following cattle were exhibited :—

Oxen	30
Sheep	19
Goats	16

91. The number of remounts purchased at the show was :—

For Native Cavalry	265
„ Rearing Department	18
„ Levies	21
„ Police	4
TOTAL	308

In addition to the above, 90 horses were purchased by dealers and private individuals.

92. A commission of R2 on each horse sold at the fair was charged, which realised a sum of R796.

93. The total expenditure on the fair amounted to R1,751-8-9.

SIBI.

94. The Sibi Horse Show was held on the 12th February and three following days. The number of animals exhibited during the past three years was :—

1891-92	1,284
1892-93	1,332
1893-94	1,196

95. The chief feature of the show was the excellent quality of the young stock purchased by the Remount Agent, Kurnal. Forty-seven animals were purchased at an average price of R270 each.

96. The total number of remounts purchased at the show was :—

For Native Cavalry	56
„ Rearing Department	47
„ Zhob Levies	18
TOTAL	121

In addition to the above, some 24 horses were purchased by private dealers, and 55 bullocks by the Commissariat Department.

97. The total number of animals purchased was 200, and the aggregate sum paid by purchasers amounted to R38,587.

XX.—POLICE.

98. The following statistics show the strength of the regular police force in Baluchistan :—

DISTRICT OR AGENCY.	Officers.	NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, RANK AND FILE.		TOTAL.
		Mounted.	Foot.	
Quetta-Pishin (including Bolan Pass)	12	62	448	522
Thal Chotiali	8	33	252	293
Zhob	5	35	151	191
Southern Baluchistan	...	...	10	10
TOTAL	25	130	861	1,016

99. The working of the police was not entirely satisfactory during the year.

100. Mr. P. D. Kirkham, the Honorary Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Thal Chotiali District, was transferred during the year to the Central Provinces as Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Mr. E. J. Gleeson succeeding him in the Thal Chotiali District.

XXI.—LAW AND JUSTICE.

101. The following table shows particulars of the civil and criminal work disposed of in Baluchistan during the year 1893-94:—

Designation of Officer.	Original.			Appeal.	
	Civil cases.	Execution of decree.	Criminal cases.	Civil cases.	Criminal cases.
Agent to the Governor-General	...	...	...	49	42
Quetta-Pishin.					
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin	3	10	31	75	32
Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, Pishin.	23	18	82	2	5
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta	73	43	417	40	2
Ditto Pishin	213	75	240	...	...
Cantonment Magistrate, Quetta	404	181	797	...	...
Senior Munsiff, Quetta	188	100	102	...	...
Munsiff, Quetta	2,993	2,075	68	...	...
Native Assistant, Khojak	288	135	78	...	...
Tahsildar, Quetta	17	10	99	...	...
Ditto Pishin	178	72	46	...	...
Naib-Tahsildar, Quetta	27	3	23	...	...
Ditto Pishin	119	13	17	...	...
Thal Chotiali.					
Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali	2	...	7	17	7
Assistant Commissioner and Assistant Political Agent, Thal Chotiali	15	6	6	3	...
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi	26	21	126	55	26
Ditto Duki	36	9	29	2	4
Tahsildar, Sibi	142	125	166	...	...
Ditto Shahrig	75	19	99	...	...
Ditto Duki	10	2	14	...	...
Ditto Barkhan	44	8	42	...	...
Munsiff, Sibi	303	146	27	...	...
Naib Tahsildar, Sibi	229	67	17	...	...
Ditto Shahrig	114	26	31	...	...
Ditto Duki	11	...	5	...	...
Ditto Barkhan	15	3	10	...	...
Ditto Sanjawi	129	11	74	...	...
Ditto Kohlu	4	...	...	...	...
Kalat.					
Political Agent, Kalat	1	...	2	10	3
Native Assistant, Bolan Pass	347	175	217	...	...
Munsiff, Bolan Pass	801	245	20	...	...

Designation of Officer.	Original.			Appeal.	
	Civil cases.	Execution of decree.	Criminal cases.	Civil cases.	Criminal cases.
Zhob.					
Political Agent, Zhob	...	...	...	...	2
Assistant Political Agent, Zhob	1	...	1	3	...
First Extra Assistant Commissioner, Zhob	17	4	15	...	...
Second ditto ditto	27	7	91	...	...
Tahsildar, Upper Zhob	24	7	18	...	...
Ditto Lower Zhob	133	49	12	...	...
Ditto Bori	38	8	18	...	...
Ditto Musakhel	9	...	18	...	...
Naib Tahsildar, Upper Zhob	6	4	14	...	...
Second ditto ditto	1	...	8	...	...
Naib Tahsildar, Lower Zhob	65	15	2	...	...
Second ditto ditto	38	14	...	...	...
Naib Tahsildar, Bori	21	8	6	...	...
Ditto Musakhel	10	1	1	...	...

In addition to the above, 620 miscellaneous revenue and 52 jirga cases were disposed of in the Quetta and Pishin District; 442 miscellaneous revenue, and 1,427 jirga cases in the Zhob Agency; 83 jirga cases in the Kalat Agency; and 254 miscellaneous revenue, and 449 jirga cases in the Thal Chotiali District. Out of the 449 jirga cases in the Thal Chotiali District, 235 were inter-provincial cases between Punjab and Baluchistan, and 3 between Sind and Baluchistan.

XXII.—HEINOUS CRIME.

102. There was a decrease in cases of heinous crime during the year under review.

103. In the Quetta and Pishin District there were eight cases of murder, one of attempt to murder and two of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. Of these the police successfully traced out seven cases, including one in which the accused committed suicide.

104. In the Thal Chotiali District there were five cases of murder, and three of attempt to murder; of these, five cases were traced out by the police.

105. Seven cases of murder are reported from the Kalat Agency: all these were tribal cases, and were decided by the Jirga.

106. In the Zhob District there were three cases of attempted "ghaza," eight cases of murder, nine cases of attempted murder, and four of culpable homicide. Of the eight cases of murder, six were successfully traced out.

XXIII.—EDUCATION.

107. Education is still making rapid strides in the Quetta and Pishin District. During the year under review, the contribution from Provincial Revenues towards education in Quetta was increased from ₹2,400 to ₹3,996 per annum, and the Government of India sanctioned a contribution of ₹1,200 per annum towards primary education in Pishin. This enabled the Political Agent to open two new schools in the Pishin District—one at Chaman and the other at Gulistan.

108. A new school was also opened at Kuchlak, and the Church Missionary Society have opened a Primary School at Quetta, so that there are at

present nine schools in the Quetta and Pishin District with an aggregate attendance of 466. Of these, 141 were local Pathans.

109. A new building was provided for the European school during the year.

110. Mr. F. Haden Cope, M.A., Inspecter of Schools in the Punjab, visited Quetta in the first week of October, and examined the different schools in Quetta. The result was satisfactory.

111. The only school in the Thal Chotiali District is the one at Sibi, at which the average attendance during the year was 82. as against 85 in the previous year.

112. A new school was also opened at Mach in the Bolan Pass, the average attendance at which was ten a day.

XXIV.—LOCAL FUNDS.

113. The following statement shows the Local Funds maintained in the Baluchistan Agency, and their total receipts (with opening balances) and expenditure for the year 1893-94 :—

Fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts in 1893-94.	Total receipts.	Expenditure.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Quetta Municipal . . .	15 543	1,71,041	1,86,584	1,70,652
Sibi Municipal . . .	5,298	34,159	39,458	25,865
Loralai Town Fund . . .	7,706	11,949	19,655	14,222
Pishin Bazar	14,635	63,246	77,882	52,783
Quetta Police	9,517	19,546	29,063	17,385
Thal Chotiali Police . . .	8,694	5,675	14,370	6,399
Zhob Police	5,389	7,418	12,808	7,624
Zhob Levy Corps . .	31,977	84,549	1,16,526	81,000
Local Levy Fine . . .	473	169	643	288
Shahrig Bazar	5,728	26,870	32,599	12,611
Fort Sandeman Bazar .	8,635	55,998	64,634	59,605
Bolan Bazar	21,169	36,523	57,693	26,852

114. A scheme for the drainage of the town of Quetta was commenced during the year; and as the funds at the disposal of the Quetta Municipality were not sufficient to carry the work through at once, the Government of India were asked for a loan of ₹64,000.

XXV.—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

115. A statement showing the outward and inward traffic of Baluchistan carried by rail, during the year 1892-93, will be found at Appendix XI of this report.

It shows the total number of maunds thus carried was—

	Maunds.
Imports	28,94,454
Exports	12,62,874

116. The value of the trade with Afghanistan passing through Chaman during the year under report was—

	₹
Imports	7,81,144
Exports	1,14,558

117. The imports show an increase of ₹4,50,148 when compared with the previous year's figures, which were ₹3,30,996, while the exports show a decrease of ₹3,78,360. The previous year's figures being ₹4,92,918.

118. The value of the trade passing through Samungli and Mian Gandi during the year 1893-94 was as follows:—

		R
Samungli	Imports	2,41,159
	Exports	54,491
Mian Gandi	Imports	2,24,790
	Exports	1,44,611

The above figures show an increase both in the imports and exports of the two stations when compared with the figures of 1892-93, which were:—

		R
Samungli	Imports	2,27,335
	Exports	38,954
Mian Gandi	Imports	1,61,103
	Exports	92,222

XXVI.—VOLUNTEERS.

Baluchistan Volunteer Rifle Corps.

119. Captain A. M. Anscomb was in command of the corps at the commencement of the year under review to the date of Major S. W. Sutton's return from leave to England. Major S. W. Sutton held command for the rest of the year.

120. The corps was inspected by Lieutenant-Colonel F. F. W. Taylor, of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, on the 8th November 1893.

121. The strength of the corps at the close of the year was 87, the percentage of extra efficients was 75·86 and the figure of merit 66·46 as compared with 77·50 and 63·47 of the previous year.

122. The capitation grant earned by the corps was considerably in excess of the previous year's grant.

123. The cost of the Drill Hall constructed for the corps from funds raised by subscription exceeded the amount of subscription by R1,800, and the Government of India were applied to for a grant-in-aid to meet the deficit.

XXVII.—MILITARY.

(*a*) Movements of Troops.

124. On the 11th April 1893 the 4th Bombay Rifles left for Poona, being replaced by the 9th Bombay Infantry, which arrived on the 16th April, and on the 5th May No. 1 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners left for Roorkee, being relieved by No. 4 Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners.

125. No. 16 Company, Western Division Garrison Artillery, left Quetta for Agra on the 5th November 1893, being relieved by No. 24 Company, Southern Division Garrison Artillery, which arrived at Quetta on the 6th November.

126. The 22nd Punjab Infantry arrived at Fort Sandeman on the 27th November, and relieved the 19th Punjab Infantry, which left for Multan on the 9th December.

127. The 5th Bombay Cavalry left Fort Sandeman on the 2nd December 1893, for Jacobabad, being relieved by the Head-Quarters, and three squadrons of the 6th Bombay Cavalry from Quetta, one squadron going to Jacobabad; the 6th Bombay Cavalry being replaced by the 7th Bombay Lancers from Jacobabad.

128. The 16th Bengal Cavalry arrived from Mian Mir on the 15th December 1893 and relieved the 17th Bengal Cavalry, which left for Umballa on the 17th December 1893.

129. No. 6 Bombay Mountain Battery, Native Artillery, arrived from Poona on the 18th December 1893, relieving the Head-Quarters and two sections of the Derajat Mountain Battery, which left for Paniala on the 30th December 1893.

130. In March 1894, the 2nd Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, left Quetta for Ahmednagar, being relieved by the 2nd Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers. In the same month, No. 20 Company, Western Division, Garrison Artillery, left Quetta, being relieved by the No. 7 Company, Southern Division Garrison Artillery.

131. The 5th Bombay Infantry arrived at Quetta on the 25th and 26th March 1894, relieving the 2nd Prince of Wales's Own Grenadiers, which left for Poona on the 28th March 1894.

(*b*) Personnel.

132. Major General Geo. Luck, C.B., held command of the district throughout the year.

(*c*) Bazars in Cantonments.

133. A scheme was started during the year to build shops and open a bazar in the Quetta Cantonment.

XXVIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

(*a*) Distinguished Visitors.

134. His Excellency Lieutenant-General Charles Edward Nairne, C.B., R.A., Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, visited Baluchistan, arriving at Sibi on the 6th March, and at Quetta on the 7th idem. His Excellency left Quetta on the 14th March 1894.

(*b*) Sandeman Memorial Fund.

135. In the previous year's report it was stated that the stained glass window was ordered from Mayner of Munich and London. This was received and erected in the Church at Quetta during the year. The portrait painted by the Hon'ble John Collier, together with a copy by another artist, has also arrived.

It has now been contemplated to place a brass plate in the church.

136. The money subscribed for the Jirga Hall is still insufficient, and pending receipt of further subscriptions and the completion of arrangements for the erection of the Jirga or Consultation Hall, the money has been placed at interest in the Punjab Bank.

(*c*) The Countess of Dufferin Fund for Medical Relief, Baluchistan Branch.

137. The office of Lady President of the Baluchistan Branch of the Fund was held by Lady Browne.

138. The branch dispensary at Sibi was closed on the 30th November 1893, thus leaving only two dispensaries working during the remainder of the year.

139. The number of patients that attended the Lady Sandeman Dispensary at Quetta during the year amounted to 7,703 as against 3,626 in the previous year. The attendance of patients at the two dispensaries during the past three years was—

	1891.	1892.	1893.
Lady Sandeman Dispensary . . .	3,254	3,626	7,703
Khan Bahadur Burjorji Patel Dispensary (indoor cases)	83	95	88

140. The accounts of the Branch Fund were as below :—

	R	
Opening balance	253	
Receipts	2,243	
		2,496
Expenditure	2,173	
Closing balance	323	
		2,496

141. No new dispensaries were opened during the year.

(*d*) CAMEL CONTRACT.

142. The camel contract entered into with Khan Sahib Abdulla Khan, for the Thal Chotiali and Zhob Districts, was not working satisfactorily, and since the death of Khan Bahadur Darya Khan and Khan Sahib Abdulla Khan, the contract for the Zhob Agency has completely failed, while the contract for the Thal Chotiali District has been carried on by Akhtar Khan, a cousin of Khan Sahib Abdulla Khan.

(*e*) DURBAR AT SIBI.

143. The annual Darbar was held at Sibi on the 1st March 1894, and was attended by all the Political Officers of the Agency, as well as by the Chief Civil and Military Officers present at Sibi, and by the usual number of Sardars and native gentlemen.

144. After an interchange of the usual courtesies, Major General Sir J. Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., R.E., rose and thanked the ladies and European Military and Civil Officers present for their attendance and for the support their presence gave the Durbar. He then addressed the native gentlemen and chiefs present, and turning to Sardar Assad Khan, spoke very highly of the services rendered by him to the British Government, extending over a period of 17 to 18 years, and then decorated the Sardar with the ensignia of a K.C.I.E.

At the close of the Darbar, the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, distributed khillats to persons whose services had been commended, and then dismissed the Darbar.

J. BROWNE, *Major-General,*
Agent to the Governor-General and
Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

APPENDIX I.

Annual Report of the Revenue Commissioner's Office for 1893-94.

I.—PERSONNEL.

Mr. H. S. Barnes, I.C.S., held charge of the office of Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan from the commencement of the year till the forenoon of the 8th February 1894, when he proceeded on nine months' furlough, making over charge of his office to Lieutenant (now Captain) A. H. McMahon, C.I.E., who held charge at the close of the year.

Khan Bahadur Kazi Jellaluddin Khan continued to hold the post of Extra Assistant Commissioner throughout the year.

II.—ADDITIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

During the year under report it was prominently brought to notice by the Political Agent, Kalat, that, owing to the opening of the railway line in the Bolan, which fact necessarily increased the judicial work of the Kalat Agency, the appointment of an additional Judicial Officer was a most unavoidable requirement, as the Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in the Pass was the only officer with judicial powers, and he could not possibly cope with the work. Apart from this, the inhabitants of the Bolan petitioned the Political Agent, representing that they were unable, in many instances, to lay their cases before the Native Assistant, owing to his Court being so great a distance away from the place of their abode. It was also urged by the Sub-Divisional Officer of Hirok (Lieutenant Macaulay) that some arrangements should be made whereby the Magistrate of the Pass could decide the cases of the different contractors employed on the railway at Mach, instead of at Rindli (the Head-Quarters of the Native Assistant), as the contractors or others concerned had to attend his Court not only with great difficulty, but also with considerable hindrance to work. The case was accordingly taken up on its merits, and laid before the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, who ruled that the appointment of a Munsiff was necessary. The appointment of a Munsiff in the Bolan was therefore sanctioned, but temporarily for one year only, and it was decided that this appointment should carry pay not exceeding ₹150 per mensem. Pandit Ganga Ram, the Head Clerk of the Kalat Political Agency, was selected for this post, and he was given the following establishment:—

	₹
1 Peshkar	35
1 Nazir	30
4 peons and process-servers at ₹11-8 each	46
TOTAL	111

The total cost of this sanction, aggregating ₹261 per mensem, is charged against the special revenues. This arrangement took effect from the 1st June 1893, and the Political Agent was directed to report before the expiration of the year, that is, before 1st June 1894, whether the circumstances of the Bolan and of the railway works were such as to require the continuance of the appointment for a further period.

Under section 6 (2) of the Baluchistan Civil Justice Law, the Court of the Bolan Munsiff, in the absence of any special orders by the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, will have jurisdiction to try original civil suits of value not exceeding ₹300. The Munsiff was also given 3rd class magisterial powers.

PROVINCIAL ACCOUNTS.

It was mentioned in the report for 1892-93 that up to that year there had been four different provincial contracts in the Baluchistan Agency, *viz.*:—

A.—Special allotment for Police and Levies.
B.—The Zhob Revenues.
C.—The Quetta Revenues.
D.—The grant for the Zhob Levy Corps.

It was also stated that, as the year had only just expired, the figures could not be given with certainty, and the figures furnished were those then available. The accounts have since then been finally closed, and the exact figures for each of these four contracts are detailed below:—

A.—Special Allotment.

	R	a.	p.
Opening balance of year (1892-1893)	26,917	14	6
Government grant	6,44,680	0	0
Receipts in aid of special allotment under XVII—Police	778	12	7
TOTAL	6,72,376	11	1
Expenditure during year (1892-93)—			
Police and Levies	6,55,728	5	4
Closing balance	16,648	5	9
TOTAL	6,72,376	11	1

B.—Zhob Revenues.

	R	a.	p.
Opening balance (1892-93)	52,164	2	4
Receipts	3,34,095	13	1
TOTAL	3,86,259	15	5
Expenditure during year (1892-93)—			
Civil Expenditure	2,21,062	12	10
Public Works Department expenditure	70,078	10	8
Repayment of Government loan (second instalment)	25,000	0	0
Closing balance	70,118	7	11
TOTAL	3,86,259	15	5

C.—Quetta Revenues.

	R	a.	p.
Receipts during year (1892-93)	2,54,631	0	6
Expenditure during year	1,83,642	14	3
Surplus (lapsed to Government)	70,988	2	3

D.—Zhob Levy Corps.

	R	a.	p.
Government grant for corps	2,14,148	12	6
Expenditure	2,28,859	6	11
Excess expenditure during 1892-93	14,710	10	5

Mr. Barnes has commented at length on the figures of the receipts and expenditure in paragraphs 4 and 5 of the report for the past year; and the subsequent alterations in them are so slight that they now call for no further remarks.

Under the terms of the different contracts, the balances of contracts A and B did not lapse, but were allowed to be carried forward for expenditure in the following year. According to the approximate figures already given in the report for 1892-93, these balances, together, amounted to R87,401-0-2, but the actual figures now turn out to have been R86,766-13-8, or R634-2-6 less. It was with this opening balance that the year under report commenced, the details of which are mentioned in the following paragraph.

The working of all these different contracts on different principles, combined with that of keeping different sets of accounts, was somewhat complex; and a new scheme of provincialization of all the revenues in the Agency was proposed by Mr. Barnes on the lines indicated in paragraph 6 of the past year's report. This scheme was accepted by the Government of India with some slight modifications. Under the new arrangement, all the four existing

contracts were consolidated into one, under the title of "Special Revenue and Expenditure." The terms of this new arrangement remained unaltered throughout the year, except that the annual allotment of ₹8,65,000 was increased by ₹600 on the representation of the Local Government to cover the cost of the superintendence of the Quetta Jail. The assignment now stands at ₹8,65,600. The Budget Estimates for 1893-94 were framed and sanctioned by the Government of India for the sums noted below :—

	₹
Opening balance	76,000
Government allotment	8,65,000
Estimated revenues	5,82,120
	15,23,120
Expenditure in Civil Department	14,50,600
„ on Public Works in charge of Public Works Officers	25,000
Repayment of Government loan (second instalment)	25,000
	15,00,600
Closing balance	22,520
TOTAL	15,23,120

There were a few petty alterations in the sanctioned budget for the year, but it is unnecessary to comment on them. It will, however, be seen from the modified figures of the revised estimates which are given in the margin, that the closing balance, which was first estimated at ₹22,520, had to be reduced to ₹11,320 only. The monthly accounts for the 11 months from 1st April 1893 to February 1894 have been verified by the Comptroller of India Treasuries. The accounts for March 1894 have not yet been finally closed, and the figures for this month have been ascertained from the Treasury. These figures are liable to alteration owing to numerous adjustments which the Comptroller of India Treasuries will have to make in his final account after receiving exchange accounts from the several Departmental disbursing officers.

	₹
Opening balance	76,000
Provincial allotment	8,65,600
Estimated revenues	5,82,120
	15,23,720
Expenditure in Civil Department	14,50,200
Expenditure in Public Works Department	37,200
Repayment of Government loan (2nd instalment)	25,000
Closing balance	11,320
	15,23,720

A sum of ₹37,200 was placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department, and ₹47,367 was expended, showing an excess expenditure of ₹10,167. The Examiner of Public Works and Railway Accounts, Baluchistan, explains that of this excess ₹9,370 was spent in repairing the Fort Sandeman Water Works, and ₹797 on other works and repairs. The question of adjusting this excess expenditure against Imperial Funds is now before the Government of India. The Local Administration in the Public Works Department have made allotments from Imperial Funds to cover this expenditure; and if Government accept this as an Imperial charge, the closing balance will have to be increased by ₹9,370.

The approximate figures for 1893-94 as thus worked out are as follows:—

	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.
Opening balance (1893-94)				86,766	13	8
Receipts	6,34,716	9	4			
Government allotment	8,65,600	0	0			
Receipts in Public Works Department	3,777	0	0			
				15,04,093	9	4
TOTAL				15,90,860	7	0
Expenditure in Civil Department	14,23,983	12	8			
„ in Public Works Department	47,366	9	0			
Repayment of Government loan	25,000	0	0			
				14,96,350	5	8
Closing balance				94,510	1	4
TOTAL				15,90,860	7	0

It has previously been noted that the new contract would commence with a balance of R86,766-13-8. The closing balance was estimated to amount to R11,320. From the approximate figures now ascertained, this balance stands at R94,510-1-4 or R83,190-1-4 over the estimated balance, and this difference may perhaps call for some explanation. In the first place the opening balance showed an improvement of R10,766-13-8. The revenue was better by R56,378-9-4, owing to the unprecedented good harvest. The greatest economy was exercised in expenditure, and a saving of R16,049-10-4 was shown at the close of the year. These three items make up the respectable figure of R83,190-1-4 in excess of the estimated closing balance. Attached is a statement showing particulars of the estimate and actuals and the closing balance. While submitting the estimates for 1894-95, in January last, Mr. Barnes revised the estimates for the past financial year, and, under the revised budget, the closing balance was estimated by him at R1,30,000. Had not a large stock of revenue grain remained unsold at the close of the year for want of purchasers, his estimates would not have been too sanguine.

Appendix A.

It was not known how the special contract would work, and at the outset it was hardly expected to make both ends meet. But by strict economy the respectable figure of R94,510-1-4 has been arrived at, as the balance to the credit of the Local Government at the end of the year.

As pointed out above, the Public Works Department spent a sum of R10,167 in excess of the grant, and if Government accept, as Imperial, this extra charge on the Fort Sandeman Water Works, the closing balance will increase by R9,370, and amount to R1,03,880-1-4 or more than a lakh of rupees, which is satisfactory.

IV.—EXCISE.

No change has been made during the past year in the rules issued in 1891-92 regarding the sale of contracts for the manufacture and vend of country spirits, and for regulating the form of licenses for the wholesale and retail vend of imported liquors and spirits.

Rules were framed by the Revenue Commissioner and issued, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, regulating the retail sale of opium; and under sections 11 and 56 of Act XXII of 1881 orders were prescribed governing the grant of licenses for the retail sale of intoxicating drugs in British Baluchistan and the Agency Territories. A copy of these rules are attached as Appendix B.

The sums realized by the sale of these contracts* for 1893-94 are enumerated below:—

* Rum abkari muskarat opium drugs.

	R
1. Quetta District	65 535
2. Peshin	15,430
3. The Bolan, including the Mushkaf Railway line	19,410
4. Thal Chotiali District	31,340
5. Zhob District	5,200
TOTAL	1,36,915

And the fees levied on licenses for the wholesale and retail vend of spirituous and fermented liquors are as follows:—

	R
Quetta-Pishin	3,256
Kalat	265
Thal Chotiali	870
Zhob	150
TOTAL	4,541

The receipts on account of Still Head Duty (duty on fermented liquors) amounted to R395-15-0.

V.—REGISTRATION.

(a) ACT III OF 1877.

The receipts under "X—Registration" during the year 1893-94 were—

	R	a.	p.
Imperial	515	0	0
Provincial	1,110	8	0
TOTAL	1,625	8	0

All the Registrars of this Agency now submit to this office quarterly returns of a simple character, showing the entries, if any, made in their registers.

(*b*) Act VI of 1886.

The Registration Act, VI of 1886, has been working in the Baluchistan Agency throughout the year, and it has not been found necessary to issue any further instructions to the different Registrars and Sub-Registrars than those indicated in paragraph 12 of the Administration Report for 1892-93. In accordance with the executive orders of Government the Baptism and Burial Returns and certified copies of the Marriage Returns are forwarded regularly at the close of every quarter to the Home Department of the Government of India. The originals of the Marriage Returns are filed in the Registrar General's office after the entries have been duly entered in the index.

VI.—POLICE.

The scheme for the re-organization of the Police, mentioned in last year's report as having been discussed with the Deputy Inspectors General of Police at Sibi, was carried out during the year. The transfer of the Loralai Thana to Zhob and of the Barkhan Thana to Thal Chotiali caused further slight modification in the Police Establishment. The changes thus carried out resulted in an increase of fourteen men to the force and an extra monthly expenditure of R97-14-6, which includes an allowance of R10 per month each to four 1st class Sergeants in charge of Thanas—one in Thal Chotiali and three in Zhob. With the exception of ten Policemen with the Political Agent, South-Eastern Baluchistan, the rates of pay of each rank and grade is now the same in all the districts of Baluchistan. The rates of pay now fixed for the different grades are as follows :—

	R		R		R
Assistant District Superintendent, Police * .	250	Inspectors* . . .	150	1st grade Sergeant . .	27
Honorary Assistant District Superintendent, Police .	250	Deputy Inspectors, 1st grade	80	2nd do. do. . .	17
Horse Allowance	+30	Do. do. 2nd do.	60	3rd do. do. . .	14
Duffadar . . .	37	Do. do. 3rd do.	40	1st grade Constable . .	12
				2nd do. do. . .	11
		Sowar, 1st grade . .	31	Sowar, 2nd grade . .	27

* The pay of the Zhob Inspector is R150—250.

The strength of the Police Force in Baluchistan now stands as follows :—

	Assistant District Superintendent, Police.	Honorary Assistant District Superintendent, Police.	Inspectors.	Deputy Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Duffadars.	Sowars.	Total.
Quetta-Peshin	1	1	...	9	78	...	322	6	56	473
Thal Chotiali	...	1	1	6	48	...	204	3	30	293
Zhob	...	...	1	4	39	...	112	3	32	191
Bolan	...	..	...	1	10	...	38	...	...	49
South-Eastern Baluchistan . .	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	...	...	10
Total .	1	2	2	20	175	2	684	12	118	1,016

The monthly cost of the whole force, excluding contingencies, pension charges and travelling expenses, amounts to R18,483-10-8.

The working of the Police has been fair throughout the year, but the progress of the Mushkaf Bolan Railway works has led to a large influx of Peshawari coolies, badmashes and ne'er-do-wells, and has not rendered the task of repressing crime in the Bolan and in the vicinity of Quetta very easy.

VII.—LEVIES.

The Quetta-Peshin Levy Establishment was revised during the past year, resulting in a decrease of R93 per mensem in the expenditure. Certain alterations were also sanctioned by the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan in the Zhob Levy Establishment, with effect from the 1st March 1894. They are as follows :—

Increase—	R
Zhob Kakars	90
Central and Upper Zhob Levies	47
Musakhel Postal service	165
Lowana service	160
Total .	462

Decrease—	₹
Ghilzai service	10
Burgha Sherani service	25
Mandokhel service	55
TOTAL	90

The net increase, which amounts to ₹372 per mensem, or ₹4,464 per annum, is a charge against the Provincial Revenues.

Some changes have been made in the South-Eastern Baluchistan Levy Establishment, but these are of little or no importance.

VIII.—JAILS.

It was found advisable during the past year to revise the Ministerial and Menial Establishments of the Quetta Jail, and the following were the proposals made by the Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin :—

PRESENT SCALE. Designation.	₹ a. p.	PROPOSED SCALE. Designation.	₹ a. p.	Increase. ₹	Decrease. ₹
Daroga	50 0 0	Daroga	50 0 0	...	...
Mohurir	20 0 0	Clerk	35 0 0	15	...
Compounder	15 0 0	Compounder	15 0 0	...	...
Jemadar	16 0 0	Jemadar	14 0 0	...	2
Duffadar	13 0 0	Duffadar	11 0 0	...	2
Head night watchman	16 0 0	Head night watchman	14 0 0	...	2
Six night watchmen, at ₹11 each	66 0 0	Six night watchmen, at ₹9 each	54 0 0	...	12
TOTAL	196 0 0	TOTAL	193 0 0	15	18

It was, however, decided that the present incumbents of the marginally cited appointments should retain their present rates of pay ; but in the event of these appointments being vacated their successors should receive the lesser rates of pay noted below :—

	₹ per mensem.
Jemadar	16
Duffadar	13
Head night watchman	16

	₹ per mensem.
Jemadar	15
Duffadar	12
Head night watchman	15

The six night watchmen were reduced from ₹11 to ₹10 each.

It was urged by the Superintendent of the Jail that great inconvenience was experienced by him owing to the want of an English clerk who could keep the vernacular registers and prepare the jail contingent bills, as well as copy English letters, etc., and the appointment of Mohurir on ₹20 per mensem was accordingly abolished, that of clerk on ₹35 a month being substituted. Thus it will be seen that this revision resulted in an increase of ₹9 per mensem or ₹108 yearly, and was carried into effect from the 1st August 1893.

Rules were drawn up by the Inspector General of Jails in Baluchistan for the payment of ₹5 per cent. commission to the Quetta Jail Establishment out of the receipts derived from convict labour. The order, a copy of which is annexed as Appendix C, having been approved by the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, was issued and took effect from the 1st April 1893.

IX.—TACCAVI ADVANCES.

At the commencement of the year 1893-94, the amount of the Taccavi advances outstanding in the Baluchistan Agency was ₹91,176-8-0. During the year advances were made to the extent of ₹36,510 ; and the recoveries effected amounted to ₹17,812. At the close of the year therefore the total sum outstanding aggregated ₹1,09,874-8-0.

The following statement shows the details of this amount by districts :—

DISTRICT.	Amount outstanding on 1st April 1893. ₹ a. p.	Advances made during year. ₹ a. p.	TOTAL. ₹ a. p.	Recoveries made during year. ₹ a. p.	Balance outstanding at close of year. ₹ a. p.
Zhob	14,134 0 0	5,650 0 0	19,784 0 0	3,029 8 0	16,754 8 0
Quetta and Pishin	59,530 0 0	25,060 0 0	84,590 0 0	12,495 0 0	72,095 0 0
Thal Chotiali	17,512 8 0	5,800 0 0	23,312 8 0	2,287 8 0	21,025 0 0
TOTAL	91,176 8 0	36,510 0 0	1,27,686 8 0	17,812 0 0	1,09,874 8 0

It has not been found necessary to issue any further instructions to the several Political Agents relative to the grant of these advances; but it is satisfactory to note that the instalments due are paid up with great promptitude.

LOCAL FUNDS.

Below is given a statement which shows the opening balance, the receipts and expenditure of the year 1893-94 and the closing balance of the twelve Local Funds in Baluchistan :—

Name of Fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts during the year.	Total receipts.	Expenditure during the year.	Closing balance.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Sibi Municipal Fund	5,298 12 10	34,159 15 9	39,458 12 7	25,865 14 3	13,592 14 4
Quetta Municipal Fund	15,543 3 11	1,71,041 11 2	1,86,584 15 1	1,70,652 8 2	15,932 6 11
Loralai Town Fund	7,706 1 7	11,949 14 1	19,655, 15 8	14,222 3 9	5,433 11 11
Pishin Bazar Fund	14,635 3 1	63,246 15 9	77,882 2 10	52,783 3 8	25,098 15 2
Quetta Police Fund	9,517 8 2	19,546 2 11	29,063 11 1	17,385 14 7	11,677 12 6
Thal Chotiali Police Fund	8,694 6 11	5,675 12 5	14,370 3 4	6,399 5 10	7,970 13 6
Zhob Police Fund	5,389 11 1	7,418 6 3	12,808 1 4	7,624 3 6	5,183 13 10
Zhob Levy Corps Fund	31,977 5 7	84,549 1 11	1,16,526 7 6	81,000 13 8	35,525 9 10
Local Levy Fine Fund	473 11 6	169 13 3	643 8 9	288 8 3	355 0 6
Sharigh Bazar Fund	5,728 7 3	26,870 14 0	32,599 5 3	12,611 11 6	19,987 9 9
Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund	8,635 14 8	55,998 5 9	64,634 4 5	59,605 6 0	5,028 14 5
Bolan Bazar Fund	21,169 15 7	36,523 9 0	57,693 8 7	26,852 3 10	30,841 4 9

Under the orders of the Government of India the Bolan Bazar Fund has been constituted an excluded Local Fund and banks with the Treasury, with effect from the beginning of the year 1894-95. The Local Levy Fine Funds till exists but it will very shortly be closed.

The budgets of all these Funds are examined and sanctioned by the Revenue Commissioner as usual, and copies of the annual accounts are sent by him to the Comptroller of India Treasuries as heretofore.

XI.—EDUCATION.

A grant of ₹1,200 per annum was sanctioned by the Government of India in the Foreign Department letter No. 1317 E., dated the 19th June 1893, towards the advancement of primary education in Pishin, There are now three schools in the Pishin Division *viz.*, at Pishin, at Kushdil Khan, and at Gulistan, and the strength and pay of the establishment of these schools is as follows :—

Pishin.

	₹ Per mensem.
Head Teacher	40
Assistant do.	25
Peon	12
Contingencies	10
TOTAL	87

Khushdil Khan.

1 Teacher	30
Contingencies	5
TOTAL	35

Gulistan.

Same as Khushdil Khan	35
TOTAL	35
GRAND TOTAL	157

or ₹1,884* per annum. Besides the above, a school costing the same as Kushdil Khan and Gulistan, has been established at Kuchlak (near Quetta); but the cost of this is defrayed from Provincial Revenues.

* The difference, ₹1,884—1,200-684, is debited to the Pishin Bazar Fund.

During the past year the contribution towards the up-keep of the Municipal Anglo-Vernacular School at Quetta, commonly called the "Sandeman School," was increased under the orders of the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, from ₹2,400* to ₹3,996 per annum, owing to the increased demand for education. This additional expenditure of ₹133 per mensem, or ₹1,596 per annum, was provided for by a corresponding reduction in the Provincial grant of ₹37,590 under "45.—Civil Works under Civil Officers."

* Originally sanctioned by the Foreign Department in their letter No. 167 E., dated the 21st January 1890.

On the 23rd of April 1893, a Committee assembled at the Sandeman School to discuss the advisability of enhancing the fees. The Committee were of opinion that the Punjab rates could not be adopted in their entirety in Quetta, as in the Punjab scholarships were given to the students in the Middle Department, whereas in the Quetta school no such scholarships exist.

A statement is attached as Appendix D shewing the fees levied in the Punjab and the rates it was proposed to adopt here. The proposals mentioned in column 5 of the statement met with the approbation of the Revenue Commissioner, and were carried into effect from the 1st June 1893.

It was brought to the notice of the Revenue Commissioner, by the Political Agent, Kalat, that the want of a primary school at Mach, in the Bolan Pass, for the education of the children of the Panchayat of that place, was sadly felt; and it was suggested by the Political Agent that an establishment at a monthly cost not exceeding ₹50, as noted in the margin, would be ample to meet present requirements. The case was carefully considered by the Revenue Commissioner, and sanction was accorded to the above expenditure, with effect from the 1st of August 1893, payable from the Bolan Bazar Fund.

	₹
1 Teacher	40
Contingencies	10
TOTAL	50

XII.—MUNICIPAL LIBRARIES.

A proposition was made in December 1892 by the Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta and Pishin, that the monthly contribution of ₹20 from the Quetta Municipality towards the Sandeman Library should be raised to ₹30 per mensem. Much correspondence ensued on this subject, and it was finally agreed that, as the members of the Library pay octroi and other municipal taxes, they have a legitimate claim upon the Municipal Funds for assistance in matters of this kind. The proposal was therefore approved, and brought into force with effect from the 1st April 1893, provided, and on the understanding that the rates of subscription were increased so as to yield a similar amount, that is to say, the Municipality might reasonably give an annual grant equal to the sum realized by subscription up to a maximum not exceeding ₹30 a month. Provision was made in the Municipal Budget accordingly.

During the past year the Municipal contribution of ₹5 per mensem to the Library at Sibi was also increased, with effect from the 1st April 1893, to ₹15 per mensem. This increased expenditure was met from the provision of ₹1,000 sanctioned on account of repairs to buildings in the Budget of the Sibi Municipality for 1893-94. It may also be stated that a sum of ₹400 was granted for the purpose of building a new Library, and this amount was paid from savings effected by the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi, out of the sum of ₹2,200 sanctioned under new works in the Budget Estimates of the Sibi Municipality for 1892-93.

XIII.—TRADE RETURNS.

During the past year the value of the Chaman exports and imports were as under:—

	₹	a.	p.
Exports	1,14,558	0	0
Imports	7,81,144	6	2

Comparing these figures with those given in the Administration Report for 1892-93, it will be seen that there is an enormous decrease in the value of the exports, which is chiefly due to the restrictions placed by the Afghan authorities upon all imports into their country. It will also be noticed that there is a considerable increase in the value of imports.

The exports and imports registered at Samungli and Mian Gandi during the year under review are as noted below:—

	Imports. ₹	a.	p.	Exports. ₹	a.	p.
Samungli	2,41,159	0	0	54,491	0	0
Mian Gundi	2,24,790	8	0	1,44,611	12	0
TOTAL	4,65,949	8	0	1,99,102	12	0

The total of the figures of these two posts for 1892-93 were—

Imports.	Exports.
₹	₹
3,88,438	1,35,176

It will be observed that there is a considerable increase both in imports and exports.

The above represents the trade carried on in the Kalat Territory, Seistan and Gurmsel.

Apart from the foregoing it may be said that during the past year about 3,400 camels besides some donkeys and horses passed through the Bolan carrying about 20,000 maunds of merchandise.

XIV.—SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS.

Settlement work has been proceeding throughout the year in the Quetta District, and latterly a commencement was made in Pishin.

Quetta was divided into six *tappahs* or circles, and these again sub-divided into 52 *mouzas* or villages, and 246 *mahals*. Of these, all the villages and *mahals* have been mapped and registers, etc., prepared, with the exception of one village. The *muafi* applications for three of the *tappahs* have been sent up to the Local Government with the Revenue Commissioner's recommendations, and orders have been passed by the Local Government, though these orders have not yet been promulgated to the people.

The settlement staff under Khan Bahadur Kazi Jellaluddin have been working well and economically, a total saving of some ₹4,000 having been effected in the allotment for the work.

It is to be noted that the severity of the winter, and the fact that many of the Brahui land-holders migrate to the low lands during this season, tends to prevent as rapid progress in the settlement as could be desired.

XV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The following miscellaneous matters were also dealt with by the Revenue Commissioner's Office during the year:—

I.—Orders regarding the grant of leave to Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars.
II.—Orders regarding the grant of leave to Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors of Police.
III.—Orders regarding the grant of leave to the members of the Subordinate Office and Tahsil Establishments.
IV.—The revision of certain establishments in the Quetta and Pishin District.
V.—Revision of the Quetta and Pishin Public Works.
VI.—Re-organization of the Subordinate Office and Tahsil Establishments in the Thal Chotiali Agency.
VII.—Increase to the office establishment of the Native Assistant in the Bolan Pass.
VIII.—Acquisition of certain land at Khost by the Railway authorities.
IX.—Settlement of certain points pertaining to railway land between Spintangi and Gundakinduff.
X.—Transfer of the station and Cantonment of Loralai and the village of Pathankote from the Thal Chotiali Agency to the jurisdiction of the Political Agent, Zhob,
XI.—Matters connected with forests in Baluchistan.
XII.—Several other minor matters which need not be mentioned.

The numbers of the official correspondence during the year 1893-94 were as follows:—

Receipts	3,128
Issues	2,661

It will be noticed that the letters received in, and issued from, this office have increased in number during the year under report, but, as has been explained in the Administration Reports for previous years, the Revenue Commissioner's Office, in many matters, corresponds unofficially only with the office of the Agent to the Governor-General. Many unofficial references are also made by this office to the Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta and Pishin, and all the monthly accounts of the several Agencies are disposed of in unofficial communications with the Quetta Treasury.

I. MACIVOR, *Major*,
Offg. Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

Appendix A.

Statement showing the estimated and actual Receipts and Expenditure of the "Special Revenue and Expenditure" for the year 1893-94.

	Estimates for 1893-94,		Actuals for 1893-94,		Total.	Figures better by
	Original.	Revised.	Figures for 11 months to February 1894 as verified by Comptroller, India Treasuries.	Figures for March 1894.		
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Opening balance on 1st April 1893.	76,000 0 0	76,000 0 0	.....	.....	86,766 13 8	10,766 13 8
RECEIPTS.						
Revenue	5,82,120 0 0	5,82,120 0 0	4,60,140 13 3	1,74,575 12 1	.....	.....
Government allotment .	8,65,000 0 0	8,65,000 0 0	.....	8,65,600 0 0	15,04,093 9 4	56,373 9 4
		600 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Receipts in Public Works Department.	.....	.....	.....	3,777 0 0	.....	.....
Total Receipts .	14,47,120 0 0	14,47,720 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL .	15,23,120 0 0	15,23,720 0 0	.....	.....	15,90,860 7 0	.....
EXPENDITURE.						
Expenditure in Civil Department, including Public Works under Civil officers	14,50,600 0 0	14,50,200 0 0	12,59,637 3 3	1,64,346 9 5	.....	.....
Expenditure in Public Works Department.	25,000 0 0	37,200 0 0	.....	47,366 9 0	.....	.....
Repayment of Government loan.	25,000 0 0	25,000 0 0	.....	25,000 0 0	.....	.....
Total expenditure .	15,00,600 0 0	15,12,400 0 0	.....	.....	14,96,350 5 8	16,049 10 4
Closing balance . .	22,520 0 0	11,320 0 0	.....	.....	94,510 1 4	83,190 1 4
TOTAL .	15,23,120 0 0	15,23,720 0 0	.....	.....	15,90,860 7 0	.....

I. MACIVOR, *Major*,
Offg. Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

Appendix B.

RULES.

With the previous sanction of the Local Government the Revenue Commissioner is pleased to issue the following circular orders regarding the Retail sale of Opium, and under Sections 11 and 56 of Act XXII of 1881 to prescribe the following Rules regarding the grant of Licenses and Farms for the retail sale of intoxicating Drugs in British Baluchistan and the Agency territories:—

I.—OPIUM.

I. Under Rules 16 and 17 of the Rules under the Opium Act applicable to British Baluchistan and the Agency territories, contracts for the exclusive right to sell, by retail, Opium, Poppy heads, and the preparations of Opium known as Chandu and Madak, shall be sold by auction before the commencement of the Official year, and shall be granted ordinarily for one year only.

II. Each Deputy Commissioner and Political Agent shall arrange to auction for the official year the contract for his own district. Ordinarily there should be one contract for each district, but where the revenues of a district are partly "Special" and partly "Imperial," as in Quetta and Pishin, separate contracts should be granted for the Special and Imperial areas respectively.

Thus there should be separate contracts for—

(*a*) the Quetta District;
(*b*) the Bolan;
(*c*) the Pishin District;
(*d*) the Thal-Chotiali District;
(*e*) the Zhob District;
(*f*) the Sanjawi and Barkhan Tahsils.

III. The contracts for the exclusive right to sell, by retail, Opium and its preparation including Poppy heads, shall always be sold separately from the contract for the sale of intoxicating Hemp Drugs.

IV. Contracts for the exclusive right to sell, by retail, Opium and its preparations including Poppy heads, shall be in the Form A annexed to these Rules.

V. Auction sales of these contracts should be held not later than the first week in March in each year, and each Deputy Commissioner and Political Agent will report at once to the Revenue Commissioner for sanction, the highest bids made at the auctions. The Revenue Commissioner is not bound to accept the higest bid or any bid, and may, if he thinks necessary, order a fresh sale.

VI. When any bid is accepted by the Revenue Commissioner, the contractor whose bid is accepted shall be required to deposit with the Deputy Commissioner and Political Agent a sum equal to one-tenth of the whole amount bid, and the contract in Form A as prescribed by Rule IV shall then be given to him. If the licensed contractor fails to carry out the terms of his contract, the sum deposited under this rule shall, with the previous sanction of the Revenue Commissioner, be forfeited to Government, and the contract shall be re-sold for the remainder of the year. The first contractor will be held responsible for any loss which the re-sale of the contract may occasion to Government. Otherwise the advance deposited will be adjusted against the sum due for the two last months of the year.

VII. The special attention of Deputy Commissioners and Political Agents is called to the orders of Government contained in the Resolutions of the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 4033 of 25th September 1891 and No. 2559 of 17th June 1892, and it should be borne in mind—

(*a*) that the number and localities of the shops at which Opium and its preparations may be sold must be specified in the contract;
(*b*) that no new shops in excess of the number so specified may be opened by the contractor during the term of his contract without the special permission of the Deputy Commissioner and Political Agent;
(*c*) that the number of licensed shops specified in the contract at which opium may be sold should be reduced as low as possible;
(*d*) that the consumption of Opium in any form on the premises of licensed shops is altogether prohibited.

II.—INTOXICATING DRUGS.

VIII. Contracts for the exclusive right to sell by retail the intoxicating Drugs, Ganja, Bhang and Charas, shall be put up to auction before the commencement of each official year.

IX. Deputy Commissioners and Political Agents are responsible for the annual sale of these contracts for their own districts. Separate contracts shall be given for each of the areas mentioned in Rule II, and the sales shall be held not later than the first week of March in each year.

X. The provisions of Rules V and VI regarding the sale of Opium contracts apply also to the auction of the contracts for the sale of intoxicating drugs.

XI. Contracts for the retail sale of intoxicating drugs shall be in the Form B attached to these Rules.

XII. The provisions of Rule 20 of the Rules under the Opium Act applicable to British Baluchistan and the Agency territories in regard to the disposal of Opium in the possession of an out-going contractor at the expiry of his contract, shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply equally

to the disposal ofintoxicating Drugs in the possession of an out-going drug contractor at the expiry of his contract.

XIII. The importation into British Baluchistan and the Agency territories by a licensed contractor of intoxicating Drugs, brought from British India by rail, is permitted subject to the conditions *mutatis mutandis* specified in Rules 11 to 13 of the Rules under the Opium Act.

XIV. The contract (Form B) given to licensed contractors is for retail sale only, as defined in section 3 (K) of the Excise Act of 1881. The whole sale vend of intoxicating drugs (Ganja, Bhang and Charas) is absolutely prohibited, unless it is made by one licensed contractor to another under the special orders of the Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner.

XV. If the Hemp Plant is cultivated anywhere within the area to which a contract given under these Rules applies, the licensed contractor may apply to the Deputy Commissioner and Political Agent for the attachment of the produce of the crop and for its sale to him by the cultivator at a fair price to be fixed by the Deputy Commissioner and Political Agent. On receipt of such an application the Deputy Commissioner and Political Agent shall order such attachment and sale accordingly.

III.—GENERAL.

XVI. Every licensed contractor for the retail sale of Opium and Poppy heads, and every licensed contractor for the retail sale of intoxicating Drugs shall furnish to the Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner half-yearly a return of the import and sales of Opium and poppy heads and a return of the import and sales of intoxicating Drugs in the forms given below. On receipt of these returns the Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner will forward copies to the Revenue Commissioner.

I.

Return of the Import and Sales of Opium and Poppy Heads in the District of for the half-year ending

Description.	In stock at beginning of half-year.	Imported during the half-year.		Total.	Sold during the half-year.	In stock at close of half-year.
		From British India.	From Afghanistan or Kalat.			
Opium						
Chandu						
Madak						
Poppy heads						

II.

Return of the Import and Sales of Intoxicating Drugs in the District of for the half-year ending

Description.	In stock at beginning of half-year.	Imported during the half-year.		Total.	Sold during the half-year.	In stock at close of half-year.
		From British India.	From Afghanistan or Kalat.			
Ganja						
Charas						
Bhang						

QUETTA;
The 14th July 1893.

H. S. BARNES,
Revenue Commissioner.

FORM A.

Form of lease of the monopoly of the retail sale of Opium and Poppy heads in the District for the year

In consideration of the monthly payments hereinafter specified, the monopoly of the retail sale of Opium and Poppy heads as defined in the Rules under the Opium Act (1 of 1878) applicable to British Baluchistan and the Agency territories (hereinafter described as the Opium Rules) for the District is granted to (hereinafter called the Farmer) for the period of one year from the (subject to the following conditions, the infraction of any one of which shall involve forfeiture of the lease.

I The farmer shall pay to Government in each year the sum of ₹ in the following monthly instalments:—

For April	₹	For May	₹
„ June	„	„ July	„
„ August	„	„ September	„
„ October	„	„ November	„
„ December	„	„ January	„
„ February	„	„ March	„

The tenth part of the sum payable for the whole year shall be deposited in advance by way of security and shall be credited in adjustment of the last two months' instalments. The instalment due for each of the other months shall be paid before the commencement of the month for which it is due.

II. No Opium or Poppy heads shall be sold by the farmer, or by any vendor subordinate to him, except at shops duly authorised by the Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner of the District, the number and locality of which are specified in the Schedule hereto annexed.

No shops in excess of the number specified in the Schedule at the time this lease is granted shall be opened during the period of the lease without the special permission of the Deputy Commissioner and Political Agent.

III. A signboard shall be fixed at the door of every shop authorised by their contract with the name of the vendor and the designation "Licensed Vendor of Opium and Poppy heads." Every such shop and the shop accounts shall be open to inspection by the excise officer at any hour. No such shop shall be open nor shall sales be made therein before sunrise or after o'clock P.M.

IV. No Opium or Poppy heads in any form shall be consumed in or on the premises of the shops covered by this lease.

V. No sub-letting of this lease without the sanction, in writing of the Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner previously obtained, shall be permitted.

VI. All vendors subordinate to the farmer, shall be licensed by him, and shall be considered to be his agents, and he will be held responsible for the due fulfilment by them, of all the conditions of this license.

VII. Any breach of the Opium Act or Rules by the farmer, or by a vendor subordinate to the farmer, shall be held to be an infraction of this lease. In the event of any infraction of this lease the Deputy Commissioner and Political Agent may either close or remove the shop where the infraction takes place, and no compensation shall be claimable by the farmer or his subordinate vendor on account of such closure or removal, or the Deputy Commissioner and Political Agent may, with the previous sanction of the Revenue Commissioner, cancel this lease and no compensation shall be claimable by the farmer or his subordinate vendors on account of such cancellation.

VIII. The farmer shall be entitled to the assistance of Government servants in the detection and apprehension of offenders against the Opium Act or Rules.

IX. The farmer may supply himself and the licensed vendors subordinate to him with Opium and Poppy heads in any manner and from any source provided for in the Opium Rules.

X. The Opium and Poppy heads offered for sale by the farmer, or by licensed vendors subordinate to him, shall be of good quality and free from adulteration.

XI. No Opium or Poppy heads shall be supplied to European soldiers or Non-Commissioned Officers whether with their Regiments or on staff or Civil employ, except with the permission of a Medical Officer, and no Opium or Poppy heads shall be supplied to any insane person or to children.

XII. The farmer shall be bound to furnish such returns of sales of Opium and Poppy heads made by himself or by his subordinate vendors as the Revenue Authorities may direct.

He shall also furnish returns of the amount of Opium and Poppy heads imported into British Baluchistan or the Agency territories by himself or his agents.

XIII. This lease is granted subject to the conditions contained in the published Rules under the Opium Act, which are applicable to British Baluchistan and the Agency territories.

Signature of Deputy Commissioner and Political Agent.

Signature of Contractor.

Date

SCHEDULE.

Schedule shewing the number and locality of the licensed shops authorised for the year 189 .

District.	Locality of shop.	No. of shops in each locality.

FORM B.

Form of lease for the monopoly of the retail sale of Intoxicating Drugs (Ganja, Bhang and Charas) in the District of for the year .

In consideration of the monthly payments hereinafter specified, the monopoly of the sale of intoxicating Drugs made from the Hemp Plant (Ganja, Bhang and Charas) for the District of , is granted to (hereinafter called the Farmer) for the period of one year from the subject to the following conditions :—

I. The farmer shall pay to Government the sum of ℟. in the following monthly instalments :—

For April	℟	For May	℟
„ June	„	„ July	„
„ August	„	„ September	„
„ October	„	„ November	„
„ December	„	„ January	„
„ February	„	„ March	„

II. A sum equivalent to one-tenth part of the sum payable for the whole year shall be deposited in advance by way of security, and shall be credited in adjustment of the last two months' instalments. The instalment due for each of the other months shall be paid before the commencement of the month for which it is due.

III. The farmer is at liberty to obtain Drugs from any quarter he thinks proper, provided the Excise Laws and Rules are not infringed, and provided he obtains the Drugs under passes issued in accordance with the Excise Rules.

IV. No drugs shall be sold by the farmer or by any vendor subordinate to him, except at shops duly authorised by the Revenue Authorities, the number and location of which are specified in the Schedule hereto annexed. No shops in excess of the number specified in the Schedule at the time of granting this lease, shall be opened during the period of the lease, without the special permission of the Deputy Commissioner and Political Agent.

V. A sign board shall be fixed at the door of every authorised shop with the name of the vendor and the designation "Licensed Vendor of Ganja, Charas and Bhang." Every such shop and the shop accounts shall be open to inspection by the excise officer at any hour.

VI. No authorised shop shall be open nor shall sales be made therein before sunrise, or after P. M. All gaming and disorderly conduct shall be prevented therein.

VII. No sub-letting of this lease is permitted.

VIII. In the event of the farmer failing to carry out the terms of this lease, the money deposited as security shall be forfeited to Government.

IX. All vendors subordinate to the farmer, shall be considered to be his agents, and he is held responsible for the due fulfilment by them of all the conditions of this lease.

X. This contract is given subject to all the provisions of the Excise Rule prescribed by the Chief Revenue Authority under Act XXII of 1881. Any breach of the Excise Laws'

or Rules by the farmer or his subordinate vendors, shall be held to be an infraction of this lease. In the event of any infraction of this lease, the Deputy Commissioner or Political Agent may close or remove the shop where the infraction takes place, and no compensation shall be payable to the farmer or his agents in respect of such closing or removal; or, the Deputy Commissioner and Political Agent may, with the previous sanction of the Revenue Commissioner, cancel this lease, and no compensation shall be claimable by the farmer or his agent in respect of such cancellation.

XI. The drugs supplied by the farmer should always be of good quality and free from adulteration.

XII. The farmer and the vendors subordinate to him, shall be at liberty to sell drugs at such prices as they think proper, without any interference on the part of Government.

XIII. No drugs shall be supplied to European soldiers or Non-Commissioned Officers, whether with their Regiments or on Staff, or Civil employ.

XIV. No drugs shall be sold under this contract on credit.

XV. No drugs shall be supplied to any insane person or to children.

XVI. The farmer is bound to furnish returns of the sale and import of drugs, at such period, and in such forms, as the Revenue Authorities may from time to time direct.

Signature of Deputy Commissioner.

SCHEDULE.

District.	Locality of shop.	No. of shops in each locality.

Appendix C.

Order by the Revenue Commissioner and Inspector General of Jails in Baluchistan, No. 513, dated 5th May 1893.

The Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner is pleased, under the provisions of paragraph 810 of th Punjab Jail Manual, to apportion five per cent. of the receipts derived from convict labour in the Quetta District to the Quetta Jail Establishment, and to prescribe the following rules :—

I. The sanctioned rates of commission are :—

(*a*) Five per cent. on the value of all convict labour employed on public buildings belonging to Government or local bodies, whether the work consists of original construction or repairs, except that no commission is allowed on the value of convict labour employed on the *ordinary annual repairs of jail buildings.*

II. The receipts are :—

(*a*) Cash paid into the treasury.

(*b*) Transfer credits adjusted in the Office of the Comptroller of India Treasuries.

III. The commission on the value of convict labour will be drawn half-yearly on a separate bill.

IV. At the close of the half-year the Superintendent of the Jail will submit to the Inspector General's Office a bill showing—

i (*a*) Total sum credited into the treasury during the six months ;

(*b*) value of convict labour employed during the month, and adjusted by transfer credits in the Office of the Comptroller of India Treasuries.

ii. Five per cent. thereon, after deducting value of tools and plant.

V. This bill, after verification by the Treasury as to (i) (*a*), and by the Comptroller of India Treasuries as regards (i) (*b*) will be countersigned by the Inspector General and returned to the Superintendent to present at the Treasury for payment.

VI. The bill should be headed in red ink "Special Expenditure."

VII. The Superintendent of the Jail will attach to the bill sent under Rule IV a distribution list for the Inspector General's sanction, showing how the commission to be drawn is to be distributed. This list, after approval, will be returned with the bill when it is countersigned.

H. S. BARNES,

Revenue Commissioner and Inspector General of Jails in Baluchistan.

Appendix D.

Statement showing the fees levied in schools in the Punjab and the rates which is proposed to adopt in the Quetta-Sandeman School.

Class.	Grade.	Punjab scale.	Present scale in Quetta.	Proposed scale.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
V.—Upper class	I. Grade, monthly, income R500 and above.	8 0 0	.....	6 0 0
	II. Grade, monthly, income R200	6 0 0	.....	4 0 0
	III. Grade, monthly, income R100 and below.	3 0 0	2 10 0	2 12 0
IV.—Upper class.	I. Grade	7 0 0	.....	5 8 0
	II. „	5 0 0	.....	3 8 0
	III. „	2 8 0	2 4 0	2 6 0
III.—Middle.	I. „	7 0 0	.....	5 0 0
	II. „	5 0 0	.....	3 0 0
	III. „	2 8 0	2 4 0	2 4 0
II.—Middle.	I. „	6 0 0	.....	4 0 0
	II. „	4 0 0	.....	2 8 0
	III. „	2 0 0	1 12 0	1 12 0
I.—Middle	I. „	4 8 0	.....	3 0 0
	II. „	3 0 0	.....	1 12 0
	III. „	1 8 0	1 6 0	1 6 0
V.—Primary.	I. „	3 0 0	.....	2 0 0
	II. „	2 0 0	.....	1 8 0
	III. „	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 12 0
IV.—Primary.	I. „	2 4 0	.....	1 8 0
	II. „	1 8 0	.....	1 4 0
	III. „	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 10 0
III.—Primary.	I. „	1 4 0	.....	0 12 0
	II. „	0 12 0	.....	0 8 0
	III. „	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
II.—Primary.	I. „	0 12 0	.....	0 8 0
	II. „	0 8 0	.....	0 6 0
	III. „	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 4 0
I.—Primary.	I. „	0 6 0	.....	.....
	II. „	0 4 0	.....	.....
	III. „	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0

S. HARCOURT KING,

Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner.

APPENDIX II.

Administration Report of the Quetta-Pishin District for the year 1893-94.

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.

1. Lieutenant-Colonel G. Gaisford, I.S.C., held charge of the District throughout the year.

Captain Kemball was transferred to the Thal Chotiali District and Lieutenant (now Captain) A. F. Bruce assumed charge of the office of Assistant Political Agent, Quetta, Assistant Commissioner Pishin, and District Superintendent of Police on the 17th April 1893. He was on privilege leave during the month of January 1894, and the work was carried on by Captain Anscomb, Treasury Officer, Quetta, in addition to his own duties.

Mr. W. A. Ingle, Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Quetta, retired from the service on the 25th April 1893. The Government of India decided, in the Foreign Department letter No. 235G., dated the 10th February 1893, that the appointments of Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner and the Treasury Officer, Quetta, should be brought into the regular gradation list of Baluchistan Extra Assistant Commissioners. Mr. S. H. King succeeded Mr. Ingle. During Mr. King's absence on privilege leave from 2nd November to 21st December 1893, the charge of the office of Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta, was held by Munshi Aziz-ud-din Khan, Attaché.

Mr. Smith was in charge of the Quetta Treasury from the 24th April to the 11th May 1893, when he was relieved by Captain Anscomb, Superintendent of the Agent to the Governor General's Office, who was appointed an Extra Assistant Commissioner and posted as Treasury Officer.

Kazi Imam-ud-din, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin, was transferred to the Zhob District, and Maulvi Abdul Rahim assumed charge of the Peshin Sub-division on the 21st January 1894.

Sheikh Abdul Rahman, Native Assistant, Chaman, was deputed to Loralai on the 6th January, and was posted as Extra Assistant Commissioner there from the 16th February 1894. Mir Shams Shah, Sharishtedar in the Office of the Revenue Commissioner, Baluchistan, was appointed as Officiating Native Assistant, Chaman.

Lala Hari Ram, Tehsildar of Pishin, was transferred to Barkhan Tahsil, and his place was taken by Munshi Amar Sing, Tehsildar, on the 22nd January 1894.

REVENUE AND CROPS.

2. The land revenue in Pishin and Quetta was collected during the year under review in accordance with the orders passed during 1892-93. Batai was abolished in Killa Abdulla, and a fixed assessment of R526 was substituted.

A new set of rules was sanctioned by the Revenue Commissioner for the collection of grazing tax. The rates of the tax were considerably reduced, as the following comparative table will show :—

	New rates. R a. p.	Old rates. R a. p.
Male camels	0 8 0	1 0 0
Female „	1 0 0	1 8 0
Buffaloes	0 8 0	0 12 0
Cattle	0 6 0	0 8 0
Donkeys	0 4 0	0 4 0
Sheep and goats	0 1 0	0 1 0

A grazing tax was, for the first time, levied from the villages in Sarlath.

The rains during the year were abundant and timely, and the crops were in consequence good. There was an extensive *khush kaba* (rain) cultivation.

SPECIAL REVENUES (QUETTA).

3. The total collections of land revenue in cash and kind amounted to R51,489-3-9 details of which are given in Statement A. The actual receipts under this head, during the year 1892-93, were R79,050-6-10, including R5,300-15-0, on account of arrears of the preceding year. The estimate for the year under report was R71,000. Thus the actual collections for 1893-94 would show a deficit either compared with the estimates of the same year or the actual receipts of 1892-93. A reference to Statement A would, however, show that this deficit is oply nominal, as grain of the estimated value of R22,000 was in

stock at the close of the year. It could not be disposed of, as reasonable prices were not offered for it.

The following figures would show that, as far as the collections in kind go, the results of the year under report are very satisfactory :—

	Maundage collected during 1892-93.			Maundage collected during 1893-94.		
	M.	*s.*	*c.*	*M.*	*s.*	*c.*
Wheat	9,752	23	11	12,205	35	8
Barley	1,044	38	12	2,301	1	0
Bhoosa	7,652	37	0	13,530	10	0

A sum of R2,463-7-5 was collected in the Bolan Pass.

Rupees 2,277-1-3 were paid out of the contingent grant as Lumbardari allowances.

4. The Quetta Revenue Provincial Contract ended on the 31st March 1893. The Government of India in the Foreign Department letter No. 146C., dated the 24th November 1892, sanctioned a Provincial Contract for the Agency for a period of four years, beginning with 1893-94.

5. Statement B shows the receipts and expenditure for 1893-94 of the "Special Revenue and Expenditure." The total receipts amounted to R2,32,049-14-2 against the estimate of R2,48,864, showing a decrease of R16,814-1-10. This deficit would not have appeared had the grain and bhoosa in stock, valued at R22,000, been sold. The receipts under head "IV.—Stamps" show an increase of R8,532-11-0. The revenue under "V.—Excise" shows a deficit of R10,089-10-3. The contracts for Abkari, rum, opium and other drugs were sold for far lesser sums than those estimated. The reason for this deficit is that the contractors for the year 1892-93 suffered a heavy loss.

6. The total expenditure for the year 1893-94 amounted to R4,13,610-10-9, of which the following items, formerly paid from the "Special Allotment" or Imperial Revenues, may be deducted :—

	R	*a.*	*p.*
XV.—Post Office	1,899	0	0
XX.—Police	1,21,939	5	4
(After deducting R1,680 paid from Quetta Revenues.)			
25 Political—			
Pay of Political Agent	10,877	8	1
„ Establishment	10,316	14	9
Travelling Allowances	1,345	4	10
Contingencies	2,130	15	10
Levies (Pishin)	74,877	11	0
TOTAL	2,23,386	11	10

Thus the expenditure, which is chargeable against the Quetta Revenues, is R1,90,223-14-11. The receipts, excluding R11,404 paid by the Quetta Municipality towards the cost of the Police, amount to R2,20,645-14-2. The result is therefore very satisfactory.

PISHIN REVENUES.

7. The land revenue collected in kind and cash in the Pishin District is shown in Statement C. The estimate for 1893-94 was, under this head, R64,000, whilst the actual receipts amounted to R95,469-6-11, showing an increase of R31,469-6-11. The receipts during 1892-93 were R65,274-11-10. The increase chiefly falls under "Collections in kind" which amounted to R58,778-13-11 in 1893-94 against R29,093-1-7 in 1892-93. There were good and timely spring rains, and the *khush kaba* crops were excellent. The grazing tax receipts, notwithstanding a radical reduction in the rates, show an increase of R2,471-2-0. The Pishin tahsil officials used special efforts in collecting the grazing tax from nomads.

8. Imperial receipts under all heads for the year 1893-94 are shown in Statement D which has been verified by the Treasury Officer, Quetta. The actual collections during the year amounted to R1,27,328-9-0, showing an increase of R20,248-9-0 over the estimates.

IRRIGATION REVENUE.

9. During the year 1892-93, the revenue on account of irrigation works was assessed at the following rates :—

Shebo Canal (except Shadezais)	¼ of produce.
Khusdil Khan Bund	„ „
Zar Karez	⅛ „

No change was made during the year under report with regard to the Shadezai village and Zar Karez. The Revenue Commissioner decided that, from the 1st April 1893 all lands under the Shebo Canal and Khusdil Khan Bund should be assessed at the rate of one-third of the produce.

	₹ a.p.
* Shebo Canal	13,119-15-6
Khushdil Khan Bund . . .	35,733-2-4
Zar Karez	82-15-3

The total revenue collected by the Tahsil Establishment during 1893-94, amounted to ₹48,936-1-1* against ₹31,427-10-5 realized in 1892-93.

A sum of ₹3,074-2-9 was paid on account of Lumbardari allowances and wages of caretakers, and ₹45,861-14-4 were credited to the Public Works Department.

The Zar Karez was almost dry when the rabi showings commenced, and hence there is a large deficit in its receipts.

10. A sum of ₹25,060, detailed in Statement E, was given to the zemindars of the district as taccavi advances, on substantial security. The following important works were undertaken by the zemindars:—

(*i*) Karez at old Bazar by Abdul Aziz Khan Batezai.

(*ii*) A Karez at Dabrai, about 16 miles from Gulistan, by Bismilla Ghilzai.

(*iii*) Karez at Khanzai by Malik Rahman and others.

(*iv*) A Bund on the Lora by Malik Kamran and others of Segi.

A sum of ₹13,921-4-0 was recovered in part payment of taccavi advances and interest. The details of this are given in Statement F.

HEALTH AND SANITATION.

11. There have been no epidemics in the district during the year under review. A few cases of small-pox occurred in the villages near Gulistan.

In Quetta a drainage scheme, estimated at ₹65,000, was prepared under the orders of the Superintending Engineer, Military Works Department. Application was made to the Government of India for a loan of ₹55,000. A portion of the scheme was carried out during 1893-94, at a cost of ₹10,000.

Almost all the surface wells in the town were closed, and hydrants erected at convenient places in the lanes. Water pipes have been laid to several private residences. The Conservancy Establishment was placed under the immediate orders of the Civil Surgeon, who undertook to supervise their work.

JUDICIAL.

12. Statement G attached to the report shows the Civil and Criminal work done by each Court during 1893-94. The total number of cases disposed of was 10,037, against 11,873 in 1892-93. The decrease in the numbers, however, does not mean decrease in the work, as minute legal details have now to be attended to.

The number of Civil suits disposed of during the year under report was 7,378, of which, as usual, the greater portion was decided by the Munsiff of Quetta, Pandit Nand Lall. Two thousand and thirty-nine Criminal, and 620 Miscellaneous Revenue cases were also decided. The number of cases decided by Jirga was 52, details of which are embodied in Statement H.

POLICE.

13. The result of Police operations in the detection and prosecution of crime are enumerated in Statement I. The total number of cognizable cases for the period under review, which are admitted to have occurred, is 1,078 against 1,781 admitted last year, showing a decrease of 703. This decrease reflects creditably on the Police and shows that they have been working well and zealously.

14. With effect from the 1st February 1894, the pay of first grade Sowars was reduced from ₹33 to ₹31 per mensem.

Statement J shows the distribution of the Police on the 31st March 1894. Out of total strength of 529 men, 209 men were employed in offices, thanas and out-posts; 115 on the Railway line; 91 on miscellaneous guards; 65 in the lines.

Statement K gives the distribution of the Police force according to castes. The number of local Pathans and Baluchis shows an increase of 16.

15. Statement L shows the receipts and expenditure of the Excluded Police Local Fund for 1893-94.

16. The cost of the Police during 1893-94 amounted to ₹1,23,619-5-4, the whole of which was charged against "Special Expenditure."

17. The office of the District Superintendent of Police was held by Captain Kemball up to the 16th April 1893, and by Captain Bruce from the 17th April to the close of the year. The District Superintendent of Police speaks highly of Khan Bahadur Ahmed Yar Khan, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, who, he says, is an invaluable Assistant. Mr. Beaty, Honorary Assistant District Superintendent of Police, is a willing, painstaking and capable officer, and has been of much service in all work connected with the Police.

During the year under review, one Sergeant, Leela Ram, was sent to the Philour Police Training School, who passed the examination with credit.

TRIBAL LEVIES.

18. To ensure order in Kakar Toba and to effectually protect the Kafila road to Ghazni, a Levy post was established at Sabara, about 50 miles from Pishin. The strength of the Levy post at Barshore (Toba) was augmented, and the men composing it were directed to occupy Sabara during the summer months, returning to Barshore for the winter.

19. Levies were largely employed in the district in the protection of crops and collection of revenue. No Mushriffs (eare-takers) were employed in Peshin, and their duty was performed by the Levies. The Levies investigated 13 cases in the Pishin Sub-division.

The detachment of native infantry was withdrawn from the Killa Abdulla Fort on the 4th October 1893, and the Fort was occupied by Police and Levies.

QUETTA JAIL.

20. The number of prisoners in the Quetta Jail on the 31st March 1893 was 45. Two hundred and eighty-two convicts were admitted, and 288 released or transferred during 1893-94 as shewn in Statement M. The number in jail on the 31st March 1894 was 39. Seventy-four prisoners were sent from the Quetta to the Sikharpur Jail.

21. The average daily number of prisoners, as per Statement N, was 63·06 against 73·21 in 1892-93. The latter number, however, included under-trial prisoners, which have been omitted from the returns now submitted.

The average cost of maintenance per man per annum was R50-3-5 against R57-9-0 during 1892-93. The receipts from jail labour amounted to 2,059-8-10 in 1893-94 against R1,127-1-7 during the preceding year. Prison labour was largely employed by the Public Works Department.

REGISTRATION.

22. During 1893-94, 407 documents were registered by Sub-Registrars in the district against 376 registered during 1892-93. The receipts during the period under review amounted to R1,089-8-0.

LOCAL FUNDS.

23. The Municipal administration of Quetta was taken over by Mr. S. H. King on his assumption, on the 25th April 1893, of the office of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta. Statement O attached to the report shows the receipts of, and expenditure from, the Quetta Municipal Fund during 1893-94. The net receipts, after deducting the loan obtained from Thal Chotiali funds and sale-proceeds of land, etc., during 1892-93, were R1,68,876-13-11. The income for 1893-94, which was R1,71,041-11-2, compares favourably with the actual revenue of 1892-93.

The total income from octroi and other taxes, during 1893-94, amounted to R1,20,973-11-8, which, on a population of 16,967, gives an incidence of R7-2-1 per head.

The total expenditure amounted to R1,70,652-8-2, which includes a sum of R42,924-2-8 paid to the Cantonment authorities on account of a moiety of the net octroi receipts.

The year closed with a balance of R15,932-6-11 to the credit of the fund.

24. The balance to the credit of the Pishin Sadar and District Bazar Fund, on the 1st April 1893, was R14,635-3-1. The net receipts of the fund, after deducting R30,839-15-6 on account of deposits and advances, during 1893-94, were R32,387-0-3. The total expenditure, excluding a sum of R27,671-3-0 paid on account of deposits, etc., amounted to R25,112-0-8. The balance on the 31st March 1894 was R25,098-15-2. Details are given in Statement P.

25. In Statement Q are shown the receipts of, and expenditure from, all the Excluded Local funds in the district. The balance to the credit of these funds, on 31st March 1893, R39,695-15-2. The receipts during 1893-94 amounted to R2,53,834-13-10 and expen-

diture to R2,40,821-10-5, leaving a balance of R52,709-2-7 on the 31st March 1894, which is made up of the following items :—

	R	a.	p.
(i) Quetta Municipal Fund	15,932	6	11
(ii) Pishin Sadar and District Bazar Fund	25,098	15	2
(iii) Quetta-Pishin Police Local Fund	11,677	12	6

EXCISE AND STAMPS.

26. New rules regulating the sale of opium and other drugs were issued by the Revenue Commissioner. Under these, the consumption of opium and its preparations on premises was prohibited. The excise revenue of the Quetta District, including Bolan, amounted to R88,760-5-9 in 1893-94 against R1,03,485-0-9 during the preceeding year. The receipts under this head in Pishin during 1893-94 were R15,886 against R24,514 in 1892-93.

This fall in the revenue is due to the loss suffered by the contractors during 1892-93, and the location of Pathan, instead of Bombay Regiments in the district.

STAMPS.

27. The receipts from Court-fee and general stamps were as under :—

	1892-93.			1893-94.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Quetta	58,202	0	0	65,932	11	0
Pishin	9,151	10	0	7,327	0	0

The receipts in Quetta show a steady increase, whereas those of Pishin show a tendency to decrease. The cause of this decrease in Pishin has been briefly explained in the eighth paragraph of this report.

FORESTS.

28. The following areas have been created "State Forests" under the British Baluchistan Forest Regulations of 1890 :—

(*a*) The Mari Chak Forest of 1,830 acres, situated in the Takatu Range.

(*b*) The catchment area of the Quetta water-supply comprising 3,640 acres, which has been added to the Zarghun State Forest.

An area of acres 500-0-7 has been acquired under the Khushdil Khan Bund and handed over to the Forest Department, but it has not yet been declared a "State Forest."

The Forest Department realized R9,219 on account of royalty on firewood.

EDUCATION.

29. Statement R shows the number of schools in the district, the number and castes of the children under instruction, the receipts and expenditure connected with them.

30. The Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan sanctioned, from 1st April 1893, the enhancement of the contribution paid from the Provincial Revenues towards education in Quetta, from R2,400 to R3,996 per annum. The pay of the establishment of the Sandeman (Boys) School was revised ; three new teachers were appointed and the school was raised permanently to the "High Department."

Four boys went up for the Entrance Examination of the Punjab University and all were successful.

Nine boys appeared in the Middle School Examination held in January 1894, and all of them passed. The number of boys in the Sandeman High School on 31st March 1894 was 222 against 207 on the same date of the preceding year. It is satisfactory to note that the number of local Pathans has risen from 22 to 46.

Shaikh Fazal Ilahi, Head Master of the school, went to Palampur on transfer in May 1893, and his place in Quetta was taken by Munshi Gulab Singh. Fazal Ilahi did very good work as Head Master and the excellent condition the school was in when he left, was due mainly to his exertions.

31. Mr. F. Haden Cope, M.A., Inspector of Schools, visited Quetta in the last week of October 1893. The results of the examinations held by him were satisfactory. He brought prominently to notice the want of a suitable boarding-house. The proposal met with the Agent to the Governor-General's warm approval, who promised a contribution of R200 towards the cost of the building and R5 per mensem as stipends for Pathan boys.

Prizes were distributed to the boys by General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., R.E., on the 30th October 1893.

32. The number of girls in the Lady Sandeman Girls' School on 31st March 1894 was 51 against 47 on the same date in the preceding year. The school was inspected by Mr. Cope in October 1893, and prizes were distributed to the successful pupils by Lady Browne on the 28th idem. She very kindly awarded a scholarship of R4 per mensem to the girl who obtained highest marks in the examination.

33. A new building was provided for the European school at Quetta, towards the cost of which the Quetta Municipality contributed R750 and the Provincial Revenues R1,500. The number of pupils on the 31st March 1894 was 35.

34. A new school was opened at Kuchlak in August 1893. The number on the rolls at the close of the year was 25.

35. The Government of India sanctioned, with effect from the 1st December 1893, a contribution of R1,200 per annum towards education in Pishin. There were two schools last year—one in Peshin and the other at Khushdil Khan—maintained from the local funds. With the aid received from Government, primary schools were established in March 1894 at Gulistan and Chaman. The number of boys in the Pishin, Khushdil Khan, Gulistan and Chaman schools on 31st March 1894 was 102.

The Church Missionary Society opened a primary school at Quetta in January 1894. The number of pupils in this school is 31.

36. The total number of pupils in all schools was 466 which included 141 local Pathans. The receipts amounted to R14,196-2-6, of which R4,163 were contributed by the Imperial and Provincial Revenues, R5,766-12-2 by local funds, and R4,266-10-0 were raised by tuition fees and private subscriptions. The total cost amounted to R14,027-1-10, which gives an incidence of R30-1-7 per student per annum.

HORSE-BREEDING DEPARTMENT.

37. Veterinary Lieutenant H. P. Turnbull was appointed to the Civil Veterinary Department and posted as Superintendent in Baluchistan and Derajat. He proceeded on leave in October 1893, and his work was carried on by the Deputy Commissioner, Quetta, until the middle of February 1894, when Veterinary Lieutenant Maxwell joined the Agency.

Twenty-six horses and one donkey stallion were employed in the district during 1893-94. They covered 786 mares. Out of the 26 horse stallions, five worked in the district for less than a month, and covered 15 mares. The remaining 22 stallions covered 771 mares, which gives an average of 35 per stallion. It must be borne in mind that all these horses are employed during the winter in other districts in the Agency.

38. The annual Horse Fair and Agricultural Show was held at Quetta on the 3rd and 4th October 1893. The total number of animals of all classes exhibited was 924 against 697 exhibited in the fair of 1892. One hundred and eighty-two remounts were purchased by the Remount and Rearing Departments, Cavalry Regiments and Police. The native dealers from the Punjab purchased 216 animals, most of which were probably sold to the Native Cavalry in India.

Kazi Muzafar Khan, Tehsildar of Quetta, and Iskan Khan, an influential zemindar and trader of Pishin, attended the course of technical instruction held at the Civil Veterinary Department Farm at Babugarh during the Christmas week of 1893.

EXTERNAL LAND TRADE.

39. The following exports and imports were registered by the Trade Moharirs during 1893-94:—

	Imports. R	a.	p.	Exports. R	a.	p.
From Afganistan—						
Chaman	7,81,144	6	2	1,14,558	0	0
From Southern Baluchistan and Persia—						
Samungli	2,41,159	0	0	54,491	0	0
Mian Ghundi	2,24,790	8	0	1,44,611	12	0
TOTAL	12,47,093	14	2	3,13,660	12	0

The imports during 1892-93 amounted to R7,19,434-13-5 and exports to R6,28,094-14-1. The diminution in exports is in the trade with Kandahar registered at Chaman.

BORDER AFFAIRS.

40. The Levies continued to occupy the Sarakaruna and Dobandi posts in Achakzai Toba. A chowki was built at Dobandi.

In May 1893 the Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan decided that land revenue and grazing tax should be levied from the Achakzais. The maliks, however, volunteered to pay a lump sum of ₹5,100. This the Agent to the Governor-General agreed to.

The expenditure in Toba amounted to ₹3,208-0-1.

Though the revenue realized does not amount to much, yet the introduction of this light assessment has brought the Achakzais in close contact with us, and they have begun, for the first time, to realize that they are British subjects.

41. The Afghan officials of Kadnai continued to harass the British subjects near Chaman, their main object in doing so was to acquire sole rights over the Bogra Sirki Tilerai water. The Spirwan Miralzais who live near Kandahar sold $3\frac{3}{119}$ shares of their water to the Afghan authorities for a sum of ₹1,700 (Kandahari coin.)

42. On the 21st May 1893 Khan Mahomed Khan, an Afghan official, came to the Miralzai village and wanted to establish a post on the Sirki Tilerai Karez. He was informed that pending the settlement of the boundary, he could not be permitted to reside at Sirki Tilerai, and he therefore withdrew. On the 8th July 1893 Mahomed Akram Khan, Hakim of Kadnai, accompanied by Sultan Ali Khan, Hakim of Takhta-Pul, made another effort to establish a post at Sirki Tilerai, but he was not permitted to do so.

Abdul Hamid Khan Tajik, a Surveyor in His Highness the Amir's employ, paid a visit to Achakzai Toba, evidently with the object of preparing a map of the country showing the position of our levy posts at Sarakaruna and Dobandi.

His Highness the Amir's post at Lashkar Dhand, which consisted of 20 khassadars, was augmented by 25 men in July 1893.

During 1893-94, nine sepoys deserted from the regiment stationed at Chaman and carried away with them fourteen rifles.

CHAMAN WATER-SUPPLY.

43. Chaman is still very scantily supplied with water. On mobilization not a drop of water will, I understand, be available for the bazar. I trust that the Bogra Tilerai water to which His Highness the Amir has relinquished his claim, may be brought down.

It will make Chaman a habitable place, and enable lucerne and vegetables to be grown. Both of these will be invaluable in war time, and are sorely needed now.

GENERAL REMARKS.

44. Captain Bruce was in charge of the Quetta Sub-division and Shora-rud throughout the year. The revenue collections have been very satisfactorily made by him. He was also in charge of the Police which are now a smart body of men, and I think compare favourably with the usual Indian Police. His judicial work has been carefully done, and he has afforded me much valuable assistance.

Mr. King has been in charge of the Municipality in addition to his work as Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Captain Anscomb, Baluchistan Volunteers, has had charge of the Treasury and has also been senior Munsiff. Both the above officers have worked assiduously throughout the year.

The Pishin revenues show a considerable increase, although prices have ruled lower than has been known before, and Kazi Imam-ud-din deserves special credit for this and for the way he managed the Sub-division. He was transferred to Zhob in January 1894 after completing the revenue work for the year.

He was relieved by Maulvi Abdul Rahim.

Shaikh Abdul Rahman was Native Assistant at Chaman, and had charge of Toba. He very successfully managed that somewhat difficult country, and collected revenue from the Achakzais for the first time on record. He did this without a single mishap.

He was promoted in January last to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner in Zhob, and was relieved by Mir Shams Shah, a very promising official.

Pandit Nand Lall as Munsiff of Quetta has done an immense amount of judicial work during the year, and has done it satisfactorily.

Kazi Muzafar Khan, the Tehsildar of Quetta, is an excellent man with great energy.

Harri Ram, the Tehsildar of Pishin, worked well and was transferred to Barkhan in January. He has been relieved by Munshi Amar Singh.

Lalla Jamait Rai has been my head clerk throughout the year, and has rendered me great assistance. He is as assiduous and energetic as ever.

G. GAISFORD, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

A.

Return of Land Revenue collections in kind and in cash realised in the Quetta Sub-division for the year 1893-94.

Description.	Maunds collected.	Rate at which sold per maund.	Cash realised.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
I.—Collection in kind—	Mds. Srs. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
1. Wheat	12 0 0	3 4 0	39 0 0	.....	Total collections in kind were the following :—
	1,386 18 4	3 2 0	4,332 10 11	.....	
	102 21 0	2 12 0	281 15 1	.....	
	16 32 0	2 8 0	42 0 0	.....	Mds. S. C.
	83 28 0	1 14 3	158 4 0	.....	1. Wheat . 12,205 35 8
2. Barley	60 0 0	2 10 0	157 8 0	.....	2. Barley . 2,301 1 0
	69 14 8	2 8 0	173 6 6	.....	3. Oates . 24 14 14
	868 30 8	2 6 0	2,063 5 0	.....	4. Bhusa . 13,530 10 0
	3 30 4	1 14 0	7 0 9	.....	
	9 0 0	1 12 0	15 12 0	.....	Quantities shown in column 2 have been sold and the remaining quantities were in hand on the 1st April, 1894.
	1,064 15 0	1 10 0	1,729 10 2	.....	
3. Oats	6 14 14	3 8 0	22 4 10	.....	
	6 13 0	2 0 0	12 10 5	.....	
4. Bhoosa	11,045 11 0	0 10 0	6,903 4 9	15,938 12 5	
Total	14,734 28 6	.....	15,938 12 5	15,938 12 5	
II.—Collections in cash—					
1. Crops cut green	.....	.....	70 0 10	.....	
2. Palezat	.....	.....	4,942 0 0	.....	
3. Gardens and orchards	.....	.....	1,487 7 2	.....	
4. Water mills	.....	.....	1,760 4 0	.....	
5. Fixed assessment	.....	.....	650 0 0	.....	
6. Lucerne	.....	.....	9,443 10 4	.....	
7. Jawari	.....	.....	4,644 10 3	.....	
8. Vegetables	.....	.....	1,573 0 10	.....	
9. Peas, etc.	.....	.....	56 1 10	.....	
10. Abiana fees	.....	.....	346 8 0	.....	
11. Fines under I.—Land Revenue	.....	.....	74 0 0	.....	
12. Miscellaneous	.....	.....	1,391 5 7	.....	
13. Royalty on coal	.....	.....	75 0 0	.....	
Total	.....	.....	26,514 0 10	26,514 0 10	
III. Grazing tax	.....	.....	5,382 6 0	.....	
IV. Arrears of previous years	.....	.....	1,190 9 1	.....	
V. Land revenue realized in the Bolan Pass.	.....	.....	2,463 7 5	9,036 6 6	
Grand Total	14,743 28 6	.....	51,489 3 9	51,489 3 9	

Details by Tahsil.

Description.	Quetta.	Bolan.	Total.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1. Collections in kind	15,938 12 5	.....	15,938 12 5
2. Do. in cash	26,514 0 10	2,463 7 5	28,977 8 3
3. Grazing tax	5,382 6 0	.....	5,382 6 0
4. Arrears	1,190 9 1	.....	1,190 9 1
Total	29,025 12 4	2,463 7 5	51,489 3 9

Detail of net revenue credited.

Total collections in cash as per column 5.	Lombardari allowance paid.	Net revenue credited in Treasury.
R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
51,489 3 9	1,129 6 0*	50,359 13 9

* This sum was paid to Kasis under Revenue Commissioner's orders on account of price of a piece of land. Rupees 2,277-1-3 paid on account of Lumbardari allowance have been drawn from contingent grant.

G GAISFORD, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

B.

Account of the Quetta Special Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1893-94.

Heads of Receipt.	Actuals of 1892-93.	Budget Estimate of 1893-94.	Actuals of 1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
ARREARS—	5,300 15 0	...	1,190 9 1	1,190 9 1	...
I.—Land Revenue { Ordinary Revenue.	68,360 4 10	67,000 0 0	43,711 14 8	...	23,288 1 4
I.—Land Revenue { Miscellaneous	5,389 3 0	4,000 0 0	5,457 6 0	1,457 6 0	...
Total	79,050 6 10	71,000 0 0	50,359 13 9	2,647 15 1	23,288 1 4
III.—Salt—					
Excise duty on Salt	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Stamps—					
Sale of General Stamps	...	...	...	...	...
One anna stamps for receipts and cheques.	3,426 0 0	3,300 0 0	3,361 0 0	61 0 0	...
Bills of exchange or hundies	1,985 6 0	1,500 0 0	1,427 0 0	...	73 0 0
Other general stamps	8,976 8 0	7,500 0 0	11,485 10 0	3,985 10 0	...
Sale of Court-fee stamps	43,466 10 0	45,000 0 0	49,432 3 0	4,432 3 0	...
Fines and penalties	347 8 0	100 0 0	226 14 0	126 14 0	...
Total	58,202 0 0	57,400 0 0	65,932 11 0	8,605 11 0	73 0 0
V.—Excise—					
License fees	3,031 0 0	2,600 0 0	3,396 0 0	796 0 0	...
Distillery fees	86,595 0 0	70,000 0 0	62,360 0 0	...	7,640 0 0
Farm of other drugs	13,610 0 0	26,000 0 0	13,910 0 0	...	12,090 0 0
Fines, fees, and confiscations	24 6 9	...	23 6 9	23 6 9	...
Opium license fees	...	...	8,675 0 0	8,675 0 0	...
Still-head duty	224 10 0	250 0 0	395 15 0	145 15 0	...
Total	1,03,485 0 9	98,850 0 0	88,760 5 9	9,640 5 9	19,730 0 0

Heads of Expenditure.	Actuals of 1892-93.	Budget Estimate of 1893-94.	Actuals of 1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks—					
Revenue Refunds—					
1. Stamps	1,063 8 0	1,500 0 0	1,007 12 0	...	492 4 0
2. Excise	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,063 8 0	1,500 0 0	1,007 12 0	...	492 4 0
2.—Assignments and compensations—					
Quit-rent to the Khan of Kalat	25,000 0 0	25,000 0 0	25,000 0 0	...	...
3.—Land Revenue—					
1. Pay of Tahsildars, Naib Tahsildars, Clerks and others.	7,963 14 5	8,100 0 0	8,477 7 2	377 7 2	...
2. Pay of Clerks and other charges for survey and settlement work, including travelling allowance.	8,355 0 0	13,000 0 0	12,779 15 11	...	220 0 1
3. Other Miscellaneous Charges	1,846 9 4	1,200 0 0	1,439 12 3	239 12 3	...
4. Karawas and Mushriffs	2,820 2 0	3,500 0 0	422 14 5	...	3,077 1 7
5. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...
6. Lumbardari allowance	2,283 9 4	3,550 0 0	2,277 1 3	...	1,272 14 9
7. Travelling allowance to Officers and Establishment.	538 8 6	300 0 0	771 11 0	471 11 0	...
8. Pay of Revenue Commissioner's Establishment.	3,572 7 5	7,776 0 0	4,634 13 2	...	3,141 2 10
Total	27,330 3 0	37,426 0 0	30,803 11 2	1,088 14 5	7,711 3 3
6.—Stamps—					
1. Charges for the sale of general stamps (discount).	422 11 0	450 0 0	394 14 0	...	55 2 0
2. Charges on sale of Court-fee stamps (discount).	537 8 9	600 0 0	625 0 9	25 0 9	...
Total	960 3 9	1,050 0 0	1,019 14 9	25 0 9	55 2 0
12.—Registration—					
Remuneration to Sub-Registrars	109 4 0	200 0 0	37 8 0	...	162 8 0
Remuneration to Copyists	87 4 0	130 0 0	103 6 0	...	26 10 0
Contingencies	169 2 0	250 0 0	288 4 6	38 4 6	...
Total	365 10 0	580 0 0	429 2 6	38 4 6	189 2 0
15.—Post Office—					
Pay and travelling expenses of establishments.	...	1,920 0 0	1,899 0 0	...	21 0 0
Contingencies	...	300 0 0	...	...	300 0 0
Total	...	2,220 0 0	1,899 0 0	...	321 0 0

Account of the Quetta Special Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1893-94—continued.

Heads of Receipts.	Actuals of 1892-93.	Budget Estimate of 1893-94.	Actuals of 1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
X.—Registration—					
Fees for registering documents	663 8 0	800 0 0	744 8 0	...	55 8 0
Fees for copies of registered documents.	174 0 0	260 0 0	204 0 0	...	56 0 0
Miscellaneous . . .	29 0 0	...	64 0 0	64 0 0	...
Total .	866 8 0	1,060 0 0	1,012 8 0	64 0 0	111 8 0
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—					
Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property.	910 12 5	150 0 0	678 14 10	528 14 10	...
Court fees realised in cash .	...	...	...	...	...
General fees, fines, and forfeitures.	9,673 13 9	6,500 0 0	8,226 9 4	1,726 9 4	...
Miscellaneous . . .	23 0 0	50 0 0	9 12 0	...	40 4 0
Total .	10,607 10 2	6,700 0 0	8,915 4 2	2,255 8 2	40 4 0
XVIB.—Law and Justice—Jails—					
Hire of convicts . . .	1,127 1 7	1,500 0 0	2,059 8 10	559 0	...
XVII.—Police—					
Police supplied to railway .	...	...	...	...	...
Contribution for police supplied	...	11,404 0 0	11,404 0 0	...	...
Cash receipts under the Arms Act.	...	...	73 8 0	73 8 0	...
Fees, fines, and forfeitures (cattle pound receipts).	481 14 9	300 0 0	407 8 8	107 8 8	...

Heads of Expenditure.	Actuals of 1892-93.	Budget Estimate of 1893-94.	Actuals of 1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—					
Civil and Sessions Courts.					
1. Salaries of Gazetted Officers (Munsiff).	2,501 9 10	2,400 0 0	3,401 9 9	1,001 9 9	...
2. Salaries of establishment . .	2,616 5 2	2,628 0 0	3,452 14 0	824 14 0	...
3. Do. process-serving establishment.	1,057 4 6	1,038 0 0	1,032 13 4	...	5 2 8
4. Miscellaneous contigencies . .	1,172 7 9	800 0 0	798 9 9	...	1 6 3
5. Travelling allowances of officers .	...	...	82 2 0	82 2 0	...
Criminal Courts.					
1. Salaries of Gazetted Officers (E. A. C. and N. A.)	14,031 8 7	14,400 0 0	10,333 5 4	...	4,066 10 8
2. Salaries of establishment . .	6,142 8 9	6,090 0 0	6,114 10 3	24 10 3	...
3. Allowance to Cantonment Magistrate	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	...	...
4. Travelling allowance to officers .	2,130 0 0	2,160 0 0	1,245 0 0	...	915 0 0
5. Do. Do. to establishment.	464 15 6	600 0 0	483 0 0	...	117 0 0
6. Contingencies	3,512 13 9	2,900 0 0	4,216 12 7	1,316 12 7	...
7. Refunds of Judicial fines . .	28 8 0	100 0 0	188 1 5	88 1 5	...
Total .	34,858 1 10	34,316 0 0	32,548 14 5	3,338 2 0	5,105 3 7
19B.—Law and Justice—Jails—					
1. District Jail Establishment . .	1,652 12 1	4,728 0 0	3,134 12 9	...	1,593 3 3
2. Supplies and services . . .	2,867 7 0	6,900 0 0	4,433 5 2	...	2,466 10 10
3. Hospital charges	...	300 0 0	91 7 5	...	208 8 7
4. Miscellaneous contingencies . .	328 9 4	1,000 0 0	666 5 4	...	333 10 8
5. Lock-ups contingencies . . .	497 4 1	1,200 0 0	738 13 8	...	461 2 4
6. Allowance to Superintendent of Jail, Quetta.	...	...	600 0 0	600 0 0	...
Total .	5,346 0 6	14,128 0 0	9,664 12 4	600 0 0	5,063 3 8
20.—Police—					
1. Pay of Assistant District Superintendent.	...	1,07,564 0 0	3,073 8 9	...	3,571 7 8
2. Police Force	1,656 0 0		97,206 15 7		
3. Clerks and servants . . .	...		3,472 0 0		
4. Allowance to Hospital Assistants .	...		240 0 0		
5. Compensation for dearness of provision.	...		...		
6. Travelling allowances . . .	...	3,360 0 0	3,673 3 0	313 3 0	...
7. Cost of clothing and equipment .	...	5,578 0 0	5,578 0 0	...	...
8. Purchase of hand-cuffs and repair of arms.	...	100 0 0	26 11 0	...	73 5 0
9. Arms, accoutrements and belts .	...	1,830 0 0	1,788 8 0	...	41 8 0
10. Rewards	...	700 0 0	55 0 0	...	645 0 0
11. Contingencies	...	8,110 0 0	7,898 1 4	...	211 14 8
12. Cattle-pound contingencies . .	24 0 0	20 0 0	24 0 0	4 0 0	...
13. Good-conduct stripe allowances .	...	...	583 5 8	583 5 8	...
Total .	1,680 0 0	1,27,262 0 0	1,23,619 5 4	900 8 8	4,543 3 4
22.—Education—					
Grant-in-aid to Quetta Anglo-vernacular school.	2,400 0 0	3,900 0 0	5,363 0 0	1,463 0 0	...

Micellaneous	...	...	2 10 0	2 10 0	...
TOTAL	481 14 9	11,704 0 0	11,887 10 8	183 10 8	...
XXV.—MISCELLANEOUS—					
Receipts from staging bungalows.	655 6 5	600 0 0	120 0 0	...	480 0 0
Sale proceeds of old stores and materials.	145 8 0	...	...	...	...
Micellaneous fees, fines, and forfeitures.	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	...
Arboriculture	...	...	...	...	...
Other items	...	50 0	...	...	50 0 0
TOTAL	800 14 5	650 0 0	122 0 0	2 0 0	530 0 0
XXII.—CIVIL WORKS—IN CHARGE OF CIVIL OFFICERS—					
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...
Other items	...	...	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	...
Total Receipts	2,54,621 8 6	2,48,864 0 0	2,32,049 14 2	26,958 11 6	43,772 13 4
Opening balance	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...

24.—MEDICAL—					
1. Contribution towards dispensary	...	...	...	...	...
2. Allowance to Civil Surgeon	...	...	...	...	...
3. Allowance to Hospital Assistants	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...
25.—POLITICAL—					
1. Salaries and allowance of Political Agents and Assistant Political Agent.	9,666 11 10	20,400 0 0	21,755 0 2	1,355 0 2	...
2. Salaries and allowance of Extra Assistant Commissioner.	...	...	...	...	...
3. Salaries and allowance of establishment.	10,808 7 5	15,672 0 0	20,633 13 6	4,961 13 6	...
4. Travelling allowance of establishment.	740 4 1	1,500 0 0	1,159 5 9	...	340 10 3
5. Travelling allowance of officers	1,088 1 0	2,160 0 0	1,531 4 0	...	628 12 0
6. Supplies and services	485 4 1	600 0 0	111 12 0	...	488 4 0
7. Contingencies	2,637 14 5	6,090 0 0	4,018 7 11	...	2,071 8 1
8. Charges on N.-W. Frontier	...	...	...	...	...
Services under Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin.	30,784 0 0	1,05,720 0 0	1,06,970 1 8	1,250 1 8	...
Services under Political Agent, Zhob	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Do. Thal Chotiali.	...	...	...	...	...
Services under Political Agent, Kalat.	...	...	...	...	...
Services under Political Agent, South-Eastern Baluchistan.	...	...	...	...	...
Head-quarters Liveries	...	...	...	...	...
Zhob Levy Corps	...	...	...	...	...
9. Entertainment of Envoys and Chiefs	50 2 6	400 0 0	131 11 9	...	268 4 3
TOTAL	56,260 13 4	1,52,542 0 0	1,56,311 8 9	7,566 15 4	3,797 6 7
26.—SCIENTIFIC AND MINOR DEPARTMENTS—					
VETERINARY CHARGES—					
Improvement of breed of sheep	31 0 0	100 0 0	...	...	100 0 0
32.—MISCELLANEOUS—					
1. Donation for charitable purposes	180 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0	...	...
2. Charges on account of European vagrants.	...	...	...	...	...
3. Petty Establishments (dâk bungalows.)	...	...	...	...	...
4. Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges	742 0 7	1,800 0 0	50 9 6	...	1,749 6 6
TOTAL	922 0 7	1,980 0 0	230 9 6	...	1,749 6 6
45.—CIVIL WORKS—IN CHARGE OF CIVIL OFFICERS—					
1. Arboriculture—					
(a) Establishment	1,391 0 6	1,392 0 0	1,239 4 0	...	152 12 0
(b) Contingencies	1,904 5 9	3,000 0 0	3,503 8 10	503 8 10	...
Public Works—					
(a) Establishment	2,147 7 3	2,220 0 0	2,141 5 0	...	78 11 0
(b) New Works and repairs	21,553 15 3	20,000 0 0	18,828 14 2	...	1,171 1 10
TOTAL	26,996 12 9	26,612 0 0	25,713 0 0	503 8 10	1,402 8 10
Total expenditure	1,83,264 5 9	4,28,516 0 0	4,13,610 10 9	15,524 6 6	30,429 11 9
Closing balance	71,357 2 9	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	2,54,621 8 6	...	...	...	...

G. GAISFORD, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

C.

Statement of Land Revenue collections in kind and in cash in the Pishin District for the year 1893-94.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Description.	Maunds collected.	Rate at which sold per maund.	Cash realized.	Total.	Remarks.
I.—Collections in kind.	*Mds. s. c.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	
Wheat	1,003 0 0	3 0 0	3,009 0 0	...	
	30 13 0	2 1 8	63 12 11	...	
	14,625 32 0	2 8 0	36,564 8 0	...	
Barley	30 36 0	1 14 0	57 15 0	...	
	5,940 20 0	1 10 0	9,653 5 0	...	
Bhusa (1)	798 0 0	0 6 0	299 4 0	...	(1) 282-30 maunds of bhusa, valued at R70-11, are in stock, and the amount will be credited to Government during the next year.
	20 30 0	0 6 6	8 6 11	...	
	4 0 0	0 7 0	1 12 0	...	
	21,050 9 8	0 4 0	5,262 8 11	...	
Jowari	1,463 17 0	1 7 0	2,103 10 9	...	
Millet	37 0 0	1 0 0	37 0 0	...	
Sewi	6 0 0	0 10 0	3 12 0	...	
	50 15 0	0 8 0	25 3 0	...	
Lucerne	8,908 24 0	0 3 0	1,670 5 9	...	
Surplus	...	...	18 5 8	58,778 13 11	
II.—Collections in cash.					
Palizat	...	...	1,783 12 0	...	
Gardens and vegetables	...	...	76 8 0	...	
Kulba Khushkaha	...	...	401 0 0	...	
Water mills	...	...	455 8 0	...	
Artisans	...	...	7 0 0	...	
Sursat	...	...	193 12 0	...	
Jowari	...	...	1 0 0	...	
Lucerne	...	...	121 0 0	...	
Jamabast	...	...	12,057 0 0	...	
Gham-i-naukar	...	...	13,109 4 0	28,205 12 0	
III.—Grazing Tax	...	...	8,208 10 0	8,208 10 0	
IV.—Arrears of last year recovered during year under review	...	...	276 3 0	276 3 0	
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	95,469 6 11	

Detail by Tahsil.

	Pishin.	Shararud.	Total.
	R a. p.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*
1. Collection in kind	55,478 1 11	3,300 12 0	58,778 13 11
2. Collection in cash	28,018 4 0	187 8 0	28,205 12 0
3. Grazing tax	7,387 1 0	821 9 0	8,208 10, 0
4. Arrears	276 3 0	...	276 3 0
Total	91,159 9 11	4,309 13 0	95,469 6 11

Detail of net revenue credited.

Total collection in cash as in column 4.	Lumbardari allowance paid.	Net revenue credited in the Treasury.
R a. p.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*
95,469 6 11	4,729 0 2*	95,469 6 11

* Amount paid from the contingent grant and not deducted from the gross revenues.

G. GAISFORD, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

D.

Return of Imperial Revenue Receipts for the year 1893-94.

Heads.	Budget Estimate of 1893-94.	Receipts for 1893-94	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
I.—Land Revenue—					
Ordinary Revenue	64,000 0 0	95,469 6 11	31,469 6 11	...	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	
III.—Salt—					
Excise duty on salt	...	...	...	...	
IV.—Stamps—					
Sale of General stamps	1,300 0 0	722 12 0	...	577 4 0	
Sale of Court-fee stamps	9,800 0 0	6,489 6 0	...	3,310 10 0	
Fines and Penalties	50 0 0	114 14 0	64 14 0	...	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	
V.—Excise—					
License fees	1,400 0 0	456 0 0	...	944 0 0	
Farm of drugs	9,300 0 0	2,440 0 0	...	6,860 0 0	
Abkari	13,000 0 0	10,690 0 0	...	2,310 0 0	
Sale proceeds of Excise opium	...	2,300 0 0	2,300 0 0	...	
Fines, confiscations and miscellaneous.	...	...	...	...	
VIII.—Assessed Taxes—					
Income Tax	180 0 0	249 5 2	69 5 2	...	
X.—Registration—					
Fees for registering documents	300 0 0	137 0 0	...	163 0 0	
Fees for copies of registered documents.	100 0 0	31 8 0	...	68 8 0	
XII.—Interest—					
Interest on loans to Municipal and other public corporations.	...	1,065 10 6	1,065 10 6	...	
Interest on loans to land-holders and other notabilities.	...	525 0 0	525 0 0	...	
Interest on temporary loans	...	...	...	...	
Interest on advances to cultivators	...	1,426 4 0	1,426 4 0	...	
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—					
Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property.	50 0 0	542 6 0	492 6 0	...	
Court-fees realized in cash	...	...	...	...	
General fees, fines and forfeitures	5,500 0 0	3,244 4 6	...	2,255 11 6	
Miscellaneous	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	
B.—Law and Justice—Jails—					
Jails	...	...	...	...	
XX.—Medical—					
Contributions	...	...	...	...	
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments—					
Sale of stores and materials	...	...	...	...	
XXII.—Receipts in aid of superannuation—					
Contribution for pensions and gratuities.	...	...	...	...	
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing—					
Sale proceeds of stationery	...	...	...	...	
XXV.—Miscellaneous—					
Supply bills	...	...	...	...	
Sale of old stores and materials	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	...	
Miscellaneous fees, fines and forfeitures.	...	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous	2,100 0 0	1,421 11 11	...	678 4 1	
Total	1,07,680 0 0	1,27,328 9 0	37,415 14 7	17,167 5 7	

Quetta;
Dated April 1894.

S. HARCOURT KING,
for *Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.*

Verified and found correct.

Dated 2nd May 1894.

A. M. ANSCOMB,
Treasury Officer.

E.

Statement of takavi advances made in the Quetta-Pishin District during the year ending the 31st March 1894.

1	2	3	4	5	6
District.	Name.	Amount.	Interest if any payable.	Total.	Remarks.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Quetta-Pishin.	Kaim, son of Mohasson and others, of Regi.	1,000 0 0	132 15 9	1,132 15 9	Interest for the full term in which advance is repayable.
	Mulla Hussain and others of Aghburg	1,000 0 0	134 6 0	1,134 6 0	Ditto.
	Shamsud-din and Saifud-din of Nan-Hissar.	1,000 0 0	200 2 9	1,200 2 9	Ditto.
	Said Ghulam Jan of Sherdil Karez	500 0 0	94 7 0	594 7 0	Ditto.
	Bahar of Hanna	60 0 0	9 6 0	69 6 0	Ditto.
	Malik Islam and Kaloo of Habib	1,000 0 0	184 14 4	1,184 14 4	Ditto.
	Kangan Khan and others of Killi Kangan Khan.	1,500 0 0	277 5 6	1,777 5 6	Ditto.
	Haibat Khan and others of Sariab	500 0 0	89 1 0	589 1 0	Ditto.
	Abdul Aziz Khan and others of old Bazar.	5,000 0 0	.....	5,000 0 0	Without interest.
	Bismillah of Abdul Rohmanzai	1,000 0 0	230 7 8	1,230 7 8	Interest for the full term in which advance is repayable.
	Malik Ramzan and others of Khanzai	4,000 0 0	.....	4,000 0 0	Without interest.
	Buktiar Khan Ghilzai of Badwan	1,000 0 0	169 9 8	1,169 9 8	Interest for the full term in which advance is repayable.
	Malik Baha-ud-din of Nan-Hissar	1,500 0 0	190 9 4	1,690 9 4	Ditto.
	Malik Kamran and others of Segi.	1,000 0 0	.....	1,000 0 0	Without interest.
	Arbab Abdul Ghaffor Khan of Kansi	5,000 0 0	.....	5,000 0 0	Ditto.
	Total	25,060 0 0	1,713 5 0	26,773 5 0	

G. GAISFORD, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

F.

Statement of recoveries made on account of takavi advances in the Quetta-Pishin District during the year ending 31st March 1894.

1	2	3	4		5	6
District.	Name.	Amount repayable.	Repayment during the year under report.		Balance.	Remarks.
			Principal.	Interest.		
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Quetta-Pishin District.	Malik Rahim Dil	700 0 0	700 0 0	...	...	
	,, Yayha	200 0 0	200 0 0	...	...	
	Kabul Mohomad	1,600 0 0	400 0 0	...	1,200 0 0	
	Malik Bostan	1,750 0 0	250 0 0	...	1,500 0 0	
	,, Khalil	800 0 0	200 0 0	...	600 0 0	
	,, Yayha and Dad Mohomad	400 0 0	400 0 0	27 8 10	...	
	,, Dad Mohomad	1,000 0 0	200 0 0	73 10 1	800 0 0	
	,, Yusaf	1,000 0 0	500 0 0	63 2 11	500 0 0	
	,, Yusaf	700 0 0	300 0 0	43 5 4	400 0 0	
	,, Atta Mohomad	1,200 0 0	400 0 0	75 0 0	800 0 0	
	,, Meharban of Gadazai	1,000 0 0	200 0 0	62 8 0	800 0 0	
	,, Dado of Malikyar	250 0 0	125 0 0	...	125 0 0	
	,, Wazir Mohomad	400 0 0	200 0 0	25 6 8	200 0 0	
	,, Baha-ud-din	1,200 0 0	400 0 0	...	800 0 0	
	,, Dil Murad	1,500 0 0	500 0 0	..	1,000 0 0	
	Mulla Habib-ullah	800 0 0	100 0 0	75 10 9	700 0 0	
	Haji Halim	500 0 0	100 0 0	47 9 0	400 0 0	
	Kadir Bux	500 0 0	100 0 0	49 11 11	400 0 0	
	Malik Amoo	500 0 0	100 0 0	49 10 6	400 0 0	
	,, Wazir Mohomad	1,000 0 0	200 0 0	61 15 8	800 0 0	
	Arbab Sher-zaman	1,160 0 0	200 0 0	...	960 0 0	
	Malik Amoo	1,000 0 0	200 0 0	62 5 3	800 0 0	
	,, Baha-ud-din	1,500 0 0	300 0 0	83 12 5	1,200 0 0	
	Haibat	60 0 0	10 0 0	3 5 0	50 0 0	
	Jemadar Mian Khan	12,000 0 0	1,200 0 0	508 3 6	10,800 0 0	
	Ali Mohomad	600 0 0	200 0 0	...	400 0 0	
	Noor Mohomad	400 0 0	200 0 0	...	200 0 0	
	Malik Ameer	2,000 0 0	400 0 0	...	1,600 0 0	
	,, Hakim	1,500 0 0	500 0 0	...	1,000 0 0	
	,, Galdad	750 0 0	250 0 0	...	500 0 0	
	,, Nawab	800 0 0	200 0 0	...	600 0 0	
	,, Abdul Aziz	600 0 0	200 0 0	30 4 9	400 0 0	
	Mohomad Hassan Khan	7,000 0 0	600 0 0	...	6,400 0 0	
	General Ghulam Haider Khan	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	83 1 5	...	
	Malik Islam	200 0 0	200 0 0	...	...	
	,, Noor Mohomad	100 0 0	100 0 0	...	...	
	,, Sher Mohomad of Hudda	1,000 0 0	200 0 0	...	800 0 0	
	,, Dad Mohomad Gadazai	960 0 0	960 0 0	...	...	
	Total	49,630 0 0	12,495 0 0	1,426 4 0	37,135 0 0	

G. GAISFORD, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

G.

Statement showing the Judicial work of the various Officers in the Quetta-Pishin District for the year 1893-94.

Officers.	Civil suits disposed of.		Execution of decree cases.	Total.	Criminal trials disposed of		Total.	Miscellaneous revenue cases.	Grand Total.
	Original.	Appellate.			Original.	Appellate.			
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta . .	3	75	10	88	31	32	63	142	293
Assistant Political Agent, „ . .	23	2	18	43	82	5	87	85	215
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta .	73	40	43	156	417	2	419	...	575
„ „ „ Pishin .	213	...	75	288	240	...	240	171	699
Cantonment Magistrate, Quetta . .	404	...	181	585	797	...	797	...	1,382
Senior Munsiff, „ . .	188	...	100	288	102	...	102	...	390
Munsiff „ . .	2,993	...	2,075	5,068	68	...	68	...	5,136
Native Assistant Khojak . .	288	...	135	423	78	...	78	8	509
Tahsildar, Quetta	17	...	10	27	99	...	99	214	340
„ Pishin	178	...	72	250	46	...	46	...	296
Naib Tashildar, Quetta . . .	27	...	3	30	23	...	23	...	53
„ Pishin . . .	119	...	13	132	17	...	17	...	149
Total .	4,526	117	2,735	7,378	2,000	39	2,039	620	10,037

G. GAISFORD, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

H.

Statement showing the Number and Classification of Political Cases in the Quetta-Pishin District tried by Jirga during the year 1893-94.

Place of Jirga sitting.	Local Cases.									Inter-provincial cases between Baluchistan, Sind and the Punjab.			Grand Total.
	Murder.	Robbery.	Adultery.	Adultery with murder.	Land and revenue.	Betrothal and other cases connected with marriage.	Cattle lifting.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	With Punjab.	With Sind.	Total.	
Quetta . . .	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	3
Pishin . . .	2	...	3	...	1	2	...	1	9	...	...	...	9
Toba (Chaman) . .	1	...	...	...	24	1	1	13	40	...	...	...	40
Total .	4	...	4	...	25	3	1	15	52	...	...	...	52

G. GAISFORD, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin.

I

Return of cognizable crime and result of police working for the year ending 31st March 1894.

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Class or description of crime.	Cases.										Persons.								Property.			Remarks.
			Number of cases reported during the year by charge register and received by transfer, less struck off as false in law or fact and transferred.	Number of cases reported in preceding year remaining under investigation at commencement of this year.	Number of cases pending in courts at end of preceding year.	Total number of cases (sum of columns 4, 5 and 6).	Number of cases not enquired into under section 157 proviso (b), Criminal Procedure Code.	Number of cases sent for trial in present year.	Number of cases in which convictions were obtained (including columns 6 and 9).	Percentage of cases convicted to total cases (column 10 on 7).	Number of cases reported in this quarter remaining under investigation at the end of the year.	Number of cases pending in courts at the end of the year.	Pending from last year.	Arrested and received by transfer this year.	Total persons.	Died or transferred.	Discharged before trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted and discharged.	Pending.	Percentage of persons convicted to arrested (columns 16 less 17 and 21).	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage of recoveries.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
		Class I—Offences against the State, Public tranquility, safety and justice—																							
1	240, 241, 251	Offence relating to coin, stamps and Government notes.	7	...	...	7	...	7	4	57	...	...	...	12	12	...	1	6	5	...	50				
2	212	Harbouring an offender	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	100				
3	224	Other offences against public justice	10	1	1	12	...	9	8	67	...	1	2	14	16	...	...	11	4	1	73				
4	147 and 153	Rioting, unlawful assembly	12	...	1*	13	...	11	9	69	...	1	10	109	119	...	...	86	25	8	77				*Last year were 3, of which one transferred in non-cognizable, and the other to Section 304.
		Total	30	1	2	33	...	28	22	67	...	2	12	136	148	...	1	104	34	9	75				
		Class II—Serious offences against persons—																							
5	302	Murder	8	...	2	10	...	4	1	10	1	2	6	20	26	...	9	1	8	8	6				Committed Suicide.
6	307	Attempt to murder	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
7	304	Culpable homicide	2	...	1†	3	...	2	3	100	...	...	6	3	9	...	...	5	4	...	55				†See ramarks as Serial No. 4.
8	376	Rape	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	100				
9	377	Unnatural offence	3	...	...	3	...	3	3	100	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	100				
10	318, 317	Concealment of birth	2	...	...	2	...	2	2	100	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	2	1	...	67				
11	309	Suicide	2	...	...	2	...	1	1	50	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	50				Kirpa Ram.
12	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	14	...	...	14	...	12	10	71	...	...	...	25	25	...	...	15	10	...	60				
13	328	Administering stupefying drugs with intent to cause hurt.	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...				
14	332	Voluntarily causing hurt to deter a public servant from duty.	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	100				
15	324	Ditto by dangerous weapons.	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	100				
16	371	Habitual dealing in slaves.	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...				
17	353, 354	Criminal force to public servant or woman or attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	6	...	...	6	...	6	1	17	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	1	9	...	10				
18	338	Causing grievous hurt by an act which endangers human life.	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	...				
		Total	43	...	4	47	...	35	24	51	1	2	13	76	89	1	9	33	38	8	41				

		CLASS III.—OFFENCES AGAINST PERSONS' PROPERTY OR PROPERTY ONLY—																							
19	394	Robbery with hurt	4	...	...	4	...	1	1	25	1	...	...	4	4	...	1	2	1	...	50	625 15 9	63 14 0	10
20	392	Robbery	11	...	1	12	...	5	2	17	...	...	3	7	10	...	2	2	6	...	20	517 9 0	62 12 0	12
21	435, 436	Serious mischief	4	...	...	4	...	2	2	50	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	100	...	...	...
22	428, 429	Mischief by poisoning animals	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
23	454, 455, 457 and 458	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking.	105	7	1	113	...	20	18	16	4	1	1	40	41	...	7	26	7	1	65	7,984 12 1	2,696 6 7	34
		TOTAL	126	7	2	135	...	30	23	17	5	1	4	56	60	...	10	33	16	1	56	9,128 4 10	2,823 0 7	30
		CLASS IV.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSONS—																							
24	336	Endangering human life	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	100	...	...	...
		CLASS V.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—																							
25	456	Lurking, house-trespass	9	...	...	9	...	4	4	44	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	5	2	...	71	...	...	...
26	379 to 382	Theft	269	...	2	271	...	115	95	35	16	2	2	181	183	...	12	116	36	19	70	11,572 10 4	5,344 14 8	46
27	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	12	...	...	12	...	8	3	25	2	1	...	13	13	...	...	3	8	2	27	1,712 0 0	652 0 0	38
28	411, 414	Recovery of stolen property	37	...	1	38	...	35	31	32	2	2	1	58	59	...	5	37	9	8	73	883 3 0	790 10 0	89
29	448	Criminal house-trespass	4	...	...	4	...	2	2	50	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	100	...	...	...
		TOTAL	331	...	3	334	...	164	135	40	20	5	3	261	264	...	17	163	55	29	70	14,167 13 4	6,787 8 8	48
		CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE—																							
30	296, 297	Causing a disturbance to an assembly engaged in religious worship.	2	...	...	2	...	2	1	50	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	2	1	...	67	...	...	...
	109, 110, Criminal Procedure Code.	Vagrancy and bad character	17	...	1	18	...	17	16	88	...	...	1	18	19	...	...	17	2	...	89	...	...	...
	13, Act 3 of 1867	Gambling	11	...	1	12	...	11	11	92	...	...	16	86	102	...	...	92	10	...	92	...	...	...
		Excise Act	3	...	...	3	...	3	2	67	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	2	2	...	50	...	...	...
		Opium Act	2	...	...	2	...	2	2	100	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	100	...	...	...
		Railway Act	3	...	1	4	...	2	2	50	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	2	1	...	67	...	...	...
	Act 14	Cantonment Act	4	...	...	4	...	4	3	75	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	4	1	...	80	...	...	...
	279 and any other municipal and local laws.	Public and Local nuisances	505	...	...	505	...	505	414	82	...	...	...	505	505	...	...	414	91	...	82	...	...	...
		TOTAL	547	...	3	550	...	546	451	82	...	...	18	625	643	...	...	535	108	...	83	...	...	...
	Class I	Offences against the State, public tranquility, safety and justice	30	1	2	33	...	28	22	67	...	2	12	136	148	...	1	104	34	9	75	...	...	...
	Class II	Serious offences against persons	43	...	4	47	...	35	24	51	1	2	13	76	89	1	9	33	38	8	40	...	...	...
	Class III	Offences against persons' property or property only.	126	7	2	135	...	30	23	17	5	1	4	56	60	...	10	33	16	1	55	9,128 4 10	2,823 0 7	30
	Class IV	Minor offences against the persons	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	100	...	...	...
	Class V	Minor offences against property	331	...	3	334	...	164	135	40	20	5	3	261	264	...	17	163	55	29	69	14,167 13 4	6,787 8 8	47
	Class VI	Other offences not specified above	547	...	3	550	...	546	451	83	...	...	18	625	643	...	...	535	108	...	83	...	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL	1,078	8	14	1,100	...	804	656	60	26	10	50	1,157	1207	1	37	871	251	47	75	23,296 2 2	9,610 9 8	41

G. GAISFORD, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

J.

Statement showing the distribution of the Quetta-Pishin Police on 31st March 1894.

Name of Thanas.	Assistant District Superintendent of Police.	Deputy Inspector			Sergeants			Constables		Sowars			Miscellaneous			Grand Total.	Remarks.
		On Rs80.	On Rs60.	On Rs40.	On Rs27.	On Rs17.	On Rs14.	On Rs12.	On Rs11.	Daffadars On Rs37.	Sowars on Rs31.	Sowars on Rs27	Sweepers.	Bhishtis.	Mochi.		
Sanctioned strength	2	3	2	5	11	24	53	146	214	6	20	36	4	2	1	529	
Police Office	1	...	...	...	1	4	2	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	
Mach Thana	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	5	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	
Quetta City Sadar	...	1	...	...	1	1	5	22	40	1	...	1	...	...	...	72	
Pishin	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	4	12	...	...	4	...	...	...	25	
Killa Abdulla	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	3	4	...	...	2	...	1	...	13	
Chaman	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	4	8	...	...	2	...	...	...	18	
Chaman outpost	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	9	...	...	2	...	...	...	12	
Shelabagh	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
Bostan	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
Panjpai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	
Chatterzai	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
Dazan	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	
									Guards								
Jail and Hospital Guard	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	
Magazine	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
District Superintendent of Police's Bungalow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Revenue Commissioner's Bungalow	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	
Deputy Commissioner's Bungalow	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
Survey Party	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
Judicial Guard	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	
Line duties	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	4	1	1	12	
Drill Master	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Garanthi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Orderlies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	9	...	6	8	...	...	...	30	
On privilege leave	1	...	1	...	1	2	1	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	11	
On furlough	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	
On sick leave	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
Sick in hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
Court Inspector	...	...	...	1	1	3	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
Present in Line	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	9	15	4	12	16	...	...	...	65	
Wanting to complete	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Present on Railway Line	...	...	...	2	...	4	14	46	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	
On leave without pay	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	
On deputation	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
Under suspension	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
GRAND TOTAL	2	3	2	5	11	24	53	146	214	6	20	36	4	2	1	529	

G. GAISFORD, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

K.

Caste return of the Police in the Quetta-Pishin District for the year 1893-94.

Religion or Caste.	Assistant District Superintendent, Police, Inspectors, or Deputy Inspectors.	Non-commissioned Officers and rank and file.		Total.	Remarks.
		Sowars.	Footmen.		
Christian	1	...	...	1	
Hindus	2	11	83	96	
Sikhs	2	20	114	136	
Indian Mahomedans	4	18	170	192	
Local Pathans	...	6	34	40	
Punjab Frontier Pathans	3	4	9	16	
Baluch	...	3	41	44	
Sweepers	...	...	4	4	
Total	12	62	455	529	

G. GAISFORD, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

L.

Actual account of receipts and expenditure of the Quetta-Pishin Police Local Fund for the year 1893-94.

Heads of Receipts.	Amount.	Total.	Heads of Expenditure.	Amount.	Total.	Remarks.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	
Chanda Fund	8,058 10 8	8,058 10 8	Chanda Fund	8,400 3 10	8,400 3 10	
Clothing Fund	10,270 10 0	10,270 10 0	Clothing Fund	8,410 8 5	8,410 8 5	
Equipment Fund	644 4 3	644 4 3	Equipment Fund	131 14 0	131 14 0	
Estate of deceased officers.	572 10 0	572 10 0	Estate of deceased officers.	443 4 4	443 4 4	
Total Receipts	19,546 2 11	19,546 2 11	Total Expenditure.	17,385 14 7	17,385 14 7	
Opening Balance	9,517 8 2	9,517 8 2	Closing Balance	11,677 12 6	11,677 12 6	
GRAND TOTAL	29,063 11 1	29,063 11 1	GRAND TOTAL	29,063 11 1	29,063 11 1	

G. GAISFORD, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

M.

Return showing the convicts admitted into the Quetta Jail during the year 1893-94.

Description.	Number of prisoners in jail at close of previous year.		Admitted to the jail during the year 1893-94.		Released during the year 1893-94.		Remaining in jail on 31st March 1894.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Convicts	44*	1	277	5	282	6	39	...
Civil prisoners	...	...	25	...	24	...	1	...
Total	44	1	302	5	306	6	40	...

* Last year's return included 13 under-trial prisoners, which have now been omitted.

G. GAISFORD, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

N.

Statement showing cost of prisoners in the Quetta Jail for 1893-94.

Average daily number of prisoners in Jail.	Spent on food of prisoners during the year.	Average cost of maintenance per head per annum.	Realised by jail labour.	Net cost per head per annum.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
63·06	3,166 11 4	50 3 5	2,059 8 10	17 8 11

G. GAISFORD, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

O.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE QUETTA MUNICIPALITY.

Accounts of Receipts and Disbursements for the year ending 31st March 1894.

Receipts.	Budget Estimate of 1893-94.	Revised Estimate of 1893-94.	Actuals of 1893-94.	Increase over the revised estimate.	Decrease over the revised estimate.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
By balance in hand at the close of last year	7,245 8 11	15,543 3 11	15,543 3 11	...	...
REVENUE.					
A.—Municipal Rates and Taxes.					
1. Octroi	1,00,000 0 0	1,10,000 0 0	1,08,835 14 6	...	1,164 1 6
2. Tax on houses and lands	...	...	...	...	...
3. Tax on animals and vehicles	450 0 0	350 0 0	437 4 0	87 4 0	...
4. Tax on professions and trades	...	...	...	...	...
5. Tolls (on roads and ferries)	...	...	...	...	...
6. Water-rate	300 0 0	450 0 0	432 6 8	...	17 9 4
7. Lighting rate	...	...	...	...	...
8. Conservancy (including scavenging and latrines rates.)	10,500 0 0	10,500 0 0	10,677 4 0	177 4 0	...
9. Others (to be specified in detail, *e.g.*, servants' tax, pilgrims' tax, etc.,) salt duty.	1,000 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,590 14 6	390 14 6	...
B.—Realizations under Special Acts.—					
1. Pounds	...	...	...	...	...
2. Hackney-carriage	1,000 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,282 8 0	82 8 0	...
3. Licenses for sale of spirits and drugs.	...	...	...	...	...
4. Others (to be specified in detail) Brokerage fees.	...	100 0 0	85 0 0	...	15 0 0
C.—Revenue derived from Municipal property and powers apart from taxation—					
1. Rents of lands, houses, serais, dâk bungalows.	26,000 0 0	25,000 0 0	24,247 15 3	...	752 0 9
2. Sale proceeds of lands and produce of lands, etc.	1,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	4,974 12 4	1,974 12 4	...
3. Conservancy receipts (other than taxes and rates).	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,019 0 0	19 0 0	...
4. Fees and revenue from Educational Institutions.	1,500 0 0	2,000 0 0	1,846 12 9	...	153 3 3
5. Do do. Medical Institutions.	...	...	...	...	...

Disbursements.	Budget Estimate of 1893-94.	Revised Estimate of 1893-94.	Actuals of 1893-94.	Increase over the revised estimate.	Decrease over the revised estimate.
EXPENDITURE.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
A.—General Administration and Collection Charges—					
1. General Adminstration, (*a*) Office Establishment, Inspection, Honorary Magistrate's Establishment, etc.	5,500 0 0	2,700 0 0	2,763 5 0	63 5 0	...
2. Collection of taxes, including Bonded ware-houses (Establishment, purchase of account-books and paper, money boxes, repairs to outposts, etc.)	12,500 0 0	12,500 0 0	11,643 13 3	...	856 2 9
3. Collection of tolls on roads and ferries	...	...	...	...	...
4. Survey of land	...	...	...	...	...
5. Refunds	5,000 0 0	5,500 0 0	9,388 12 5	3,888 12 5	...
6. Pensions and gratuities	...	...	...	...	...
B.—Public Safety—					
1. Fire (Establishment, purchase of fire-engines, buckets, repairs, etc.	100 0 0	100 0 0	38 15 9	...	61 0 3
2. Lighting (Establishment, purchase of lamps and oil, repairs, etc.)	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	1,484 12 3	...	515 3 9
3. Police (Establishment, purchase of clothing, lanterns, etc., repairs to outposts, etc.)	11,404 0 0	11,404 0 0	11,404 0 0	...	...
4. Rewards for destruction of wild animals and snakes.	150 0 0	150 0 0	110 0 0	...	40 0 0
C.—Public health and Convenience.—					
1. Water supply { Capital outlay / Establishment, etc.	... / 600 0 0	... / 507 4 6	... / 507 4 6	... / ...	... / ...
2. Drainage { Capital outlay / Establishments, repairs, etc.	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...
3. Conservancy (including road cleaning and watering) and latrines.	22,000 0 0	22,000 0 0	21,026 14 3	...	973 1 9
4. Hospitals and dispensaries	3,360 0 0	3,360 0 0	3,360 0 0	...	...
5. Vaccination	...	...	...	...	...
6. Market and slaughter-houses	...	...	...	...	...
7. Pounds	...	...	...	...	...
8. Dâk Bungalows and serais	...	...	...	...	...
9. Arboriculture, public gardens and experimental cultivation.	4,200 0 0	4,200 0 0	4,101 10 0	...	98 6 0
10. Registration of births and deaths	...	...	...	...	...
11. Public Works (*a*)	...	...	...	...	...
(*i.*)—Establishment (*b*)	1,830 0 0	2,020 0 0	2,023 8 3	3 8 3	...
(*ii.*)—Building (*c*) / (*iii.*)—Roads / (*iv.*)—Stores (*c*)	31,750 0 0	33,703 0 0	33,473 11 2	...	224 4 10
D.—Public Instruction.—					
1. Schools and Colleges	8,300 0 0	10,100 0 0	10,146 15 7	46 15 7	...
2. Contributions to European School	1,350 0 0	1,350 0 0	1,350 0 0	...	...
3. Libraries, Museums, Menageries, etc.	240 0 0	360 0 0	328 0 0	...	32 0 0

6. Fees and revenue from markets and slaughter houses.	3,200 0 0	3,540 0 0	3,540 0 0	...	...
7. Do. do. tramways	...	...	...	...	...
8. Other fees (to be specified) auction fees.	1,200 0 0	1,373 0 0	1,716 14 8	...	156 1 4
9. Fines, under Municipal and other Acts.	2,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	709 3 0	...	290 13 0
10. Interest on Investments*	...	...	...	...	...
11. Premium on loans	...	...	...	...	...
D.—GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS (FOR GENERAL AND SPECIAL PURPOSES)—					
1. From Government* (Schools)	2,400 0 0	3,863 0 0	3,863 0 0	...	...
2. From Local Funds	...	...	...	...	...
3. Others*	...	...	...	...	...
E.—MISCELLANEOUS.—					
1. Recoveries on account of services rendered to private individuals.	5,500 0 0	3,000 0 0	3,934 10 5	934 10 5	...
2. Other items.	200 0 0	500 0 0	678 8 1	178 8 1	...
F.—EXTRAORDINARY AND DEBT.—					
1. Sale proceeds of Government Securities and withdrawal from Savings Bank.	...	...	...	...	...
2. Loans from Government	...	...	...	...	...
Do. raised in the market from private individuals.	...	...	...	...	...
3. Realizations of sinking funds for repayment of loans.	...	...	...	...	...
4. Advances (a)—Permanent	...	...	...	...	...
4. Advances (b)—Other	72 0 0	...	...	...	...
5. Deposits	...	...	1,170 0 0	1,170 0 0	...
TOTAL RECEIPTS	1,57,322 0 0	1,68,576 0 0	1,71,041 11 2	5,014 8 4	2,548 13 2
GRAND TOTAL	1,64,567 8 11	1,84,119 3 11	1,86,584 15 1	...	...

E.—CONTRIBUTIONS— (For General purposes) (d) Cantonment share of octroi.	36,500 0 0	46,400 0 0	42,924 2 8	...	3,475 13 4
F.—MISCELLANEOUS.—					
1. Interest on loans Previous years	...	23 2 3	23 2 3	...	...
1. Interest on loans Current year	1,035 0 0	1,063 0 0	1,037 8 3	...	25 7 9
2. Discount	...	...	...	...	...
3. Actual cost of works done for private individuals.	2,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,779 4 5	279 4 5	...
4. Other items (to be specified)	4,250 0 0	3,000 0 0	3,184 2 3	184 2 3	...
Zearat Improvement Funds	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta District Show	...	...	...	...	...
Pay of Institute care-taker	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...
G.—EXTRAORDINARY AND DEBT.—					
1. Investments	...	...	...	...	...
(a)—In securities (other than for Sinking Funds.)	...	...	...	...	...
(b)—In Savings Bank	...	...	...	...	...
2. Payments to Sinking Fund	...	...	...	...	...
3. Repayments of Loans	6,000 0 0	6,625 0 0	6,625 0 0	...	...
4. Advances	...	...	...	...	...
(a)—Permanent	...	...	...	...	...
(b)—Other	...	...	1,317 9 11	1,317 9 11	...
5. Deposits	...	...	600 0 0	600 0 0	...
TOTAL PAYMENTS	1,60,069 0 0	1,70,570 6 9	1,70,652 8 2	6,383 9 10	6,301 8 5
Closing Balance	4,498 8 11	13,548 13 2	15,932 6 11	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	1,64,567 8 11	1,84,119 3 11	1,86,584 15 1	...	...
MEMO. OF LIABILITIES AND CLAIMS.					
LIABILITIES.—					
Balance of Loans	...	...	...	...	...
Less balance of Sinking Funds	...	...	...	...	...
Net balances of Loans	...	...	...	...	...
Deposits	...	...	...	...	...
CLAIMS.—					
Advances recoverable	...	...	...	...	...
Net amount of Debt	...	...	...	...	...

N.B.—Judicial fines under Special Acts should be credited under "Fines" below.

* Against each of these heads show separately receipt for (a) General (b) Educational, (c) Medical purposes.

(a)—It must be clearly understood that under these heads only such general charges are to be shown as cannot be properly shown under any of the other heads. Wherever establishment is employed, or works are constructed, for a particular purpose only, the charge should be shown under the head to which that purpose belongs, and not under these heads.

(b)—If the Public Works Establishment be employed partly upon works connected with any of the other heads, the share of the charges debitable to those heads should be shown under those heads, and not under this head.

(c)—Cost of buildings erected or stores used for special work, *e.g.*, for water works should be charged to those works; cost of such buildings or stores only will be shown here as properly cannot be shown under any of the other heads.

(d)—Contributions should be classified according to the object for which they are made, *e.g.*, for schools under D—Public Instruction, etc.; contribution not made for any particular purpose or for a purpose, for which no separate head is provided, should be charged under this head.

G. GAISFORD, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

P.

Annual account of Receipt and Expenditure of the Pishin Sadar and District Bazar excluded Local Funds for the year 1893-94.

Heads of Receipt.	Actuals of 1893-94.	Heads of disbursement.	Actuals of 1893-94.
	R a. p.		R a. p.
Land Revenue	.....	Interest	.....
Stamps	.....	Refunds	.....
Excise	.....	Charges of collection of Revenue	2,302 0 6
Provincial Rates	.....	General Administration	1,449 14 10
Assessed Taxes	21,393 8 4	Law and Justice	.....
Registration	.....	Police	2,715 12 7
Police	468 1 6	Marine	.....
Marine	.....	Education	1,029 9 4
Education	.....	Medical	496 9 0
Medical	.....	Minor Departments	7,761 12 0
Minor Department	9,282 14 7	Superannuations	.....
Interest	.....	Miscellaneous	7,597 0 10
Superannuations	.....	Public works	1,759 5 7
Miscellaneous	1,242 7 10	Deposits and advances	27,671 3 0
Public works	.....		
Deposits and advances	30,859 15 6		
TOTAL RECEIPTS	63,246 15 9	TOTAL DISBURSEMENT	52,783 3 8
Opening balance	14,635 3 1	Closing balance	25,098 15 2
GRAND TOTAL	77,882 2 10	GRAND TOTAL	77,882 2 10

G. GAISFORD, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

Q.

Statement showing total income, expenditure and balances of all the excluded Local Funds in the Quetta-Pishin District for 1893-94.

Name of Fund.	Opening balance of the year.	Income of the year.	Expenditure of the year.	Closing balance on 31st March 1894.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1. Quetta Municipal Fund	15,543 3 11	1,71,041 11 2	1,70,652 8 2	15,932 6 11
2. Pishin Sadar and District Bazar Fund.	14,635 3 1	63,246 15 9	52,783 3 8	25,098 15 2
3. Quetta-Pishin Police Local Fund	9,517 8 2	19,546 2 11	17,385 14 7	11,677 12 6
GRAND TOTAL	39,695 15 2	2,53,834 13 10	2,40,821 10 5	52,709 2 7

G. GAISFORD, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

R.

Return of Schools and Education in the Quetta-Pishin District for the year 1893-94.

Name and place of School.	Class of School.	Number of pupils in the School on the 31st March 1894.							Income of School.				Cost of School.
		Christians.	Hindus.	Indian Mohamadans.	Local Pathans.	Baluch and Brahuis.	Others.	Total.	Contributed by Local Funds.	Grant-in-aid from Provincial or Imperial Revenues.	Realized by fees and subscriptions.	Total.	
									R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1. Sandeman High School, Quetta	High School	...	119	54	46	2	1	222	2,815 0 11	3,503 0 0	1,846 12 9	8,164 13 8	8,164 13 8
2. Kuchlak School	Primary School	...	...	1	24	...	...	25	11 1 10	360 0 0	...	371 1 10	371 1 10
3. Lady Sandeman Girls' School, Quetta	Ditto	1	44	5	...	...	1	51	1,616 13 5	...	137 0 0	1,753 13 5	1,662 13 1
4. European School, Quetta	Primary, European	35	...	...	...	...	...	35	600 0 0	...	2,258 11 0	*2,858 11 0	2,792 15 9
5. Church Missionary Society Boys' School, Quetta	Anglo-Vernacular Primary School	1	16	13	1	...	...	31	...	...	24 2 3	24 2 3	11 9 6
6. Pishin School	Ditto	...	7	2	20	...	...	29	390 6 8	300 0 0	...	690 6 8	690 6 8
7. Khushdil Khan School	Ditto	...	...	...	22	...	...	22	142 4 9	...	...	142 4 9	142 4 9
8. Gulistan School	Ditto	...	...	...	22	...	...	22	85 9 11	...	...	85 9 11	85 9 11
9. Chaman School	Ditto	...	13	10	6	...	...	29	105 6 8	...	...	105 6 8	105 6 8
Total	.....	37	199	85	141	2	2	466	5,766 12 2	4,163 0 0	4,266 10 0	14,196 6 2	14,027 1 10

* Rupees 750 paid from the Municipal Fund and R1,500 from the Provincial Revenues towards the cost of building are not included in this Return.

G. GAISFORD, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

APPENDIX III.

Administration Report of the Thal Chotiali Agency for the year 1893-94.

EXTENT AND LIMIT OF THE AGENCY.

1. During the year under review, the bazar and cantonment of Loralai were, for purposes of administrative convenience, transferred to the charge of the Political Agent, Zhob. Loralai being situated in the Bori valley, and being the Head-quarters of the Bori Tahsil in the Zhob Agency, the dual control hitherto exercised by the Political Agents of Zhob and Loralai, in what was in reality the same place, gave rise to considerable inconvenience, which has now been remedied by this transfer.

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.

2. Captain A. H. McMahon, C.I.E., was in charge of the District as Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali, and Political Agent, Loralai, and Railway District, till the 17th April 1893, when he made over to Captain C. A. Kemball and proceeded to take up his appointment of Political Agent, Zhob. Captain C. A. Kemball held charge for the remainder of the year.

The charge of the office of the Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, Thal Chotiali, was held by Lieutenant A. F. Bruce up to the 17th April 1893, from which date he was relieved by Lieutenant H. L. Showers, who held charge for the remainder of the year.

Diwan Ganpatrai, C.I.E., had the charge of the office of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi, up to the 22nd March 1894, when he made over to Lala Tolaram, and proceeded on two months' privilege leave.

The office of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Duki, was held by Diwan Utamchand throughout the year under review.

PROVINCIAL REVENUES.

3. Appendix A shows the receipts and expenditure on account of provincial revenue in the district during the year under report.

The receipts of the year amounted to R2,449-5-8, and the expenditure to R2,98,398-15-6.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

4. The budget estimate and the actuals of receipts for the year under review are given in statement B. The total revenue of the district from all sources was estimated at R2,44,186, but the actual receipts amounted to R2,97,339-2-2, showing an increase of R53,153-2-2 over the estimate. Compared with the realization of the previous year, an increase of R29,590-9-9 will be observed. The cause of this increase is as explained below:—

I.—Land Revenue.

The total income under this head was estimated at R1,94,041. The actuals amounted to R2,46,243-15-10, thus representing an increase of R52,202-15-10 over the estimates, and R29,371-11-7 over the actual receipts for the preceding year.

The following table shows the differences between the actuals of the two years on account of Land Revenue receipts by Tahsils:—

Name of Tahsils.	Actual Land Revenue receipts for 1892-93.	Actual Land Revenue receipts for 1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Sibi	97,029 2 4	1,09,107 0 3	12,077 13 11	...
Shahrig	34,626 12 9	37,934 13 5	3,308 0 8	...
Duki	85,216 5 2	99,202 2 2	13,985 13 0	...
Total	2,16,872 4 3	2,46,243 15 10	29,371 11 7	...

The year under review may, as far as the kharif crops are concerned, be taken as a "bumper" year. Timely rains enabled a large extent of khushkaba land to be brought under cultivation. In the early part of the harvest it was anticipated that a very much larger revenue would result, but in a country like this, where revenue is calculated according to collections in kind, the amount of revenue of course depends on the prices ruling in the district. During this year the prices of grain were at an unprecedentedly low figure, the consequence being that, although the amount of the actual collections in kind showed an enormous increase over last year's receipts, the actual cash realizations do not show the increase that might have been expected. Moreover, owing apparently to the excellent harvests experienced throughout Baluchistan, little or no grain was exported from the Thal Chotiali district by merchants from outside, the result being that the natives of the district were in many cases unable to dispose of their surplus grain. The kharif crops throughout the Duki Tahsil were small owing to the want of timely rain.

GRAZING TAX.

In accordance with orders received, the system of collecting grazing tax in a lump sum by contract was introduced in parts of the district, and was found satisfactory. In parts, however, the former system of collection by enumeration had to be resorted to, sufficient information on which to frame contracts not being forthcoming. The decrease in the amount collected for the year under review, as compared with the last year* is entirely due to the reduction made in the rates. Had the old rates been in force, an increase in the total amount collected would have resulted. It was not found that the reduction in the rate levied on working camels has induced more camel-owners to come to the district. It is early, however, to form any definite opinion as to what the ultimate result of this reduction will be.

	R	a.	p.
* 1892-93	24,425	2	9
1893-94	23,005	9	9
	1,419	9	0

IV.—STAMPS.

The estimated receipts under this head were ₹12,270, whereas the actual receipts have amounted to ₹13,144-14-0, showing respectively an increase of ₹874-14-0 and ₹1,509-6-0 over the estimate of this year, and the actual receipts of the preceding year. This is due to the increase in the number of cases filed, and the documents and bonds executed during the year under review.

V.—EXCISE.

The total receipts under this head show an increase of ₹209-8-7 over the estimated figures, and a decrease of ₹2,265-7-5 over the actuals of the previous year.

X.—REGISTRATION.

The estimated income under this head was ₹175, whereas the actual receipts amounted to ₹343-8-0, representing an increase of ₹168-8-0, which is due to a marked increase in the number of documents brought for registration during the year under report.

XII.—INTEREST.

A sum of ₹152-10-1 was recovered on account of interest on special loan from Sardar Kechikhan Shambhani during the year under review.

XVIA.—LAW AND JUSTICE.

Total receipts under this head show a net increase of ₹1,549-12-0 over the estimated figures, but there has been a decrease of ₹523-1-4 under sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property, which is due to there being very few cases of persons dying intestate during the year.

XXV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The estimated receipts under this head were ₹5,600, but the actual receipts amounted to ₹3,594-13-8, representing a decrease of ₹2,005-2-4, which is due to the smaller production of Khar salt, and to the rate for the same having fallen.

Appendix C shows the land revenue collections in cash and kind during the year under report.

The total collections in cash amounted to ₹2,92,644-12-11, of this ₹12,728-14-6 was paid on account of Lambardari allowance, ₹2,74,112-14-11 credited into Government Treasury; ₹4,328-12-0 adjusted by book transfer with the Comptroller of India Treasuries, Calcutta, and the balance, *viz.*, ₹1,474-3-6 remained outstanding at the close of the year.

The total expenditure of the Agency during the year, including the pay and travelling allowance of Barkhan Kohlu and Sinjawi Tahsil Establishments was R4,31,014-14-2.

The revenues of the Barkhan Kohlu and Sinjawi Tahsils, though collected by this Agency, are credited to special revenues, and are shown in the receipts of the Zhob Agency.

POLICE.

5. Statement F.I. is the return of cognizable cases that occurred during the year, and shows the action taken by the police and the results obtained. Of 400 cases that occurred, 183 resulted in convictions, giving a percentage of 45·75. Last year 399 cases were admitted for trial, resulting in 157 convictions, giving a percentage of 39·34. Eight hundred and sixty-four persons were arrested and 575 convicted, giving a percentage of 74·48 against a percentage for last year of 55·76.

The amount of property stolen during the year was R15,070-14-2, of which property worth R6,118-14-4 was recovered—a decided improvement over the results of last year.

Statement F.II. is the return showing the distribution of the police force. The District Superintendent of Police reports that the reserve is actually much below its sanctioned strength, having been drawn upon for several extra guards which were not provided for in the sanctioned strength of the force. The result of this is that the strength of thanas has often to be reduced, and that fewer men than is usual and desirable can be granted the leave due to them.

Return No. F.III. shows the caste of the force. With reference to the question of the enlistment of local Pathans in the police, the District Superintendent of Police remarks that he would have no difficulty in procuring recruits from the local Pathans. These, however, stipulate that they should not be moved out of their own district, and that the Sergeant or other officer over them should be one of their own countrymen. These stipulations would seem to make the matter of their enlistment a difficult one.

JUDICIAL AND MAGISTERIAL.

6. Appendix D shows the judicial work of the various officers in the Thal Chotiali District during the year under review.

The total number of cases decided was 2,619 against 2,751 disposed of last year. The net decrease of 132 cases is made up of as follows :—

	Increase.	Decrease.	
Civil Appellate Cases	40	...	
Criminal Orignal Cases	26	...	
Criminal Appellate Cases	14	...	
Civil Original Cases	...	137	
Execution of decree cases	...	64	
Miscellaneous	...	11	
	80	212	Net decrease
			132 cases.

Lieutenant H. L. Showers, Assistant Commissioner, Thal Chotiali, and Assistant Political Agent, Loralai and Railway District, was vested with the power to try cases summarily under Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, British Baluchistan's Notifications Nos. 556 and 557, dated 24th July 1893.

PUBLIC WORKS.

7. The following new works were constructed during the year under report :—

1. New Levy post and police lines at Shahrig.
2. Rest house at Chotair.
3. Certain additions to the gallows in the jail at Sibi.
4. Addition of a dining room to the rest-house at Ziarat.
5. Re-roofing Public Works Department inspection bungalow at Ziarat.

8. There has been no change in the dâk bungalows and rest-houses in the district. The cost of maintenance of the dâk bungalows amounted to R3,913-7-6.

LOCAL FUNDS.

Sibi Municipal Fund.

9. The Sibi Municipal Fund was managed by the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi during the year.

The fund was started with a balance of ₹5,298-12-10 to its credit. The receipts during the year amounted to ₹34,159-15-9, and the expenditure to ₹25,865-14-3, thus leaving a balance of ₹13,592-14-4.

Statement I, attached to the report, contains the details of receipts and expenditure under each head.

SHAHRIG BAZAR FUND.

10. This fund was administered by the Assistant Political Agent, Thal Chotiali.

Appendix K shows the detailed account of the fund, including the receipts and expenditure of the Duki-Barkhan Bazar Fund, which are incorporated in this account.

The opening balance on the 1st April 1893 was ₹5,728-7-3. The receipts during the year amounted to ₹26,880-14-0 and the expenditure to ₹12,621-11-6, thus leaving a balance of ₹19,987-9-9 to the credit of the fund at the close of the year.

POLICE TRUST FUND.

11. This fund is administered by the District Superintendent of Police, Thal Chotiali.

Appendix J shows the state of the fund under each head of the account. The fund closes with the credit balance of ₹7,970-13-6.

Appendix L shows total income, expenditure and balance of all the excluded local funds in the district. The closing balance of all these funds amounts to ₹41,551-5-7.

TACCAVI ADVANCE.

12. A sum of ₹5,800 was advanced to cultivators during the year. The amount recovered in re-payment of the taccavi loans is ₹2,287-8-0—*vide* Appendices M and N.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

13. The general health in the district during the year was fair. Fever was prevalent as usual in the months of August, September and October, and many cases of pneumonia occurred during the winter months.

POLITICAL CASES.

14. The following are the more important political cases which occurred during the year :—

FEUD BETWEEN THE LUNIS AND UTMANKHELS.

On the 26th October 1893 some Utmankhels, who were grazing their flocks at Tirkha Kuram, in Luni limits, had a dispute with certain Lunis who were also grazing their flocks in the neighbourhood as to their respective rights to use a certain pool of water. A fight ensued, several men on either side receiving injuries. The case was referred to a local Jirga, composed of Lunis and Utmankhels. The Utmankhels agreed to give 16 sheep to the Lunis to compensate them for the injuries they received in the fight, and entreated the Luni Sardar to allow the case to be thus settled, thus acknowledging that they were primarily responsible for the commencement of the dispute. Both parties being satisfied with this settlement, securities in ₹500 were taken from either side, and the settlement was confirmed by the Political Agent.

MURDER OF RAHIM ALI CHILGARRI BY THINGANIS.

This was a re-opening of the Thingani and Chilgari Marri feud which was settled by tribal Jirga in August 1892. It was referred to the Marri Jirga in Sibi, who decided on 6th September 1893, that the Thinganis were entirely to blame for the re-opening of this feud and they were ordered to pay the following compensation to the heirs of the deceased Rahim Ali :—

(1) ₹1,800 as blood money.
(2) Two girls in marriage.
(3) Two guns and two swords.
(4) ₹500 as a fine to Government.

The four ring-leaders by name Shahbaksh, Shahbeg, Sabzali, and Isa were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each, and to fines of ₹125 each. It was considered necessary to inflict sentences of imprisonment in this case as a warning to others, that cases once settled, will not be allowed to be re-opened with impunity.

MURDER OF JAMO ALIANI MARRI.

Some seven years ago, one Shahali Aliani Marri agreed to take the sister of Jamo Alian, Marri in marriage on the understanding that he was to give Jamo his own sister in return and ₹100 in addition. The ₹100 were paid, and Shahali married Jamo's sister who died shortly after her marriage. Jamo now demanded the completion of the contract, and told Shahali to give him his sister in marriage. Shahali refused to do so until Jamo had returned him the ₹100 he (Shahali) had paid him. Finally, Jamo became exasperated and murdered Shahali. The case was settled by Marri Jirga in 1891, and Jamo was ordered to pay compensation as follows :—

(1) ₹900 cash.
(2) One girl in marriage.
(3) One sword and one gun.

The award was carried out, and Jamo received Shahali's sister in marriage.

In August 1893 Jamo had occasion to go to the house of one Dada Aliani Marri, and while there, he was murdered by Wazir and Chakar Alianis in revenge for Shahali's murder. The case was brought up for settlement before the Marri Jirga, who recommended that Wazir and Chakar should be imprisoned with hard labour for two years each, and that Dada should undergo six months' simple imprisonment, and should pay a fine of ₹300. The award was approved and confirmed.

FEUD BETWEEN THE SAIDANI AND MASSORI BUGTIS.

One 27th April 1893 the tomb of one Haibat Khan, a headman of the Massori Bugtis was found disfigured. The relatives of the deceased thinking that this disgrace had been perpetrated by Moradali, Bakhshwani Massori proceeded to attack his village. A fight ensued, in which one Joansil Khoriani was wounded. This enraged the other party and three men, named Khoda Bakhsh, Lalan and Jangul, raided the village of Haibat Khan, and wounded his son Amiran, his brother Shadi, and his nephews Dadali, Balochan and Khan Muhammad; on the side of the raiders Jangul was wounded. Nawab Shahbaz Khan, the Bugti Chief, hearing the news, sent his brothers Sardar Gauhar Khan and Berakhan at once to quell the disturbance, but their efforts were unavailing, for eight of the Haibtanzais raided the village of Ali Muhammad and succeeded in wounding Ali Muhammad, the Massori headman. The Nawab seeing that Ali Muhammad's party were bent on mischief, pursuaded the Haibtanzais to leave their abode and go to the Mazari Chief, so as to be out of the way of mischief. He then, as a last resource sent his mother to entreat Ali Muhammad to make up the quarrel but without avail.

Under these circumstances the Bugti Chief reported the case to the Political Agent of the District, and asked for his advice and assistance in the matter. The Political Agent sent one Attarkhan Girani, Ressaldar, with his sowars to Ali Muhommed with a letter asking him to come to him with his motbirs, and assuring him that his case would be settled in a just and satisfactory manner. Ali Muhammad, however, would not come in, and Attarkhan was ordered to remain at Kalchas with orders to prevent any further infringement of the peace. The case looked somewhat serious, and the Political Agent thought it advisable to go and settle the case himself. On arrival at Barkhan, he sent Dur Muhammad Khan Langhani Marri, Ressaldar, and Alihan Hasni Khetran to Ali Muhammad again. Ali Muhammad obeyed the summons this time and came in with the chief man of his section to the Political Agent's camp. The Political Agent taking the Massoris concerned in the feud with him, proceeded to Fort Munro and referred the case to the combined Punjab and Baluchistan Jirgas then assembled. The Jirgas' award is as as follows :—

"No compensation is awarded on account of men wounded on either side. On the side of the Haibtanas five men were wounded, and on Ali Muhammad's side, only two; but as Ali Muhammad himself, the Mukaddim of the Massoris, was one of the wounded, the Haibtanzais forego their claim for compensation for the excess of wounded on their side. On account of the man killed on Ali Muhammad's side, Haibat Khan's party have been directed to pay the following compensation :—

(1) One girl in marriage.
(2) One sword.
(3) One gun.
(4) ₹700 in cash."

Certain suggestions were made by the Jirga, with a view to deter any person from re-opening the feud, and the hostages who should be taken were named.

The case was considered satisfactorily settled. The settlement was confirmed by the Political Agent, and in due course received the Agent to the Governor-General's approval. The conflicting parties appear now to be on friendly terms, and it is hoped that the feud is finally settled.

FEUD BETWEEN THE THINGANIS AND THE LOHARANIS.

One Karimo Thingani Mukaddim suspecting one Haika Loharani of adultery with his wife, killed both Haiko and the woman.

The case was settled by the Marri Jirga in February 1893 and it was decided that this was not an ordinary case of adultery. Karimo 's wife was not a Marri, but a Domni woman, and therefore, must pay compensation for Haiko's murder.

Rupees 600 was fixed as the compensation, and both parties were bound over in ₹2,000 each to keep the peace.

In December 1893, however, the feud broke out again, when Bakhtiar and Akhtar Patwani Loharanis (Haiko's clan) killed Mezdar Thingani Jotam of Karimo's clan. Then before a settlement could be come to, the feud continued at a rapid rate, with the result that four murders were committed on the side of the Loharanis, and two on the side of the Thinganis. The parties were now got hold of, and the case referred for settlement to the Marri Jirga, by whom it was decided that the following compensation should be paid for the two murders in excess on the side of the Loharanis:—

For Jaro's murder—	For Dirak's murder—
(1) ₹1,200 in cash.	(1) ₹1,200 in cash.
(2) One girl in marriage.	(2) Two girls in marriage.
(3) One sword.	(3) Two swords.
(4) One gun.	(4) Two guns.

The Jirga further made certain recommendations as to payment of fines and forfeiture of securities, which were approved of and confirmed by the Political Agent.

The Jirga further found that Akhtiar was primarily responsible for the breaking out of the feud which had once been settled, and recommended that he should be sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment. This award was also confirmed by the Political Agent, and one Malguzar, Ali Murad, and Dali, whom the Jirga found guilty of assisting the Thinganis and actually taking part in the murder of Shero and Drishak Loharanis, were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each, and to a fine of ₹100 each, or in default to six months' more rigorous imprisonment.

While the Jirga had not yet completed their deliberation, another murder took place, having reference to this feud,—one Nahar Thingiani being killed by Loharanis. This murder being in retaliation for Jaro's murder, the Jirga decided that no alteration in their former award was necessary beyond giving compensation awarded for Jaro's murder to the heir of the deceased, Nahar, and fining the murderers. Heavy securities have been taken, and it is hoped that this, together with the punishment of imprisonment awarded to the man, Akhtiar, the primary cause of the feud, will prevent any re-opening of the feud.

TRIBAL LEVIES.

15. The Levies in the district remained unchanged throughout the year. Their monthly cost is as under:—

	₹ a. p.
Levies	18,391 0 0
Postal service	1,123 0 0*
TOTAL	19,514 0 0

* This includes ₹250 on account of pay of letter and parcel posts on the Mangi Ziarat line, the entertainment of which is sanctioned for six months in the year.

In many parts of the district the Levies have begun to wear a uniform pattern of lungi, paid for by themselves. It was formerly considered that the men would not willingly take to any kind of uniform. A start has, however, been made, and the men seem glad to wear the lungi, showing they are in the service of Government.

JIRGAS.

16. Appendix E shows the number and classification of political cases tried by Jirgas at various places in the district. It also gives the number of cases decided by the Jirgas composed of the leading tribal chiefs of the two districts of Dera Ghazi Khan and Thal Chotiali.

The total number of cases decided was 449, and of this 235 were connected with the Dera Ghazi Khan District, and 3 with Sindh.

SERIOUS CRIME.

17. There have been three cases of murder during the year. In one of these the accused was sentenced to death by the Sessions Court, but was acquitted on appeal; in another the accused were sentenced to transportation for life, and in the third the accused has been arrested and is awaiting trial. There have been three cases of attempted murder.

FOREST.

18. *Kach-Mangi.*—The Kach-Mangi forest was declared a State forest, with effect from the 15th April 1894, under Notification No. 1770, dated 21st March 1894.

Torshor.—The forest area at Torshor marked out for reservation by the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Baluchistan, has been placed under the protection of the Forest Department to the extent of prohibiting all damage to green trees and shrubs. The right to form it a State forest at any future time, if necessary, has also been reserved.

Surghand.—The proposal to reserve a block of forest on the Surghand hill in the Shahrig Sub-district is under consideration.

Gohar.—The Gohar forest in the Ziarat range was declared a State forest, with effect from 1st April 1894, under Notification No. $\frac{*35}{F.C.}$ dated 30th December 1893.

EDUCATION.

19. The only institution in the district for education is the Sibi Municipal Board School.

The average attendance in this school during the year was 82 against 85 in the last year. The number of boys at the close of the year was 90.

The school is solely maintained by the Sibi Municipality and private subscriptions. The receipts during the year were R1,232-6-2, and the expenditure R1,019-8-8—*vide* Statement O attached.

HORSE-BREEDING OPERATIONS.

20. There were ten horse stallions in the district during the year under report.

The number of mares covered by them during the year was 423 against 451 last year. The total expenditure on account of the feed and keep of the stallions amounted to R5,965-11-1.

The number of horses castrated was 70 during the year against 113 in the last year. The want of a special salutri for this district is much felt, and a report on the matter has been made.

FAIRS.

21. The tenth annual Horse Show was held at Sibi on the 12th February 1894, and three following days.

The total number of animals registered for exhibition was 1,196 as compared with 1,332 exhibited in the preceding year. This falling off in numbers is to be attributed partly to the very wet weather, which shortly preceded the date of the show, and no doubt prevented a number of intending exhibitors from bringing their animals, and partly also to the very scant encouragement given last year to importers of nothern horses.

The chief feature of this year's show was the very excellent quality of the young stock purchased by the Remount Agent, Kurnal. This officer succeeded in obtaining 47 animals at an average price of R270 each against 17 animals which he purchased at an average of R232 each last year.

The total value of stock purchased at this year's show amounted to R38,587 as compared with R25,359 for last year. This great increase is due to the number of younger stock purchased for the Army Remount Department, and to the number of bullocks (55) purchased by the Chief Commissariat Officer, Quetta.

The total sum expended on prizes was R3,170-9-10, of which R1,100 was contributed by Government and the balance by local funds.

On the whole the show was a great success.

JAILS.

22. Appendix G shows the number of convicts admitted into the Sibi Jail during the year 1893-94. The total number admitted during the year was 180 and which added to the last balance, *viz.*, 31, make up the total of 211 convicts. Of these 131 were released during the year and 35 remained in the jail at the close of the year. There would appear to be still a deficit of 45 which is due to the number having been transferred to Shikarpur and other jails.

Appendix H shows the cost of feeding the prisoners during the year under review. The total cost amounted to R2,360-15-10.* The average daily number of prisoners during the year was 58·62, and the average cost of maintenance per head per annum was R34-14-2 and the net cost R40-4-5.

	R	a.	p.
*Feeding charges . . .	1,622	15	8
Clothing, etc. . . .	738	0	2
TOTAL .	2,360	15	10

REGISTRATION OF DOCUMENTS.

23. The total number of documents registered during the year was 147.

The fees realized for registering documents, etc., amounted to R343-8-0, and the renumerations paid to Sub-Registrars and Copyists to R150-2-11.

The expenditure incurred on registration contingencies was R8-0-8.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.

24. No case occurred under this head during the year under report.

COAL.

25. The coal mines in the Thal Chotiali District, at Khost and Shahrig, yielded during the year under review, Tons 17,923-11-0 and Tons 2,480-10-1, respectively.

C. A. KEMBALL, *Captain,*
Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

A.

Statement of Provincial (Special) Revenue and Expenditure in the Thal Chotiali District for the year 1893-94.

Head of receipt.	Amount.	Head of expenditure.	Amount.	Remarks.
	R a. p.		R a. p.	
XVII.—Police .	2,449 5 8	15 Post Office—Postal Levies .	11,555 9 10	
		20 Police . . .	66,273 10 4	This includes R500 on account of compensation to Sarangzais debited to Police—*vide* Revenue Commissioner's letter, No. 813, dated 17th June 1893.
		25 Political charges on North-Western Frontier (Levies) .	2,20,569 11 4	This includes R33-6-9 on account of pay of Zhob provincial establishment drawn in this Agency during November 1893.
TOTAL .	2,449 5 8	TOTAL .	2,98,398 15 6	

C. A. KEMBALL, *Captain,*
Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

B.

Return of Imperial Land Revenue Receipts in the Thal Chotiali District for the year 1893-94.

Heads.	Budget.	Actuals.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
I.—Land Revenue—	1,63,000	2,13,413 15 0	50,413 15 0	...
Ordinary revenue	9,900	10,812 15 2	912 15 2	...
Miscellaneous	21,141	22,017 1 8	876 1 8	...
III.—Salt—				
Excise duty on salt	...	...	...	...
IV.—Stamps—				
Sale of general stamps	2,510	2,753 5 0	243 5 0	...
Sale of Court-fee stamps	9,600	10,222 2 0	622 2 0	...
Fines and penalties	160	169 7 0	9 7 0	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...
V.—Excise—				
License fees	900	999 5 4	99 5 4	...
Farm of drugs	7,500	6,510 0 0	...	990 0 0
Abkari	18,000	17,500 0 0	...	500 0 0
Rum	...	1,600 0 0	1,600 0 0	...
Sale proceeds of excise opium	...	...	...	...
Fines, confiscation and miscellaneous	...	0 3 3	0 3 3	...
VIII.—Assessed Taxes—				
Income tax	...	...	...	...
X.—Registration—				
Fees for registering documents Fees for copies of registered documents	175	343 8 0	168 8 0	...
XII.—Interest—				
Interest on loans to Municipal and other public Corporations	...	...	...	...
Interest on loans to landholders and other notabilities on temporary loans	...	152 10 1	152 10 1	...
Interest on advances to cultivators	...	...	...	...
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—				
Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property	900	376 14 8	...	523 1 4
Court-fees realized in cash				
General fees, fines and forfeiture	4,800	6,872 13 4	2,072 13 4	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...
XVIB.—Law and Justice—Jails—				
Jails	...	...	...	...
XX.—Medical—				
Contributions	...	...	...	...
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments—				
Sale of stores and materials	...	...	...	...
XXII.—Receipts in aid of superannuation—				
Contributions for pensions and gratuities		...	...	...
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing—				
Sale proceeds of stationery	...	...	...	...
XXV.—Miscellaneous (Khar and Kalar Salt)—				
Supply bills	5,000	2,831 11 8	...	2,168 4 4
Sale of old stores and materials	...	121 10 0	121 10 0	...
Miscellaneous fees, fines, and forfeitures	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous (cattle pound receipts)	600	600 0 0	...	...
License fees of arms	...	41 8 0	41 8 0	...
Total	2,44,186	2,97,339 2 2	57,334 7 10	4,181 5 8

C. A. KEMBALL, *Captain,*
Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

C.

Return of Land Revenue Collections in Kind and in Cash in the Thal Chotiali District for the year 1893-94.

Description.	Maunds collected.	Average rate at which sold per maund.	Cash realized.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
I.—Collection in kind—	*Mds. s. c.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*		
Wheat	61,767 39 4	2 9 8	1,60,938 7 2		
Barley	6,009 3 13	1 11 9	10,441 5 1		
Bhusa	50,042 7 7	0 4 3	13,346 0 10		
Jowari	19,009 14 7	1 3 9	23,543 15 5		
Kirbi	...	...	1,291 15 11		
Mustard	2,069 14 0	3 5 10	6,969 15 2		
Moong	312 36 7	1 10 1	510 13 10		
Moth	16 4 12	2 0 1	32 4 8		
Maceai	1,205 6 4	2 0 0	2,413 0 3		
Bagri	20 14 0	1 14 1	38 8 7		
Til	32 38 1	6 8 0	214 3 0		
Shali	8,008 3 15	0 15 5	7,737 5 7		
Cotton	687 11 0½	1 10 6	1,138 9 0		
China	148 0 0	1 4 0	185 0 0		
Total	1,49,328 33 6½	...	2,28,851 3 6	2,28,851 3 6	
II.—Collection in cash—					
Crops cut green (subz khurda)	...	...	2,622 11 8		
Melon and cucumbers (Galezat)	...	...	2,574 8 10		
Water-mills	...	...	542 8 0		
Fixed assessments	...	...	658 13 4		
Tobacco	...	...	134 7 0		
Miscellaneous	...	...	583 0 3		
Total	...	...	7,116 1 1	7,116 1 1	
III.—Grazing tax	...	...	...	23,005 9 9	
IV.—Arrears of previous years recovered during year under review.	...	...	...	33,671 14 7	
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	2,92,644 12 11	

Detail by Tahsils.

	Sibi Tahsil.	Shahrig Tahsil.	Duki Tahsil.	Grand Total.
	R a. p.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*
I.—Collection in kind	1,04,865 0 10	30,749 12 0	93,236 6 8	2,28,851 3 6
II.— Ditto in cash	3,642 7 10	630 10 4	2,842 14 11	7,116 1 1
III.—Grazing tax	4,403 2 0	8,486 9 9	10,115 14 0	23,005 9 9
IV.—Arrears	32,648 8 10	366 11 2	656 10 7	33,671 14 7
Total	1,45,559 3 6	40,233 11 3	1,06,851 14 2	2,92,644 12 11

Detail of Net Revenue Credited.

Total collection in cash as in column 5.	Lumbardari allowance paid.	Net revenue credited in treasury.
R a. p.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*
2,92,644 12 11	12,728 14 6	2,74,112 14 11*
		4,328 12 0†
		1,474 3 6‡
		2,79,915 14 5

* Paid into treasury.
† Adjusted by book transfer.
‡ Outstanding.

C. A. KEMBALL, *Captain,*
Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

D.

Statement of the Judicial work of the various Officers in the Thal Chotiali District for the year 1893-94.

Officers.	Civil Suits disposed of.		Execution of decree cases.	Total.	Criminal trials disposed of.		Total.	Miscellaneous revenue cases.	Grand Total.
	Original.	Appellate.			Original.	Appellate.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Deputy Commissioner and Political Agent, Thal Chotiali	2	17	...	19	7	7	14	7	40
Assistant Commissioner and Assistant Political Agent, Thal Chotiali	15	3	6	24	6	...	6	...	30
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi	26	55	21	102	126	26	152	50	304
Ditto ditto, Duki	36	2	9	47	29	4	33	..	80
Telsildar, Sibi	142	...	125	267	166	...	166	115	548
Ditto Shahrig	75	...	19	94	99	...	99	81	274
Ditto Duki	10	...	2	12	14	...	14	...	26
Ditto Barkhan	44	...	8	52	42	...	42	...	94
Munsir, Sibi	303	...	146	449	27	...	27	...	476
Naib Tehsildar, Sibi	229	...	67	296	17	...	17	...	313
Ditto Shahrig	114	...	26	140	31	...	31	1	172
Ditto Duki	11	...	...	11	5	...	5	...	16
Ditto Barkhan	15	...	3	18	10	...	10	...	28
Ditto Sanjawi	129	...	11	140	74	...	74	...	214
Ditto Kohlu	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
Total	1,155	77	443	1,675	653	37	690	254	2,619

C. A. KEMBALL, *Captain,*
Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

E.

Statement Showing the Number and Classification of Political Cases in the Thal Chotiali District tried by Jirga during the year 1893-94.

Place of Jirga Sittings.	Local cases.									Inter-provincial cases between Baluchistan, Sind and Panjab.			Grand Total.
	Murder.	Robbery.	Adultery.	Adultery with murder.	Land Revenue.	Betrothal and other cases connected with marriage.	Cattle-lifting.	Miscella-neous.	Total.	With Punjab.	With Sind.	Total.	
Fort Munro	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	8	12	153	...	153	165
Sham Kalchas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	1	83	83
Sibi	14	1	8	8	6	4	6	16	63	...	1	1	64
Kahan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Lehri	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Quat Mandas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Local Jirgas, Sibi and, Sharig	1	...	17	...	1	9	4	12	44	...	1	1	45
Tahsil Local Jirgas in the Duki Sub-District	1	3	21	4	3	3	26	27	88	...	...	...	88
Total	18	4	48	14	10	16	36	65	211	235	3	238	449

C. A. KEMBALL, *Captain,*
Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

F-1.

POLICE DEPARTMENT, THAL CHOTIALI DISTRICT.

Return of cognizable crime and result of Police working for the year 1893-94.

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Class or description of crime.	Cases.										Persons.								Property.			Remarks.
			Number of cases reported during the year by charge register and received by transfer less struck off as false in law or fact and transferred.	Number of cases reported in preceding year remaining under investigation at commencement of this year.	Number of cases pending in Courts at end of preceding year.	Total number of cases (sum of columns 4, 5 and 6).	Number of cases not enquired into under section 157, proviso (c), Criminal Procedure Code.	Number of cases sent for trial in present year.	Number of cases in which convictions were obtained (including columns 6 and 9).	Percentage of cases convicted to total cases (column 10 on 7.)	Number of cases reported in this year remaining under investigation on at the end of the year.	Number of cases pending in Courts at the end of the year.	Pending from last year.	Arrested and received by transfer this year.	Total persons.	Died or transferred.	Discharged before trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted and discharged.	Pending.	Percentage of persons convicted to arrested (columns 16 less 17, and 21).	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage of recoveries.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
		CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE, PUBLIC TRANQUILITY, SAFETY AND JUSTICE.																				R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
1	Section 147, I. P. C.	Rioting	25	...	...	25	...	25	15	60	...	4	...	431	431	...	...	299	80	52	78·89	...	...	...	Out of 25, cases 6 were discharged.
2	„ 224 „	Resistence or obstruction by a person to his lawful apprehension.	1	1	...	2	...	2	2	100	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	4	...	...	100	...	...	...	
3	„ 248 „	Altering appearance of any coin with intent that it shall pass as a coin of different description.	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	...	...	...	
4	„ 148 „	Rioting armed with a deadly weapon.	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	100	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	100	...	...	...	
5	„ 225 „	Resistence or obstruction to the lawful appearance of another person.	1	...	...	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	Case discharged.
6	„ 143 „	Member of unlawful assembly	2	...	...	2	...	2	2	100	...	...	...	25	25	...	...	13	12	...	52	...	...	...	
7	„ 241 „	Delivery to another of coin as genuine which, when first possessed, the deliverer did not know to be counterfeit.	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	100	...	...	...	
		TOTAL .	31	1	1	33	...	32	22	66·66	...	4	7	465	472	...	...	326	94	52	77·61	...	...	...	

Return of cognizable crime and result of Police working for the year 1893-94—continued.

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Class or description of crime.	Cases.										Persons.								Property.				Remarks.
			Number of cases reported during the year by charge register and received by transfer less struck off as false in law or fact and transferred.	Number of cases reported in preceding year remaining under investigation at commencement of this year.	Number of cases pending in Courts at end of preceding year.	Total number of cases (sum of columns 4, 5 and 6).	Number of cases not enquired into under section 157, proviso (*a*), Criminal Procedure Code.	Number of cases sent for trial in present year.	Number of cases in which convictions were obtained (including columns 6 and 9).	Percentage of cases convicted to total cases (column 10 on 7).	Number of cases reported in this year remaining under investigation on at the end of the year.	Number of cases pending in Courts at the end of the year.	Pending from last year.	Arrested and received by transfer this year.	Total persons.	Died or transferred.	Discharged before trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted and discharged.	Pending.	Percentage of persons convicted to arrested (columns 16 less 17, and 21).	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage of recoveries.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
		CLASS II.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.																				₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	
8	Section 353, I. P. C.	Using criminal force to deter a public servant from discharge of his duty.	3	...	...	3	...	3	3	100	...	...	...	11	11	...	...	3	8	...	27·27	...	...	...	
9	„ 324 „	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means.	2	...	1	3	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	Out of 3 cases 2 discharged.
10	„ 307 „	Attempt to commit murder .	3	...	1	4	...	1	2	50	2	...	...	7	7	...	...	1	1	5	50	...	...	...	
11	„ 302 „	Murder	5	3	1	9	...	4	2	22·22	3	2	7	10	17	...	...	6	4	7	60	245 12 0	245 8 0	99 14 4	Two cases shown less have been struck off.
12	„ 498 „	Enticing or taking away or detaining with a criminal intent a married woman.	7	...	...	7	...	4	1	14·28	3	2	...	9	9	...	...	3	1	5	75	...	...	...	Out of 7 cases 1 discharged.
13	„ 325 „	Voluntarily causing grevious hurt.	4	...	1	5	...	4	4	80	...	...	3	8	11	...	..	7	4	...	63 63	...	...	...	Out of 5 cases 1 was discharged.
14	„ 308 „	Attempt to commit culpable homicide.	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	100	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	...	...	...	
15	„ 309 „	Attempt to commit suicide .	3	...	...	3	...	2	2	66·66	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	100	...	...	...	
16	„ 326 „	Voluntarily causing grevious hurt by dangerous weapons or means.	1	...	1	2	...	1	2	100	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	100	...	...	...	
17	„ 304 „	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	100	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	...	...	...	
18	„ 335 „	Causing grievous hurt on provocation.	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	...	...	...	
19	„ 369 „	Kidnapping or abducting child under 10 years with intent to steal moveable property from the person of such child.	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	

20	„ 377 „	Unnatural offences	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	Cases discharged.
21	„ 332 „	Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from his duty.	2	...	...	2	...	2	1	50	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	1	3	...	25	...	...	...	One case discharged.
22	„ 373 „	Buying or obtaining possession of a minor for the purpose of prostitution, etc.	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23	„ 354 „	Assault or use of criminal force to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty.	2	...	...	2	...	1	1	50	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	...	...	...		
		TOTAL	36	4	7	47	...	28	21	44·68	11	6	14	60	74	...	...	29	26	19	52·72	245 12 0	245 8 0	99 14 4		
		CLASS III.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PERSON AND PROPERTY, OR AGAINST PROPERTY ONLY.																								
24	Section 395, I. P. C.	Dacoity	2	...	1	3	...	...	1	33·33	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	100	471 0 0	405 8 0	86 1 5		
25	„ 457 „	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night.	65	2	1	68	...	12	7	10·29	54	1	6	18	24	...	...	10	11	3	47·61	5,248 12 8	891 0 2	16 15 7	Out of 68 cases 6 discharged.	
26	„ 454 „	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking.	10	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	366 8 6	...	...		
27	„ 392 „	Robbery	7	1	...	8	...	2	1	12·5	6	...	...	4	4	...	...	2	2	...	50	987 11 9	130 0 0	13 2 6	One case discharged.	
28	„ 397 „	Robbery or dacoity with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt.	2	...	...	2	...	2	1	50	...	1	...	5	5	...	...	4	...	1	100	585 4 0	348 0 0	59 7 4		
29	„ 428 „	Mischief by killing or maiming any animal of the value of ₹10.	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	...	...	...		
30	„ 429 „	Mischief by killing or maiming cattle, etc., or any animal of the value of ₹50.	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	...	...	...		
31	„ 393 „	Attempt to commit robbery	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
32	„ 430 „	Mischief by injury to works of irrigation or by wrongfully diverting water.	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	2	1	...	66·66	...	...	...		
33	„ 436 „	Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to destroy a house, etc.	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...		
		TOTAL	91	3	2	96	...	20	13	13·54	73	3	8	33	41	...	...	22	14	5	61·11	7,659 4 11	1,774 8 2	23 2 8		
		CLASS IV.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.																								
34	Section 342, I. P. C.	Wrongful confinement	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	Case discharged.	
		TOTAL	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...		

Return of cognizable crime and result of Police working for the year 1893-94—concluded.

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Class or description of crime.	Cases.										Persons.								Property.						Remarks.
			Number of cases reported during the year by charge register and received by transfer less struck off as false in law or fact and transferred.	Number of cases reported in preceding year remaining under investigation at commencement of this year.	Number of cases pending in Courts at end of preceding year.	Total number of cases (sum of columns 4, 5 and 6).	Number of cases not enquired into under section 157, proviso (a), Criminal Procedure Code.	Number of cases sent for trial in present year.	Number of cases in which convictions were obtained (including columns 6 and 9).	Percentage of cases convicted to total cases (column 10 on 7).	Number of cases reported in this year remaining under investigation on at the end of the year.	Number of cases pending in Courts at the end of the year	Pending from last year.	Arrested and received by transfer this year.	Total persons.	Died or transferred.	Discharged before trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted and discharged.	Pending.	Percentage of persons convicted to arrested (columns 16 less 17, and 21).	Stolen.			Recovered.			Percentage of recoveries.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23			24			25			26
																						R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	
		CLASS V.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.																													
35	Section 411, I. P. C.	Dishonestly receiving stolen property.	17	2	1	20	...	18	13	65	1	2	2	25	27	...	...	18	6	3	75	1,058	7	9	1,041	2	5	98	5	9	Out of 20 cases 4 discharged.
36	„ 379 „	Theft	70	2	3	75	...	41	38	50·66	30	2	5	59	64	...	...	49	11	4	81·66	3,101	6	6	1,846	7	3	59	8	6	Out of 75 cases 5 discharged.
37	„ 408 „	Criminal breach of trust by a clerk or servant.	3	...	...	3	...	1	1	33·33	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	50	285	0	0	285	0	0	100	0	0	
38	„ 448 „	House trespass	3	...	...	3	...	3	2	66·66	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	2	2	...	50	30	0	0	20	0	0	66	10	8	One case discharged.
39	„ 414 „	Assisting in concealment of stolen property.	3	...	...	3	...	3	2	66·66	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	2	1	...	66·66	15	0	0	4	0	0	26	10	8	Do.
40	„ 456 „	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night.	3	...	...	3	...	2	1	33·33	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	50	20	0	0	20	0	0	100	0	0	Do.
41	„ 382 „	Theft after preparation made for causing death or hurt in order to the committing of the theft.	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	4	0	...			...			
42	„ 381 „	Theft by clerk or servant of property in possession of master.	5	...	...	5	...	3	2	40	2	1	...	4	4	...	...	3	...	1	100	396	14	9	155	6	9	39	2	6	
43	„ 406 „	Criminal breach of trust	10	...	...	10	...	9	6	60	1	2	...	9	9	...	...	6	1	2	85·71	265	0	0	114	7	3	43	3	0	Do.
44	„ 380 „	Theft in dwelling-house, etc.	52	1	2	55	...	27	25	45·45	26	1	7	33	40	...	...	31	9	...	77·5	1,934	11	3	568	5	6	29	6	0	Out of 55 cases 3 discharged.
45	„ 447 „	Criminal trespass	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...			...			...			Case discharged.
		TOTAL	168	5	6	179	...	108	90	50·27	64	8	14	144	158	...	...	113	35	10	76·35	7,106	12	3	4,054	13	2	57	0	10	
			327	13	16	356	...	189	146	41·01	148	21	43	703	746	...	...	490	170	86	74·24	15,011	13	2	6,074	13	4	40	7	5	

		CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE.																								
46	Section 417, I. P. C.	Cheating	2	...	...	2	...	2	2	100	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	100	0 1 0	0 1 0	100 0 0		
47	„ 32, Forest Act.	Power to prevent commission of offence.	2	...	...	2	...	2	1	50	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	50	4 0 0	4 0 0	100 0 0		One case discharged.
48	Section 223, I. P. C.	Escape from confinement or custody negligently suffered by a public servant.	1	...	1	2	...	1	2	100	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	4	...	...	100	...	...	...		
49	„ 409 „	Committing breach of trust by public servant or by banker, merchant or agent.	2	1	...	3	...	3	3	100	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	3	...	...	100	15 0 0	...	...		
50	„ 426 „	Committing mischief	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...		Case discharged.
	„ 420 „	Cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property.																								
51	„ 109, C. P. C.	Security for good behaviour from vagrants and suspected persons.	2	...	...	2	...	2	2	100	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	4	...	...	100	...	...	...		
	„ 110 „	Security for good behaviour from habitual offenders.																								
52	„ 265, I. P. C.	Fraudulent use of a false weight or measure.	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	...	...	...		
	„ 266 „	Being in possession of false weights and measures.																								
53	„ 4, Gambling Act.	Being found in gaming-house	10	...	...	10	...	10	9	90	...	1	...	64	64	...	...	44	18	2	70·96	...	...	...		
54	Section 14, F. and Ry., Punjab.	Punishment on conviction on finding of council.	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	...	...	...		
55	Section 269, I. P. C.	Negligent act likely to spread infection of any disease dangerous to life.	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	...	...	...		
56	„ 403 „	Dishonest misappropriation of property.	3	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	4	4	...	...	...	2	2	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	100 0 0		Out of 3 cases 2 discharged.
57	„ 182 „	False information with intent to cause a public servant to use his lawful power to the injury of another person.	8	...	1	9	...	8	8	88·88	...	1	2	9	11	...	...	9	...	2	100	...	...	...		
58	„ 160 „	Committing affray	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	7	...	...	100	...	...	...		
59	„ 426 „	Committing mischief	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	...	...	...		
60	„ 188 „	Disobedience to an order duly promulgated by a public servant.	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	...	...	...		
61	„ 24 of Act No. 1 of 1871.	Forcibly opposing the seizure of cattle or rescuing the same.	3	...	...	3	...	3	3	100	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	5	...	...	100	...	...	...		
62	Section 163, I. P. C.	Taking a gratification for the exercise of personal influence with a public servant.	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	30 0 0	30 0 0	100 0 0		
		TOTAL	41	1	2	44	...	42	37	84·09	...	3	5	113	118	...	...	85	27	6	75·89	59 1 0	44 1 0	74 9 7		
		GRAND TOTAL	368	14	18	400	...	231	183	45·75	148	24	48	816	864	...	...	575	197	92	74·48	15,070 14 2	6,118 14 4	40 9 7		

C. A. KEMBALL, *Captain*,
Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

F-2.

Distribution of the Thal Chotiali District Police Force on 31st March 1894.

No.	Name of Post.	Assistant District Superintendent of Police.	Inspectors.	Deputy Inspectors on ₹80.	Deputy Inspectors on ₹60.	Deputy Inspectors on ₹40.	First grade Sergeants on ₹27.	Second grade Sergeants on ₹17.	Third grade Sergeants on ₹14.	First grade Constables on ₹12.	Second grade Constables on ₹11.	Third grade Constables on ₹10.	Duffadars on ₹37.	First grade Sowars on ₹31.	Second grade Sowars on ₹27.	Sweeper.	Bhisti.	Mochi.	Remarks.
1	Sibi 1st class thana	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	6	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
2	Duki 1st class thana	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	11	6	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
3	Shahrig 2nd class thana	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
4	Harnai 1st class out-post	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Mall 1st class road post	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Thalli ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Khost 2nd ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Thana Barkhan	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	Spintangi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
10	Baberkach	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	
11	Kach	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
12	Mudgorge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
13	District Police	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	Sibi Railway Station	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15	Jhatpat Railway Station	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16	Templedera ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17	Nuttal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18	Bellput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

| | | |

Distribution of the Thal Chotiali District Police Force on 31st March 1884—continued.

No.	Name of Post.	Assistant District Superintendent of Police.	Inspectors.	Deputy Inspectors on R80.	Deputy Inspectors on R60.	Deputy Inspectors on R40.	First grade Sergeants on R27.	Second grade Sergeants on R17.	Third grade Sergeants on R14.	First grade Constables on R12.	Second grade Constables on R11.	Third grade Constables on R10.	Duffadars on R37.	First grade Sowars on R31.	Second grade Sowars on R27.	Sweeper.	Bhisti.	Mochi.	Remarks.
	Brought forward																		
40	Assistant Agent's Guard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	
41	Orderly Political Agent and Assistant Political Agent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
42	Line Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2*	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	*One is grunthee.
43	Assistant District Superintendent's Orderly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
44	Inspector's Orderly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
45	District Superintendent of Police Office	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	5	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
46	Sibi Jail	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
47	Executive Engineer, Sibi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
48	Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
49	Pay Clerk, North-Western Railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	† One more constable is given from reserve.
50	Assistant District Superintendent's Guard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
51	Reserved	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	3	22	13	...	1	1	8	...	...	...	
	Total	1	1	2	2	2	9	14	25	109‡	92	...	3	10	20	1	1	...	

‡ Three men shown less are on account of the escort of the Railway Pay Clerk at Mudgorge. They have not been entertained.

C. A. KEMBALL, *Captain*,
Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

F-3

Caste Return of the Police in the Thal Chotiali District for 1893-94.

Religion or caste.	Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors.	Non-Commissioned Officers.		Total.	Remarks.
		Dafadars and Sowars.	Footmen.		
Christians	1	...	...	1	
Hindu	2	2	63	67	
Sikhs	2	19	95	116	
Indian Muhammadans	...	5	80	85	
Punjab Frontier Pathans	2	...	5	7	There are ten other Pathans in officiating appointments who could not be shown in the return.
Local Pathans	...	...	...	...	
Baluch	1	7	8	16	
Total	8	33	251	292*	

* Three men shown less are on account of the escort of the Railway Pay clerk at Mudgorge. They have not been entertained.

C. A. KEMBALL, *Captain,*
Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

G.

Return showing the Convicts admitted into the Jail during the year 1893-94.

Description.	Number of prisoners in jail at close of previous year.		Admitted to the jail during the year 1893-94.		Released during the year 1893-94.		Remaining in jail on 31st March 1894.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Convicts	26	3	160	8	110	7	33	2
Civil prisoners	2	...	11	1	13	1	...	...
Total	28	3	171	9	123	8	33	2

C. A. KEMBALL, *Captain,*
Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

H.

Statement showing Cost of Prisoners in the Sibi Jail for 1893-94.

Average daily number of prisoners in Jail.	Spent on food of prisoners during year.	Average cost of maintenance per head per annum.	Realized by jail labour.	Nett cost per head per annum.
	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.
58·62	1,622 15 8	34 14 2	.....	40 4 5
Total	1,622 15 8	34 14 2	.....	40 4 5

C. A. KEMBALL, *Captain,*
Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

I.

Annual Accounts of the Sibi Municipality.

Accounts of Receipts and Disbursements for the year ending 31st March 1894.

Receipts.	Budget Estimates for 1893-94.	Actuals of 1893-94.
	R a. p.	R a. p.
By balance in hand at the close of last year	.....	.....
REVENUE.		
A.—Municipal Rates and Taxes—		
1. Octroi	18,000 0 0	19,790 0 0
2. Tax on houses and lands	.....	.....
3. Tax on animals and vehicles	.....	.....
4. Tax on professions and trades	.....	.....
5. Tolls (on roads and ferries)	.....	.....
6. Water-rate	.....	.....
7. Lighting-rate	.....	.....
8. Conservancy (including scavenging and latrines rate)	.....	.....
9. Others (to be specified in detail, *e.g.*, servants' tax, pilgrim tax, etc.)	.....	.....
B.—Realizations under Special Acts—		
1. Pounds	1,000 0 0	4,245 6 10
2. Hackney carriage	.....	.....
3. Licenses for sale of spirits and drugs	.....	.....
4. Others (to be specified in datail)	.....	.....
N.B.—Judicial fines under Special Acts should be credited under "Fines" below.		
C.—Revenue derived from Municipal property and powers apart from taxation—		
1. Rents of lands, houses, serais, dak-bungalows	1,270 0 0	1,406 4 1
2. Sale-proceeds of lands and produce of lands, etc.	3,000 0 0	3,549 1 4
3. Conservancy receipts (other than taxes and rates)	975 0 0	1,175 1 0
4. Fees and revenue from Educational Institutions	85 0 0	100 8 6
5. Fees and revenue from Medical Institutions	.....	.....
6. Fees and revenue from markets and slaughter-houses	.....	.....
7. Fees and revenue from tramways	.....	.....
8. Other fees (to be specified)	.....	.....
9. Fines under Municipal and other Acts	50 0 0	41 10 0
10. Interest on Investments*	.....	.....
11. Premium on loans	.....	.....

Disbursements.	Budget Estimates for 1893-94.	Actuals of 1893-94.
	R a. p.	R a. p.
EXPENDITURE.		
A.—General Administration and Collection Charges—		
1. General administration (*a*) (Office Establishment, Inspection, Honorary Magistrate's Establishment, etc.)	1,144 0 0	1,152 12 3
2. Collection of taxes, including bonded ware houses (Establishment, purchase of account books and paper, money boxes, repairs to out-posts, etc.)	140 0 0	43 2 7
3. Collection of tolls on roads and ferries	.....	.....
4. Survey of land	.....	.....
5. Refunds	.....	.....
6. Pensions and gratuities	.....	.....
B.—Public Safety—		
1. Fire (Establishment, purchase of fire-engines, buckets, repairs, etc.)	.....	.....
2. Lighting (Establishment, purchase of lamps and oil, repairs, etc.)	540 0 0	373 11 1
3. Police (Establishment, purchase of clothing, lanterns, etc., repairs to out-post, etc.)	4,200 0 0	3,862 13 3
4. Rewards for destruction of wild animals and snakes	.....	.....
C.—Public Health and Convenience—		
1. Water-supply { Capital outlay	.....	.....
1. Water-supply { Establishment, etc.	.....	.....
2. Drainage { Capital outlay	.....	.....
2. Drainage { Establishment, repairs, etc.	.....	.....
3. Conservancy (including road cleaning and watering) and latrines	5,583 0 0	4,880 2 10
4. Hospitals and dispensaries	1,680 0 0	1,680 0 0
5. Vaccination	.....	.....
6. Markets and slaughter-houses	95 0 0	93 8 0
7. Pounds	1,000 0 0	3,275 15 1
8. Dak-bungalows and serais	.....	.....
9. Arboriculture, public gardens and experimental cultivation	3,003 0 0	2,916 5 7
10. Registration of births and deaths	.....	.....
11. Public Works (*a*)	.....	.....
(i) Establishment (*b*)	420 0 0	420 0 0
(ii) Buildings (*c*)	880 0 0	766 7 1
(iii) Roads	2,600 0 0	2,517 5 9
(iv) Stores (*c*)	.....	.....

D.—Grants and Contributions (for general and special purposes)—					D.—Public Instruction—			
1. From Government*	.....		.....		1. Schools and Colleges	978 0 0		851 1 0
2. From Local Funds*	.....		.....		2. Contributions	120 0 0		120 0 0
3. Other*	.....		.....		3. Libraries, museums, menageries, etc.	180 0 0		170 0 0
E.—Miscellaneous—					E.—Contributions—			
1. Recoveries on account of services rendered to private individuals	.....		.....		(For general purposes) (*d*)	1,440 0 0		1,810 7 9
2 Other items	.....		.....		F.—Miscellaneous—			
					1. Interest on loans { Previous years / Current year	570 0 0		132 2 0
					2. Discount	.....		.....
					3. Actual cost of works done for private individuals	.....		.....
					4. Other items (to be specified)	.....		.....
F.—Extraordinary and Debt—					G.—Extraordinay and Debt—			
1. Sale-proceeds of Government Securities and withdrawal from Savings Bank	.....		.....		1. Investments—			
2. Loans from Government	.....		.....		(*a*) In Securities (other than for sinking fund)	.....		.....
Loans raised in the market from private individuals	.....		.....		(*b*) In Savings Bank	.....		.....
Realizations of sinking fund for repayment of loans	.....		.....		2. Payments to sinking fund	.....		.....
4. Advances—(*a*) Permanent	.....		.....		3. Repayment of loans	.....		.....
(*b*) Other	2,000 0 0		3,852 0 0		4. Advances—			
5. Deposits	.....		.....		(*a*) Permanent	.....		.....
					(*b*) Other	.....		800 0 0
					5. Deposits	.....		.....
Total	26,380 0 0		34,159 15 9		Total	24,573 0 0		25,865 14 3
Opening Balance	2,984 12 8		5,298 12 10		Closing Balance	4,791 12 8		13,592 14 4
GRAND TOTAL	29,364 12 8		39,458 12 7		GRAND TOTAL	29,364 12 8		39,458 12 7

Memorandum of Liabilities and Claims.

Liabilities—	
Balance of Loans	.....
Less balance of sinking funds	.....
Net balance of loans	.....
Deposits	.....
Claims—	
Advances recoverable	.....
Net amount of debt	.....

* Against each of these heads show separately receipts for (*a*) General, (*b*) Educational, (*c*) Medical purposes.

(*a*) It must be clearly understood that under these heads only such general charges are to be shown as cannot be properly shown under any of the other heads. Wherever establishment is employed, or works are constructed, for a particular purpose only, the charge should be shown under the head to which that purpose belongs and not under these heads.

(*b*) If the Public Works Establishment be employed partly upon works connected with any of the other heads, the share of the charges debitable to those heads should be shown under those heads, and not under this head.

(*c*) Cost of buildings erected or stores used for special work, *e.g.*, for water-works, should be charged to those works; cost of such buildings or stores only will be shown here as properly cannot be shown under any of the other heads.

(*d*) Contributions should be classified according to the object for which they are made, *e.g.*, for schools under D—Public Instruction, etc.; contribution, not made for any particular purpose or for a purpose for which no separate head is provided, should be charged under this head.

C. A. KEMBALL, *Captain,*
Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

J.

Actual Account of Receipts and Expenditure of the Thal Chotiali Police Local Fund for the year 1893-94.

Heads of receipts.	For 1893-94.	Remarks.	Heads of Expenditure.	For 1893-94	Remarks.
	R a. p.			R a. p.	
Chanda	1,345 2 5		Chanda	874 8 10	
Clothing	3,678 2 9		Clothing	5,171 12 2	
Equipment	251 12 9		Equipment	...	
Estate of deceased officers	400 10 6		Estate of deceased officers	353 0 10	
Total receipts	5,675 12 5		Total Expenditure	6,399 5 10	
Opening balance	8,694 6 11		Closing balance	7,970 13 6	
GRAND TOTAL	14,370 3 4		GRAND TOTAL	14,370 3 4	

C. A. KEMBALL, *Captain,*
Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

K.

Annual Account of Receipts and Expenditure of Sharigh and Duki Barkhan Excluded Local Funds for the year 1893-94.

Heads of receipts.	Actual receipts of Sharigh Bazar Fund for 1893-94.	Heads of disbursements.	Actual expenditure of Sharigh Bazar Fund for 1893-94.
	R a. p.		R a. p.
Land Revenue	39 12 0	Interest	...
Stamps	...	Refunds	...
Excise	...	Charges of collection of revenue	...
Provincial rates	...	General administration	86 7 9
Assessed taxes	10,231 8 5	Law and Justice	...
Registration	...	Police	2,952 5 1
Police	1,573 9 7	Marine	...
Marine	...	Education	...
Education	...	Medical	182 0 0
Medical	...	Minor Departments	3,571 14 1
Minor Departments	129 8 6	Superannuations	...
Interest	...	Miscellaneous	5,305 13 7
Superannuations	...	Public Works	229 3 0
Miscellaneous	12,562 7 6	Deposits and advances	294 0 0
Public Works	...		
Deposits and advances	2,294 0 0		
Total Receipts	26,880 14 0	Total Disbursements	12,621 11 6
Opening balance	5,728 7 3	Closing balance	19,987 9 9
GRAND TOTAL	32,609 5 3	GRAND TOTAL	32,609 5 3

C. A. KEMBALL, *Captain,*
Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

L.

Statement showing Total Income, Expenditure and Balances of all the Excluded Local Funds in the District of Thal Chotiali for the year 1893-94.

Name of Fund.	Opening balance of year.	Income of year.	Expenditure of year.	Closing balance.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p	R a. p.
Sibi Municipal Fund	5,298 12 10	34,159 15 9	25,865 14 3	13,592 14 4
Shahrig Bazar Fund	5,728 7 3	26,880 14 0	12,621 11 6	19,987 9 9
Excluded Police Trust Fund	8,694 6 11	5,675 12 5	6,399 5 10	7,970 13 6
GRAND TOTAL	19,721 11 0	66,716 10 2	44,886 15 7	41,551 5 7

C. A. KEMBALL, *Captain,*
Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

M.

Statement of Takavi Advances made during the year ending 31st March 1894.

1	2	3	4	5	6
DISTRICT.	Name.	Amount.	Interest, if any, payable.	Total.	REMARKS.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Thal Chotiali .	Azad Khan, son of Ibrahim Khan Dalozai, of Khajak Sibi Tahsil.	500 0 0	...	500 0 0	
Ditto .	Kamal, son of Azad Khan, of Jhallar Kalan in the Duki Tahsil.	3,000 0 0	...	3,000 0 0	
Ditto .	Gajoo, son of Ismail Khan Zorkun, of Nimki, in the Duki Tahsil.	400 0 0	...	400 0 0	
Ditto .	Mirzehan, son of Karam Khan Bijrani Marri, of village Karam Khan in the Kohlu Tahsil.	600 0 0	...	600 0 0	
Ditto .	Nasir, son of Buland Khan Tarin, of Chotiali village in the Duki Tahsil.	500 0 0	...	500 0 0	
Ditto .	Halim Khan, son of Hamzulla Zarkun, of Kohlu Tahsil.	300 0 0	...	300 0 0	
Ditto .	Babul wd. Khajee Garnani Isani	500 0 0	...	500 0 0	
	TOTAL .	5,800 0 0	...	5,800 0 0	

C. A. KEMBALL, *Captain,*
Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

N.

Statement of Recoveries made on Account of Takavi advances during the year ending 31st March 1894.

1	2	3	4		5	6
DISTRICT.	Name.	Amount repayable.	REPAYMENTS DURING THE YEAR UNDER REPORT.		Balance.	REMARKS.
			Principal.	Interest.		
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Thal Chotiali .	Alif and Douran . .	150 0 0	50 0 0	...	100 0 0	
Ditto .	Mulla Tajee . . .	200 0 0	100 0 0	...	100 0 0	
Ditto .	Mir Khan Luni . . .	50 0 0	50 0 0	...	...	
Ditto .	Alan Khan wd. Aslam Khan	400 0 0	100 0 0	...	300 0 0	
Ditto .	Baloch Khan Shadozai .	1,000 0 0	200 0 0	...	800 0 0	
Ditto .	Ghani Khan Shadozai .	550 0 0	150 0 0	...	400 0 0	
Ditto .	Allahdad and others .	1,000 0 0	300 0 0	...	700 0 0	
Ditto .	Wahab wd. Zatoo Khan Shadozai.	300 0 0	100 0 0	...	200 0 0	
Ditto .	Malik Rasad wd. Kana .	200 0 0	50 0 0	...	150 0 0	
Ditto .	Haji Wazir Ustrana . .	400 0 0	100 0 0	...	300 0 0	
Ditto .	Mustafa and Jangal . .	162 8 0	162 8 0	...	...	
Ditto .	Kamal Khan Lisiani Tarin.	50 0 0	50 0 0	...	...	
Ditto .	Kadir Khan wd. Syed Khan, of Choharkat.	350 0 0	75 0 0	...	275 0 0	
Ditto .	Shado wd. Dhaku of Barkhan	150 0 0	50 0 0	...	100 0 0	
Ditto .	Lalan Zarkun and others .	200 0 0	200 0 0	...	...	
Ditto .	Dildar Bozdar . . .	100 0 0	50 0 0	...	50 0 0	
Ditto .	Murad Khan Lisiani . .	50 0 0	25 0 0	...	25 0 0	
Ditto .	Shamba and Gulzar Umerzai.	250 0 0	75 0 0	...	175 0 0	
Ditto .	Sohara Khan, son of Piri Gurgej.	400 0 0	100 0 0	...	300 0 0	
Ditto .	Khalifa Yakub Khajalk .	1,000 0 0	100 0 0	...	900 0 0	
Ditto .	Mitha Khan, son of Hamir Khan, Ghoramzai.	600 0 0	100 0 0	...	500 0 0	
Ditto .	Rahimali Khan, son of Par Khan Gurgej.	750 0 0	100 0 0	...	650 0 0	
	TOTAL	8,312 8 0	2,287 8 0	...	6,025 0 0	

C. A. KEMBALL, *Captain,*
Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

O.

Return of Schools and Education in the Sibi Sub-district for the year 1893-94.

Name and place of School.	Class of School.	Number of pupils in School at close of year.						Income of School.				Cost of School.
		Christians.	Hindus.	Indian Muhammadans.	Local Pathans.	Black Brohis.	Total.	Contributed by Local Funds.	Grant-in-aid from Provincial or Imperial Revenues.	Realized by fees and subscriptions.	Total.	
								R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Sibi Municipal Board School.	Middle School.	...	58	22	5	5	90	851 1 0	...	Fees 100 8 6 Subs. 280 12 8	1,232 6 2	1,019 8 8 (paid from Municipal Fund R851-1-0, paid from subscription R168-7-8).
Total .		...	58	22	5	5	90	851 1 0	...	381 5 2	1,232 6 2	

C. A. KEMBALL, *Captain,*

Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

APPENDIX IV.

Administration Report of the Zhob District for the year 1893-94.

PERSONNEL.

The office of the Political Agent, Zhob, changed hands during the year 1893-94 no less than six times, as follows :—

(i) Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Yate, C.S.I., C.M.G., made over charge of the district to Lieutenant A. McConaghey, I.S.C., Assistant Political Agent, Zhob, on the forenoon of the 1st April 1893, from which date Colonel Yate was appointed British Commissioner for the settlement of the canal disputes on the Kushk river on the Persian-Afghan Frontier.

(ii) Lieutenant McConaghey carried on the current duties of the office, in addition to his own duties, till the afternoon of the 17th April 1893, on which date Captain A. H. McMahon, C.I.E., took over charge of the district.

(iii) Captain A. H. McMahon held charge of the district up to the forenoon of the 21st August 1893, on which date he proceeded on special duty with Sir H. M. Durand's Mission to Kabul, making over charge to Lieutenant McConaghey.

(iv) Lieutenant McConaghey held charge of the district up to the afternoon of the 13th December 1893, when he was relieved by Captain McMahon on his return from Kabul.

(v) Captain McMahon proceeded on six weeks' privilege leave to Karachi, with effect from the forenoon of the 4th January 1894, from which date Lieutenant McConaghey took over charge of the district in addition to his own duties.

(vi) Captain C. Archer, I.S.C., having been appointed Political Agent, Zhob, took over charge of the district from Lieutenant McConaghey, with effect from the forenoon of the 24th January 1894, and was still in charge when the year closed.

2. The post of Assistant Political Agent, Zhob, was held by Lieutenant A. McConaghey, I.S.C., from the 1st April to the 14th September 1893, and from the 14th December 1893 to the close of the year, and by Lieutenant E. LeMesurier, I.S.C., from the 15th September to the 13th December 1893.

3. The post of the First Extra Assistant Commissioner, Zhob, was held by Khan Bahadur Kazi Jelaluddin from the 1st April to the 17th May 1893, when he was appointed Settlement Officer, Quetta. He made over charge of his office to Munshi Agha Jan Khan, Tehsildar, Upper Zhob, on the forenoon of the 18th May 1893. Munshi Agha Jan Khan was relieved of this charge by Khan Bahadur Huk Newaz Khan on the forenoon of the 31st May 1893. The Khan Bahadur held charge of the office till the 16th February 1894, from which date he retired from the service of Government. Shaikh Abdul Rahman, Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in the Khojak Pass, was appointed to officiate as First Extra Assistant Commissioner from the date of Khan Bahadar Huk Newaz Khan's retirement, and held charge of the office till the close of the year.

4. Moulvi Abdul Rahim Khan held charge of the post of the Second Extra Assistant Commissioner, Zhob, from the 1st April 1893, to the 7th January 1894. He was transferred to Pishin, and left Fort Sandeman on the forenoon of the 8th January, making over charge of his office to Lala Gobind Das, Tehsildar, Lower Zhob.

The latter held charge of the current duties of the office of the Second Extra Assistant Commissioner, Zhob, in addition to his own duties till the forenoon of the 31st January when he was relieved by Kazi Immamuddin from Pishin. The Kazi held charge of the office up to the close of the year.

5. The post of the Tehsildar, Lower Zhob, was held by Lala Gobind Das throughout the year.

6. Munshi Agha Jan Khan was in charge of the Upper Zhob Tehsil from the 1st April to 31st August 1893, and from the 1st December 1893 to the close of the year. He was on

privilege leave from the 1st September to the 30th November 1893, and Lala Udhe Bhan officiated for him during that period.

7. Munshi Bashir Ali Khan held the post of the Tehsildar, Bori, from the 1st April to the 1st May, and from the 1st August 1893 to the close of the year. He was on privilege leave from the 1st May to the 31st July, and Lala Udhe Bhan officiated as Tehsildar, Bori, during that period.

8. The charge of the Musakhel Tehsil was held by Lala Lekhuram throughout the year.

9. The district suffered a heavy loss in the retirement from Government employ of Khan Bahadur Huk Newaz Khan, First Extra Assistant Commissioner, after a brilliant and arduous service of over fourteen years on the frontiers of Baluchistan. His tireless industry and energy, his honesty of purpose, and his unfailing tact and knowledge of character, had raised him to a unique position in the esteem, both of the officers under whom he served and of the people of the country. This year's events furnished an appropriate close to his service in the final reduction of Bangal Khan and his gang of outlaws, and the establishment of peace and order up to the Afghan Frontier; a consummation which Captain McMahon described as "due to a very great extent to his untiring vigilance and energy." He also rendered invaluable service in connection with the work of the Jirga assembled to dispose of Waziri cases at Khajuri Kach in December 1893, while his tact and business capacity contributed very largely to the success of the tour round India, undertaken with the happiest results by several of the Baluchistan Chiefs under his guidance.

EXTENT AND LIMITS OF THE AGENCY.

10. The position of the Loralai bazar and cantonments had been anomalous since the formation of the Zhob District, and the transfer of the Bori Tehsil from Thal Chotiali to Zhob. The bazar and the cantonments were attached to the Thal Chotiali District, whereas the country all round was in the Zhob District. It was found that this arrangement led to considerable inconvenience which outweighed the advantages which had been anticipated from having the head-quarters of the Thal Chotiali District at a place held by a Military garrison.

It was therefore decided during the year that both the bazar and cantonments should be transferred to the Zhob District, and this was done in the month of January 1894.

11. The questions of the boundary between the Zhob Agency and the Dera Ghazi Khan District and that between the Usteranas of the Dera Ismail Khan District and the Zmaris of this Agency are still pending, and will be settled when the Political Agent can meet the Derajat officers for the purpose, which will probably be during the next cold season.

12. The question of the boundary between the Mianis and Sheranis, *i.e.*, the boundary between the Punjab and the Baluchistan jurisdictions at the north-east corner of the Zhob District, was taken up by the Political Agent, Zhob, and the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, when these officers met at Khajuri Kach for the settlement of certain Waziri cases in the month of December 1893. The settlement arrived at was that, from Khajuri Kach the line of boundary should run along the east bank of the Zhob river to the Zamelan ravine, thence in a south-easterly direction along the main or northern branch of the Zamelan Nullah to the Ziarat peak, and along the watershed of the Ziarat Branj Pisgah and Shinsar range to a point beyond Shinsar, whence the boundary line should leave the crest of the main range and descend the spur which forms the watershed between the Khwajah and Tirkha Chaprezi Nullahs, with their respective affluents to the junction of the Viastah Nullah with the Zao stream; thus leaving the Viastah Nullah entirely within the Punjab jurisdiction. It was provided that the rights of grazing, cutting wood and dwarf palm, or gathering fruit, which might be proved to the satisfaction of the responsible officers of the two jurisdictions on either side of this line should not be interfered with by this settlement.

The joint proposals submitted by Captain McMahon and Mr. King in this connection were approved of by the Government of India.

13. There has been no other change of any kind in the boundaries and the limits of the district during the year under report.

REVENUE.

14. The Provincial Revenue Contract, under which, on the formation of the Zhob District in 1890, the revenue had been provincialized to meet the district expenditure, came to a close on the 31st March 1893, along with the Quetta revenue, the special allotment for Police and Levies, and the Zhob Levy Corps contracts. All the four contracts mentioned above were, under orders from the Government of India, amalgamated into one contract, called the "Baluchis-

tan Special Revenues and Expenditure," which was brought into force with effect from the 1st April 1893, and which is to continue for four years.

15. Under this new contract, the expenditure on account of the following heads, which had hitherto been debited to the Imperial Revenues, the special allotment and the Zhob Levy Corps grant, was ordered to be charged to the "Special Expenditure" in the accounts of this office :—

I.—Pay and travelling allowance of the Political Agent, Zhob.
II.—Pay and travelling allowance of the Assistant Political Agent, Zhob.
III.—Postal service, Loralai to Kingri.
IV.—Khetran service.
V.—Zhob Kakars.
VI.—Frontier Road Levies.
VII.—Loralai to Kandeli telegraph service.
VIII.—Ghilzai service.
IX.—Bargha Sherani service.
X.—Mandokhel service.
XI.—Mixed posts on the Punjab Frontier.
XII.—Pay and allowances of the Commandant, Zhob Levy Corps.
XIII.—All other charges in connection with the Zhob Levy Corps.
XIV.—Moiety of Fort Sandeman dispensary charges, hitherto paid by the Zhob Levy Corps.

The result of this arrangement is that the expenditure, as shown in the accounts of the Political Agent's Office, will always be considerably in excess of the receipts, and this office has therefore no means of knowing how the affairs of the district stand on a balance being struck between revenue and expenditure. The remarks and explanations regarding receipts and expenditure given in the following pages have therefore been confined to the actual receipts and expenditure of the year under report, and all reference to the opening and closing balances has been omitted.

16. The total receipts from all sources of revenue during the year have amounted to R3,98,991-7-6 or an increase of R75,929-4-6 and R23,099-7-6, respectively, above the actual receipts of the previous year and the Revised Budget Estimate of the year under report. The total expenditure during the year has been R6,21,737-13-11 or R2,22,746-6-5 in excess of the receipts, shewing a reduction of R12,474-2-1, as compared with the Revised Budget Estimates for the year.

17. The figures given above are, as usual, in accordance with the accounts kept in the Political Agents's Office, and do not therefore include the expenditure that may have been incurred by the officers of the Military Works Department in connection with the Civil Works in Zhob under Public Works Department Officers; nor the third instalment of R25,000 towards the repayment of the loan of R1,00,000 made by the Government of India for the construction of Civil Works during the year 1890-91, when the district was formed. It is also possible that the figures may not entirely agree with the final accounts for the year, as they do not include any credit that the Military Works Department may give to the special revenues on account of the rent recovered by the Executive Engineer, Zhob Division, for the Civil Buildings at Fort Sandeman, which were constructed from the late Zhob revenues. Similarly, the figures given above do not include any debits that may be raised against the special expenditure by the Comptroller, India Treasuries, on account of the cost of the stationery, etc., supplied to the officers of this district, and the European medicines and instruments supplied to the civil dispensaries during the year under report.

18. It should also be noted that, as transfers from one head to another had several times to be made to meet contingent expenditure under the different heads during the year, the figures shown in the column "Budget Estimates for 1893-94" on the expenditure side of the accounts are as they stood after all the transfers had been made.

A.—Receipts.

I.—Land Revenue.

19. The total receipts under this head were estimated to amount to R3,48,845, whereas the actual receipts have amounted to R3,70,261-8-9, or an increase of R21,416-8-9 over the estimates. This is chiefly due to the fact that arrears, amounting to R86,060-13-10, outstanding from previous years, have been recovered and credited into the treasury during the year under report.

II.—Stamps.

20. The receipts under this head were estimated at R7,900, whereas the actual receipts have amounted to R7,408-8-0, thus showing a decrese of R491-8-0. The decrease occurs under the head "Sale of Court-fee stamps," and being trifling, does not call for any special notice.

III.—Excise.

21. The receipts under this head were estimated at R11,540, but the actual receipts have amounted to R11,628-8-0, thus showing an increase of R88-8-0. This increase, which is trifling, occurs under the head "License Fees."

IV.—Registration.

22. There has been an increase of R6 in the actual receipts under this head over the figures shown in the Budget. The estimate was for R92-1-0, whereas the actual amount realized has been R98.

V.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.

23. The total receipts from all kinds of revenue under this head were estimated at R6,760. The actual collections have, however, amounted to R8,808-6-6, the increase of R2,048-6-6 over the estimated figures has chiefly been under the sub-head "General Fees, Fines and Forfeitures." The figures shown in the Budget were necessarily put in approximately, as it is always difficult to frame an accurate estimate of the receipts of this kind.

VI.—Law and Justice—Jails.

24. As a rule, no convicts are engaged on hire in this district. But during the year 1893-94 some chicks were made and some chairs re-caned for certain officers in the Fort Sandeman Lock-up, the receipts on which account amounted to R6-14-0, which were credited under this head. The estimate was for R5. There has thus been an increase of R1-14-0.

VII.—Police.

25. The receipts under this head were expected to be R750, but the actual collections have amounted to R658-12-6. The decrease of R91-3-6 is not such as to call for any special explanation.

VIII.—Miscellaneous.

26. No receipts were expected under this head at the time the Budget Estimates were prepared, as it was considered desirable to credit all items of receipt under the proper heads of account, and thus leave nothing to be shown under "Miscellaneous." The actual receipts, however, during the year have amounted to R120-13-9, which represent mainly the rent recovered from the new block of quarters constructed for the clerks of the offices of the Assistant Political Agent, Zhob, and the Second Extra Assistant Commissioner. These quarters were constructed by the Civil Officers out of the allotment granted to them under "45—Civil Works under Civil Officers" and the Public Works Department have nothing to do with them.

B.—EXPENDITURE.

I.—Refunds and Drawbacks.

27. The expenditure under this head was put down approximately at R50 in the Budget Estimate. The actual expenditure has only been R8-3-0, showing a decrease of R41-13-0.

II.—Land Revenue.

28. The total expenditure under this head, according to the revised figures after making the several transfers sanctioned by the Agent to the Governor-General, was expected to be R52,160-1-1, but the actual expenditure has amounted to R53,066-2-6, thus showing an increase of R906-1-5 over the estimated figures. Nearly the whole of this increase occurs under the head "Travelling Allowance to Officers and Establishment." This is due to the fact that almost all the Teshildars had, at one time or another, to proceed on duty outside the limits of their jurisdictions during the year, and the Teshil officials also make a number of journeys for which travelling allowance had to be paid to them under the rules. These facts were not foreseen at the time the Budget Estimate was prepared and hence the difference.

III.—Stamps.

29. The expenditure under this head was estimated at R180, but the actual figures amounted to R129-14-6. There has been a decrease of R50-1-6. The expenditure under this head represents the discount paid on the sale of stamps, and as there was a decrease in the receipts from the sale of stamps, a decrease in expenditure naturally followed.

IV.—Registration.

30. The expenditure under this head was estimated at R100, but the actual expenditure has been R96-4-0 or R3-12-0 less than that shown in the Budget Estimates. The difference is trifling and needs no special explanation.

V.—Post Office.

31. The actual expenditure under this head was the same as was shown in the Budget Estimate, *i.e.*, R3,072. This represents the pay of the Loralai Kingri, Postal service which amounts to R256 per month.

VI.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—Criminal Courts.

32. The expenditure under this head was estimated at R275-15-4. The actual figures have, however, come to R346-6-4 or an increase of R70-7-0 over the estimated amount. This increase occurs under the sub-head "Refunds of Judicial Fines," the estimate for which was only an approximate one.

VII.—Law and Justice—Jails.

33. There is no regular Jail Establishment in this district. The sum of R4,100 estimated for under this head was for the feed, etc., of the prisoners of the several lock-ups in the district. The actual expenditure has amounted to R3,562-6-6 or R537-9-6 below the estmate.

VIII.—Police.

34. The estimated expenditure under this head was R50,060, but the actual figures have come to R49,129-14-0 or R930-2-0 below the figures shown in the Budget Estimate. The decrease is trifling and does not call for any special remarks.

IX.—Education.

35. A sum of R200 was provided for under this head, but there has been no expenditure against this provision during the year.

X.—Medical.

36. The expenditure under this head was expected to amount to R9,513-6-10, but the actual figures have come to R7,332-8-2, thus shewing a decrease of R2,180-14-8. This is due to the facts—

(i) that the establishments sanctioned for the out-station dispensaries were not entertained to their full strength during the year; and

(ii) that the amount provided for the purchase of European medicines has not yet been paid, as it will be adjusted by the Comptroller, India Treasuries, by Book Transfer in his Exchange Accounts with the Military Department.

XI.—Political.

37. The expenditure under this head was estimated at R4,89,641-10-6. The actual expenditure has, however, been R4,78,554-13-5 or R11,086-13-1 below the figures shown in the estimate. This decrease occurs under the sub-heads "Salaries and Allowances of of the Political Agent and Assistant Political Agent" and the "Zhob Levy Corps" charges. The decrease under the first sub-head is due to the facts that the post of Political Agent was held by the Assistant Political Agent, Zhob, in addition to his own duties for a considerable portion of the year, and that, generally, the officers who held the post were of lower grades than was anticipated at the time the Budget was prepared. The Levy Corps Establishments were under strength during the year.

XII.—Miscellaneous.

38. The actual expenditure under this head has been the same as that put down in the estimate, *i.e.*, R223-0-9.

XIII.—Civil Works.

39. The allotment granted under this head, according to revised figures, was ₹24,635-13-6, and the actual expenditure has been ₹26,216-4-9, thus showing an increase of ₹1,580-7-3 over the figures shown in the estimate. This amount represents the pay of the Public Works Establishment for which no provision had been made in the Budget Estimates.

40. The Statement marked A and attached to this report shows :—

(i) actual figures both on the receipt and expenditure sides of the account for the year 1892-93 ;

(ii) actual figures on both the receipt and expenditure sides of the account for the year 1893-94 ;

(iii) the Revised Budget Estimate figures for the year 1893-94 ; and

(iv) the increases and decreases between the Budget Estimates and the Actuals for 1893-94.

41. Another statement, showing the details of the Land Revenue collections, both in kind and cash during the year under report, is also attached as Appendix B. This statement shows the total collection for the district as well as for each Tehsil separately.

Judicial.

42. The Statement marked C, attached to this report, shows the regular judicial work done by the several officers in the district during the year under report. The numerous cases settled by arbitration, and in accordance with the custom of the country through the presiding officers of the several Courts are not included in this statement.

Political cases.

43. The Statement marked D, attached to this report, shows the number and classification of the political cases tried and settled by arbitration and Jirga according to the custom of the country in this district during the year 1893-94. This statement includes the cases, both between the tribes of this district alone and those between the tribes of Zhob and the neighbouring districts of Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Ghazi Khan of the Punjab. The most serious of the offences committed by the Waziris in this district will be noticed under the head "Political."

POLICE.

Preliminary.

44. The office of District Superintendent of Police during the year has been held by the following officers :—

Lieutenant A. McConaghey from the 1st April to the 14th of September 1893, and again from the 14th December 1893 to the 31st March 1894.

Lieutenant E. LeMesurier, from the 15th September to the 13th of December 1893.

Cognizable cases.

45. The total number of cognizable cases which occurred during the period under review is 162 as against 155 shown last year, the difference being chiefly due to a slight increase of offences comprised under the heads of "Rioting or unlawful assembly," and Grievous hurt."

A statement showing the working of the Police, and the details of these cases, is attached and marked Appendix E.

Ghaza and Murder cases.

46. There have been three cases of attempted "ghaza," eight cases of murder, six of which have been traced, nine cases of attemptad murder, and four of culpable homicide.

47. The details of the "ghaza" cases are as follows :—

(i) Lieutenant Patterson, of the Commissanat Department, was attacked at Fort Sandeman on the 19th of April 1893, and slightly wounded by a man called Azim, a Musakhel, who had just come from Kandahar, where he had passed the last few years of his life. He was captured on the spot by Jemadar Nawab Khan, of the 5th Bombay Cavalry, and was tried under the Murderous Outrages Act, and executed a few days later. This Ghazi was a religious enthusiast and confessed that he had come to Fort Sandeman for the express purpose of committing "ghaza"

(ii) In the following month, Lieutenant Ford, of the 40th Pathans, who was employed on survey duty in connection with the Baluchistan Gazetteer, was attacked by Ghazi, called Aman, near the village of Hakim Khan Kot, in the Zmari country,

and slightly wounded. The Ghazi was promptly shot down by the escort. This man, it afterwards transpired, was also a religious madman, and had followed the calling of a Mullah for some years.

(iii) At Loralai, on the 19th March 1894, a Brahui, by name Danja Khan, wounded a sepoy of the 1st Baluchis who was on sentry over the house of the ex-Khan of Kalat. He was immediately shot down by the rest of the guard. Before he died he confessed to being a Ghazi, but the motives for his attack on the sentry were probably mixed.

48. The percentage of cases in which convictions were obtained to those admitted is—

1892-93	47
1893-94	45·68

The percentage of persons convicted to arrested is—

1892	62
1893	62·39

Percentage of property recovered—

1892-93	29
1893-94	52·4

Distribution of the Police.

49. Statement F shows the distribution of the Zhob Police on the 31st March 1894. There have been no changes in the numbers during the year, and the men obtained by giving up the thana at Barkhan, have been utilized for the Cantonment and bazar at Loralai.

Caste Return.

50. Return G shows the distribution of the Police force according to caste.

The local tribes are still unwilling to join the Foot Police, and there are no vacancies for them at present among the Sowars. Fresh efforts are being made to try and get them to enlist, and it is hoped that some of them may come forward during the coming year.

Changes in Composition, Pay, etc.

51. The following changes came into force from the 1st February 1894.

Foot Police.

(i) The post of one Deputy Inspector of the 3rd grade was abolished.
(ii) The pay of the 1st grade Sergeants was raised from R25 to R27 per mensem.
(iii) The pay of the 2nd and 3rd grade Sergeants was reduced from R18 to R17, and from R15 to R14 per mensem, respec tively.
(iv) The number of Constables of the 2nd grade was increased from 36 to 72, and the 3rd grade was abolished altogether.

Mounted Police.

(i) The appointment of an extra Duffadar was created.
(ii) The pay of the Duffadars was raised from R35 to R37 per month.
(iii) The number of 1st grade Sowars was increased by seven, and a corresponding decrease was made in the number of the 2nd grade Sowars, whose pay was fixed at R27 per mensem.

52. The Barkhan Police Thana was handed over to the Thal Chotiali District on the 1st February 1894, and the Loralai Cantonment and bazar were taken over by the Zhob Police on the same date.

53. Gul Muhammad Khan, Inspector of Police, was transferred to Thal Chotiali on the 15th October 1893, and his place was taken by Inspector Mir Hazar Khan.

54. New summer uniform was issued to a part of the Police Force, and new equipment was bought for all the riding camels during the year.

JAILS.

55. Statement H shows the number of convicts admitted into the jails in the Zhob District during the past year.

56. Statement I gives details showing :—

(i) The average number of prisoners in the jails of the district in 1893-94.
(ii) The cost of feeding the prisoners during the year.

57. The average number of the prisoners in 1893-94 was 51 as against 47 during 1892-93; the cost of their food was annas 3·1 per man per diem, against annas 3·3 shown in 1892-93.

The health of the prisoners during the past year has been very good.

TRIBAL LEVIES.

58. One Duffadar and seven sowars at a cost of R165 per mensem were entertained on the 1st March 1894, in accordance with the revised proposition sanctioned by the Agent to the Governor General with effect from that date.

59. The Lowana Service at a cost of Rs. 160 per mensem was formally sanctioned on the same date.

60. There were also some small changes effected in the distribution of the pay of the other services. The details showing these changes, and the total increases and decreases sanctioned according to the revised proposition statement, are given in the following table:—

Increases.

	R
Zhob Kakars	90
Central and Upper Zhob Levies	47
Musakhel Postal Line	165
Lowana Service	160
TOTAL	462

Decreases

	R
Ghilzai Service	10
Bargha Sherani	25
Mondokhel Service	55
TOTAL	90

The net increase under the proposed scale amounts to R372 per mensem or R4,464 per annum, which is being charged to "Special Revenue and Expenditure."

EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.

I.—BAZAR FUNDS.

A.—Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund.

61. The year under report opened with a balance of Rs. 8,419 in hand on the 1st April 1893. The total receipts from all sources of revenue during the year have been Rs. 63,579-6-5, thus making a grand total of Rs. 71,998-6-5.

62. The total expenditure during the same period under all heads of expenditure has been R66,969-8-0, leaving a balance of R5,028-14-5 in hand on the 31st March 1894.

63. The figures given above will probably not agree with those of the Quetta Treasury, as a sum of R7,581-0-8, adjusted by transfer from one head to another during the year (*vide* Revenue Commissioner's letter No. 1007, dated the 17th July 1893) is shewn on both the receipt and expenditure sides of this account, while the transaction did not pass through the books of the Treasury Officer.

64. A statement showing the details of the receipts and expenditure under each head is attached as Appendix J.

B.—Loralai Town Fund.

65. This fund had hitherto been administered by the Political Agent, Thal Chotiali, as the Loralai Bazar and Cantonments were attached to that district.

66. The balance at the credit of this fund on the 11th January 1894, the date on which Loralai was made over to the Zhob District, was R10,264-1-3, as follows:—

	R	a	p
1. Loralai Town Fund	4,998	0	3
2. Cattle Pounds	961	15	9
3. Duki Mill Fund	823	12	6
4. Karawah Fund	2,111	1	9
5. Barkhan Town Fund	1,369	3	0
TOTAL	10,264	1	3

It was decided that this amount should be divided by the Thal Chotiali and Zhob Districts as follows :—

Thal Chotiali.

	R	a.	p.
Item 2	961	15	9
Item 3	823	12	6
Item 4 (in part)	1,111	1	9
Item 5	1,369	3	0
TOTAL	4,266	1	0

Zhob.

Item 1	4,998	0	3
Item 4 (in part)	1,000	0	0
TOTAL	5,998	0	3

67. In accordance with the above division, the sum of R4,266-1-0 was drawn and paid to the Political Agent, Thal Chotiali, and the accounts of the Fund opened with a balance of R5,998-0-3 in the hands of the Political Agent, Zhob.

68. The total receipts up to the 31st March 1894 have been R1,92 3-12-1, making a grand total of R7,921-12-4.

69. The total expenditure for the same period has amounted to R2,488-0-5, thus leaving a balance of R5,433-11-11 in hand on the 31st March 1894.

70. The Statement marked K, and attached to this report, shows the details of Receipts and Expenditure under the several heads.

II.—POLICE AND ZHOB LEVY CORPS FUNDS.

A.—Police Fund.

71. The opening balance at the credit of this fund on the 1st April 1893 was R5,389-11-1. The total receipts during the year have been R6,024, which makes a grand total of R11,413-11-1.

72. The total expenditure during the year has been R6,229-13-3, thus leaving a closing balance of R5,183-13-10 in hand on the 31st March 1894.

B.—Zhob Levy Corps Fund.

73. The year opened with a balance of R31,977-5-7 in hand on the 1st April 1893. The total receipts during 1893-94 amounted to R84,549-1-11, thus making a grand total of R1,16,526-7-6.

74. The total expenditure during the same period was R81,000-13-8, and thus the year closed with a balance of R35,525-9-10 on the 31st March 1894.

75. The statement marked L, attached to this report, shows the figures under the several heads both on the Receipt and Expenditure sides of the account of the Police and the Zhob Levy Corps.

76. Another statement showing the—

(i) Opening balance;
(ii) receipts during the year;
(iii) expenditure during the year; and
(iv) closing balance at the end of the year, for all the four Excluded Local Funds inthe district for the year 1893-94 is attached as Appendix M.

TACCAVI ADVANCES.

77. The year under report opened with a balance of R14,134 outstanding on account of the Taccavi Advances in the district. The total advances made during the year amounted to R5,650, thus making a total of R19,784. Out of this total, R3,078-8-0 were recovered during the year and credited to Government, leaving a balance of R16,705-8-0 outstanding on the 31st March 1894.

78. A statement showing the names, etc., of the persons to whom the sum of R5,650 was advanced during the year is attached as Appendix N.

79. Another statement Marked O, which shews the names, etc., of the parties from whom the sum of R3,078-8-0 was recovered, and also the names of those from whom the closing balance of R16,705-8-0 is due, is also attached.

All the advances made during the year were, like those of the previous years, made without interest.

EDUCATION.

80. The only school in the district during the year 1893-94 was the Upper Primary School at Fort Sandeman, referred to in paragraph 72 of the Administration Report for 1892-93.

81. The number of boys on the rolls of this school at the close of the year was 17, as follows :—

1. Sikhs	2
2. Hindoos	3
3. Indian Muhammadans	8
4. Local Pathans	3
5. Baluch	1
TOTAL	17

82. The total cost of the school during the year was ₹380-6-9.

The whole of this amount was paid from the Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund.

83. The total receipts on account of the fees levied from the boys amounted to ₹70-6-0, which was credited to the said fund.

84. A statement giving the necessary details about this school is attached as Appendix P.

85. It was proposed to open a school at Killa Saifulla Khan for the education of the children of the Jogezai Sardars and Maliks of Zhob, namely, Shah Jehan, Shah Baz Khan, Jehangir Shahzada, Shingul, Abdul Rahman and Muhammad Noor, who have all died leaving young sons.

86. A proposal for the entertainment of a school master was submitted to the Revenue Commissioner for sanction in the month of September 1893, and a building constructed out of the allotment for Civil Works under Civil Officers. The Revenue Commissioner replied that as all the men mentioned for whose children the school was proposed to be started were supposed to have been comfortably off, it was only reasonable that they should contribute towards the education of their sons. In this connection he called for a report on certain points before passing any orders in the matter, but it had not been found possible to furnish this report when the year closed.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

87. Generally speaking the health of the public during the year under report was good, although fever and some other minor diseases prevailed during the months of August, September and October. These were, however, not so prevalent as in the previous years.

88. The whole of the district remained free from all epidemics during the year.

DISPENSARIES.

89. In addition to the dispensary at Fort Sandeman the dispensaries sanctioned for Musakhel, Killa Saifulla Khan, and Hindubagh, were opened during the months of July, October and December 1893. The Hospital Assistant, Abdul Rahman, who was appointed to hold charge of the dispensary at Hindubagh, died on the 1st March, and the post remained vacant up to the close of the year.

90. The post of Civil Surgeon at Fort Sandeman was held by Surgeon-Captain Jameson up to the 1st December 1893, and by Brigade Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Barry from the 2nd item to the close of the year.

91. The following extract from Dr. Barry's report on the working of the Civil dispensaries at Fort Sandeman, and Musakhel, during the year under report, will shew the nature of the diseases that have prevailed during the year, and the numbers, etc., of the patients treated.

A.—FORT SANDEMAN.

"3. Most common diseases among the out-door patients in order of frequency were—

Malarial fevers	1,913
Diseases of digestive system	1,298
Ulcers	756
Diseases of respiratory system	660
Rheumatism	378
Eye diseases	282
Skin diseases	259
Scurvy	222
Dysentry	210
Diseases of spleen	187
Debility	179
Diseases of connection tissue	172
Ear diseases	147
Local injuries	113
Other diseases	504
TOTAL	7,280

Malarial diseases prevailed during September and October. Total cases during the year numbered 1,913, showing a decrease of 352 as compared with the last year. Forty-nine were in-patients of whom 9 died.

Pneumonia prevailed in cold season: 14 deaths being due to this disease.

Total out-door patients numbered 7,280, showing an increase of 1,638, compared with the last year. In-patients amounted to 193, being a decrease of 40 compared with last year.

Latrines in use are cleaned twice daily and the sanitary state is satisfactory.

No recommendations or complaints by District Officers have been recorded during the year.

B.—Musakhel.

Most common diseases among out-door patients were—

Malarial fever,
Dyspepsia,
Spleen,
Other diseases of the digestive system,
Ulcers and skins diseases,

not compared with the previous years as the dispensary was opened in July 1893."

92. Details for the Killa Saifulla Khan, and the Hindubagh dispensaries are not available.

CHOLERA.

93. The district remained free from cholera during the year under report.

POLITICAL.

94. Matters on the frontier were quieter during 1893-94 than in the previous year. The Commission deputed to mark out the boundary between Afghanistan was about to begin work at the close of the year.

95. The several tribes in the district were perfectly quiet during the year, but the Waziris were as active as ever, and committed no less than 37 offences within Zhob limits, the most serious of which were as follows :—

(i) The camp of Lieutenant Bell, of the 19th Punjab Infantry, was fired into at Bhag, a place about 9 miles north-east of Mir Ali Khel, on the night of the 2nd May. The case was reported to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, and subsequently laid before the Kajuri Kach Jirga, but no clue to the offenders was obtained.

(ii) A party of three sowars and three sepoys of the Zhob Levy Corps, while going from Mir Ali Khel to Gul Kach on the 20th June 1893, were attacked by a band of about 12 Waziris near the Gardani Pass. Two men were killed, 2 wounded (one of whom died the same evening), one camel was shot dead, and two Snider rifles and one snider carbine, with belts, two bayonets and ammunition carried off. This case was also laid before the Jirga at Kajuri Kach, but could not be brought home to any particular Waziris, although from reports received there was no doubt that this was the work of a Waziri gang.

(iii) Mr. Kelly, Overseer, Public Works Department, and a Mandokhel Sowar, while returning from Kajuri Kach to Moghal Kot, were shot dead on the road near Kuchbina on the 30th July 1893. Mr. Kelly's body was stripped and slashed with sword cuts. His revolver and the Sowar's sword were taken away. A special Jirga assembled at Kajuri Kach to try this case in the month of December 1893, which was attended by the Commissioner, Derajat, the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan and the Assistant Commissioner, Tank, on behalf of the Punjab Government, and by Captain McMahon, Political Agent, and Lieutenant McConaghey, Assistant Political Agent, on behalf of Baluchistan. After a prolonged enquiry it was proved that this offence had been committed jointly by the Darwesh Khel and Mahsud Wajiris. A detailed report about this case has already been submitted with Captain McMahon's letter No. 17 F. C., dated the 3rd January 1894. No information regarding the punishment to be inflicted on the murderers had been received at the close of the year under report.

(iv) One hundred and twenty cattle belonging to Mandokhels while out grazing near Brung on the 5th August were carried off by a band of Waziris. This case was also laid before the Kajuri Kach Jirga, and the theft of 111 cattle was proved. Forty-six cattle (of which, however, only 19 are the original cattle stolen while the remaining 27 are of very small value) have since been restored to the owners, and compensation for the balance has been promised by the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan.

(v) Duffadar Umar Khan, of the Zhob Levy Corps, who commanded the party of the Levies who were attacked near the Gardani Pass on the 20th June, was reported by the Commandant, Zhob Levy Corps, to be missing on the 31st August 1893. It was supposed that he had been made away with by Waziris. This case was also laid before the Jirga at Kajuri Kach, but the offenders could not be traced.

(vi) At about 2 A.M. on the 11th March 1894, a party of about ten Waziris tried to enter the Fort at Moghal Kot, one of them fired at the sentry in the watch-tower but fortunately missed him. The sentry returned the fire and wounded his assailant, on this the robbers ran away and took the wounded man with them. A strong party turned out at once but were unable to find anything owing to darkness. The case was reported to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, who has replied to say that no clue to the offenders has been obtained.

96. Several other cases pending from the previous years as well as those committed during the year under report, were laid before the Kajuri Kach Jirgah and settled.

97. Advantage was also taken of the presence of both the Punjab and Baluchistan officers at Kajuri Kach to devise means for the protection of travellers on the Kajuri Kach-Mughal Kot road, which had been the scene of many Waziri outrages.

98. The following joint proposal was made by Mr. King and Captain McMahon on the subject:—

"After full consideration of this subject, in consultation with the Officer Commanding the Kajuri Kach out-post, the Commandant, Zhob Levy Corps, and Mr. J. S. Donald, Assistant Commissioner, Tank, we are unanimously of opinion that the following arrangements will most suitably provide for the protection of this road, namely, that a post be constructed at a point about eight miles from Kajuri Kach on the north side of the Zarmelan ravine, which has, in a separate joint proposal, been agreed upon by us as the most convenient boundary between the Punjab and Baluchistan jurisdictions. The post in question will therefore lie within the Punjab jurisdictions, and should be garrisoned by Tribal Levies, if a military garrison for it cannot be spared.

Another post or fortified serai to be held by the Zhob Levy Corps, or Tribal Levies should also be constructed at the north of the Kuchbina Nullah, which is situated some eight miles beyond the Zarmelan ravine. The question of an intermediate tower at a point in the hills adjoining the road, from which both the above mentioned posts will be visible, has been already under the Political Agent's consideration, and its construction should be carried out as soon as practicable. We are of opinion that the chain of posts above recommended in conjunction with a system of picquets or "Badragas" at present in force in the Gumal, as may from time to time appear advisable, will amply secure the protection of travellers along this line of road, and at the same time obviate the necessity of Kafila escorts at fixed periods—an arrangement which we consider open to serious objection.

(2) We think that the present system of patrolling carried out by the Military garrisons of Kajuri Kach and Moghal Kot should be continued, and that, if possible, a patrol party should for the present be sent out at least twice a week, as this will serve as an additional means of protection to both this road and the alternate route *viâ* the Ghazamanda Nullah. Under the present system we understand that a patrol party is sent out from both out-posts at uncertain periods and by different routes about seven or eight times a month, and that they meet at a point half-way between Kajuri Kach and Moghal Kot. The Officer Commanding at Kajuri assures us that, with the present garrisons of these out-posts, it would be impossible to send out patrols oftener than twice a week, so for travellers this system alone would not afford adequate protection.

(3) Travelling by night, we consider, should be prohibited along this road, and the officers in charge of the posts along the road should be directed to prevent travellers using it after sunset or before sunrise.

(4) Until the posts above proposed are constructed, we are of opinion that ordinary travellers should accompany the periodical patrols, Powindah Kiris of sufficient strength being, however, allowed to dispense with this escort, as they are quite able to protect themselves. European Officers should be accompanied by a military escort of not less than 5 Sowars, and as many Levies as the Political Officers concerned may direct. After the completion of the posts the strength of the military escort for European Officers can be altered as may seem hereafter advisible, and we think that then an escort of two Sawars will perhaps be found to suffice. For ordinary travellers, escorts will probably not be required, as the road will have been rendered sufficiently safe by means of the chain of posts and system of picquets above described.

99. A copy of this proposal was submitted with Captain McMahon's letter No. 527 F.C., dated the 13th December 1893. The construction of the fortified serai referred to, has since been sanctioned by the Government of India, but no funds have yet been allotted for it.

100. A tabular statement of the offences committed by Waziris in the Zhob District during 1893-94 is attached as Appendix Q.

101. Malik Shahabuddin Appozai Mandokhel, referred to in the concluding portion of paragraph 92 of the last year's report, returned from Kandahar and gave himself up on the 22nd February 1894.

102. The notorious outlaw, Gola, whose capture was reported in the last year's report, was tried by the Sessions Judge, and sentenced to death in the month of May 1893. He was executed at Fort Sandeman on the 12th May 1893.

103. The capture and punishment of Gola and of the four men who accompained him, no doubt produced a strong effect on the minds of Bangal and his followers, who at the beginning of the year under notice were still living with the Tokhi Ghilzais at Jabbar Killa. It showed them that the well-disposed Kakars were no longer under the influence of the terroism they had established; that the system of plunder by which they existed would not be tolerated any longer; and that there was no hope of their being allowed to re-establish themselves in Kakar limits. On the other hand, Bangal's position at Jabbar Killa was rapidly becoming untenable. He had received two orders from the Amir either to come to him or to leave his territory. He was thus compelled to choose between throwing himself on the mercy of the British Government and trying his fortune as an exile in Afghanistan. The death of Sardar Shingul Khans in November 1892, and of Sardars Shahbaz Khan and Muhammad Nur Khan in April and May 1893, may probably have had some share in determining Bangal's decision, as it would no doubt appear to him that the removal of these Chiefs might giv him a better chance of attaining a high position in Zhob. For some little time he hesitated, but on communication with him being re-opend through trustworthy Maliks of Zhob and Bori, in whose assurances he had confidence, he finally recognized that his wisest course was unconditional submission, and, evading the Afghan messengers who had been sent by Sardar Gul Muhammad, the Amir's Governor, to escort him to Wazi Khwah, he crossed the Kand river, and leaving his family within British territory, set out for Zhob, where he surrendered himself with 18 followers to the Political Agent at Hindubagh on the 24th June. Arrangements were at once made for bringing in his family and the remainder of his followers, with the result that, out of a total following of 99, all but 17, who had previously gone to Afganistan, and some of whom are since dead, were satisfactorily accounted for.

104. The most serious offence chargeable against Bangal personally, the murder of Shahmar Khan at Sinjavi in 1885, had already been settled so far as compensation to the heirs of the murdered man was concerned, by the Jirga which assembled at Fort Sandeman in November 1892. The offence against Government involved in the killing of one hostage by another, while in the camp of a British officer still, however, remained to be considered as well as the responsibility incurred by Bangal, as the head of a gang of outlaws, for the acts of his followers. There was no doubt that Bangal's offences rendered him liable to be severely dealt with, as indeed, he himself fully admitted. There were, however, a number of extenuating circumstances in his case. Though sharing in the booty obtained by his followers, depredations, on which, indeed, ever since his first false step, he may almost be said to have been dependent for subsistence, he was shown to have taken a personal part in very few of these outrages. Moreover, it was shown that he had never encouraged offences directly aimed at the British Government, and had discouraged "ghaza" so far as was in his power, though he was unable to control at all times the more desperate members of his gang. Further, the completeness and evident good faith of his surrender, and the openness of his behaviour afterwards, were

points in his favour, and tended to show the possibility and desirability of converting him as had been done before in the case of Shah Jehan, a much more determined opponent of the British Government, from an antagonist, driven by necessity to desperate shifts, into a faithful and valuable servant.

105. On these grounds it was decided to deal leniently with Bangal's past offences, while taking precautions to render him as far as possible powerless for evil in the future. On the 5th August 1893, the Agent to the Governor General received Bangal's submission in Darbar at Ziarat, and accorded him forgiveness for his past offences, on condition of his furnishing adequate security for his future behaviour. Security to the amount of ₹10,000 was accordingly furnished by both Dost Muhammad Khan and Bangal for their future good beheaviour and non-interference in the affairs of the Jogezai family and the Zhob Sardari. The Zhob Sardar, Muhammad Akbar Khan, also furnished security to the same amount for the prevention of further acts of hostility between his own and Bangal's branches of the Jogezai family. The cases of Bangal's followers were taken up and settled; various terms of imprisonment being awarded to those guilty of "ghaza" and other serious offences, while the less heinous cases were disposed of by Jirga according to the custom of the country.

106. In order to provide for the maintenance of Dost Muhammad, Bangal, and the rest of his family, a re-distribution of the cash allowances and grain jagir granted to the Jogezai family was arranged with the concurrence of all concerned; the allowances being at the same time increased by ₹100 a month in cash and 800 maunds of grain per annum. It was also ordered that Dost Mumhammad, who had hitherto been in confinement at Quetta, should be released and allowed to reside there at liberty, and that Bangal should in the meantime remain with his family at Dirgi in the neighbourhood of Loralai. These arrangements received the sanction of the Government of India.

107. In January 1894, Bangal Khan, with Sardar Muhammad Akar Khan, Nabab Shahbaz Khan Bugti, and one or two other headmen, proceeded under the charge of Khan Bahadur Hak Newaz Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, on a visit of some weeks to India. The party visited among other places, Lahore, Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi, and returned to Sibi in February 1894. The tour was a highly successful one, and its effects on the minds of the Chiefs has been most salutary.

108. At the conclusion of the Sibi Fair, in March 1894, Dost Muhammad was permitted to return to Zhob, on Bangal undertaking the responsibility for his future good behaviour.

HORSE-BREEDING DEPARTMENT.

109. There were two horse stallions in the district during the year. One of them, named "Beawar," arrived in the month of April, and the other "Siah Chasham" in July 1893. They were both sent down to Sibi for the cold weather on the 27th November 1893.

110. The total cost of their feed and keep, from the dates of their arrival in this district to the close of the year, amounted to ₹769-0-2. They covered 28 mares in all while stationed at Fort Sandeman.

111. The usual annual returns required by the Civil Veterinary Department for their Administration Report have been prepared and sent to the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Derajat and Baluchistan, Quetta.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

112. A new post office was opened at Bazar Musakhel in the month of July 1893. It is served through the sub-office at Fort Sandeman. The mails to and from this office were carried by the District Levies till nearly the close of the year, when special men were entertained for the work These men, however, form part of the Tribal Levies of the district and are paid from the Special Revenues, as all other Levies are, and not by the Postal Department.

113. All the postal lines in the district have worked well during the year, and there has been no mishap of any kind on any of the lines, except that the mail bag which left Fort Sandeman for Hindubagh on the 5th April 1893, was lost in the stream near Kuzzha. From enquiries made it appeared that the Kuzzha stream was in strong flood when the dâk sawar crossed it, and that the man's mare sat down in the middle of the stream, and when she had been got out with much difficulty it was found that the dâk bag, which the sowar had been carrying in his "tobrah" (nosebag) was missing.

114. The man was punished departmentally for his carelessness.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

115. No new office was opened by the Telegraph Department in this district during the year 1893-94, and no new lines constructed.

116. The sanction of the Government of India to the construction of a line from Tank to Mir Ali Khel *viâ* Khajuri Kach was received during the year, but the work was not commenced till after the close of the year.

117. There have been the following offences in connection with the telegraph lines in this district during the year :—

(*a*) Eighteen insulators were found broken between Fort Sandeman and Mir Ali Khel, about the 17th April 1893. The culprits could not be traced.

(*b*) One insulator was broken by some one between Wahar and Tor on the 29th April. The offender in this case was not traced.

(*c*) Nine insulators were found broken near Viala on the Mir Ali Khel line about the 1st July 1893. No clue to the offenders was found, but the villagers near the place of occurrence, who had been made responsible for the safety of the line, were fined ₹27, and warned to be careful for the future.

(*d*) One insulator was broken near Mekhtar on the 19th September 1893. The offender in this case could not be traced, but the people of the village near which this occurrence took place were fined ₹10.

(*e*) One insulator was broken eight miles from Mekhtar on the Loralai side, on the 9th November 1893. The offender in this case was not traced.

MILITARY.

118. The 19th Punjab Infantry

Head Quarter Wing of the 5th Bombay Cavalry.

Two guns, No. 2 Derajat Mountain Battery,

which had formed the garrison of Fort Sandeman for the past two years, were relieved during the year by the undermentioned troops :—

22nd Punjab Infantry—

Head Quarter Wing of the 6th Bombay Cavalry.

Two guns, 6th Bombay Mountain Battery.

119. The Cantonment of Loralai, the garrison of which consists of one regiment of Cavalry, one regiment of Infantry, and four Mountain Guns, was tranferred to this district in the month of January 1894. The troops at present stationed there are as follows :—

27th Regiment of Bombay Infantry, or the 1st Baluch Battation.

16th Bengal Cavalry.

4 guns, 6th Bombay Mountain Battery.

No new posts were occupied by troops during the year.

120. The health of the troops in the district has been very good.

ZHOB LEVY CORPS.

121. No very important changes in the constitution and administration of the corps have occurred during the year 1893-94.

122. The following appointments and discharges were sanctioned :—

A.—Discharges

8th June 1893.—Jemadar Yar Muhammad Khan, Ghizai, 2nd Squadron; Jemadar Abdul Ghafar, Kakar, 4th Squadron; Jemadar Durani Khan, Kakar, 1st Squadron.

31st January 1894.—Jemadar Hakin Khan, Balooch, 3rd Squadron.

B.—Promotions and Appointments.

8th June 1893.—Muhammad Shah, Ghilzai to be 1st class Jemadar, 2nd Squadron; Duffadar Fakharuddin, Ghilzai to be 2nd class Jemadar, 2nd Squadron; Duffadar Abdul Salam Sulemankhel to be 2nd class Jemadar, 4th Squadron.

24th August 1893.—Sher Muhamad, Mehtarzai to be 2nd class Jemadar, 1st Squadron.

30th September 1893.—Sahiban Khan, Musakhel to be Subadar, 4th Company.

Recruiting.

123. The following shows the effective strength of the corps on the 31st March 1894 :—

A.—Cavalry.

Ressaldars.	Jemadars.	Kot Duffadars.	Duffadars.	Sowars.	Total.
4	6	4	28	333	375

B.—Infantry.

Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naiks.	Sepoys.	Total.
4	4	20	20	344	392

It will be seen by the above that the corps is practically up to full strength.

124. Recruiting has so far improved that, whereas formerly it was necessary to send out recruiting parties, men now come of their own accord to Fort Sandeman to be enlisted. This is particularly the case with reference to the Kakars from Zhob and Bori, and the Mandokhels of Lower Zhob. Owing to this growing popularity of service in the corps, it has been found possible to improve the physique of recruits, by adopting a standard of height. Further, the system of each recruit depositing a certain sum on enlistment, as carried out in the Native Cavalry, has also been adopted in a slight degree with a certain amount of success.

Desertions.

125. There has been marked improvement in the diminution of desertions this year; only two men from the Ghilzai Squadron having deserted, and they were inhabitants of Khost and Kurram.

Services of the Corps.

126. The Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan was pleased in his letter No. 5800 of 26th October 1893, to approve of the attempts made by the corps to stop Waziri raidings.

Casualties.

127. The following casualties in the corps occurred during last year :—

June 1893.—In an attack by Waziris in the Gardani Pass—

Two Sepoys and sowar mortally wounded.
One Sepoy severley wounded, but recovered.
One Daffadar missing.

September 1893.—Three camel sowars of the corps were fired at in the hills, it is believed, by Mundokhels—

One sowar was severely wounded and rendered unfit for further service.
Two Sowars were slightly wounded.

C. ARCHER, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Zhob.

A.

Annual Report of Special Revenues and Expenditure of the Zhob District for the year 1893-94.

Heads of Receipts.	Total. Actuals of 1892-93.	Actuals of 1893-94.	Revised Estimates of 1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Arrears	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
I.—Land Revenue—					
Ordinary Revenues	2,92,172 8 1	3,06,917 11 8	3,48,845 0 0	.....	.....
Miscellaneous		63,343 13 1		.....	.....
Total	2,92,172 8 1	3,70,261 8 9	3,48,845 0 0	21,416 8 9	.....
III.—Salt—					
Excise duty on salt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
IV.—Stamps—					
Sale of General Stamps—					
1. One-anna stamps for receipts and cheques.	925 0 0	902 8 0	880 0 0	.....	.....
2. Bills for exchange or hundies.	.....	31 0 0	10 0 0	.....	.....
3. Other general stamps	1,058 0 0	1,312 0 0	1,130 0 0	.....	.....
4. Sale of court-fee stamps	4,715 12 0	5,143 0 0	5,800 0 0	.....	.....
5. Fines and penalties	30 9 0	20 0 0	80 0 0	.....	.....
Total	6,729 5 0	7,408 8 0	7,900 0 0	.....	491 8 0

Heads of Expenditure.	Total. Actuals of 1892-93.	Actuals of 1893-94.	Budget Estimates of 1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
I.—Refunds and Drawbacks—					
Revenue Refunds—					
1. Stamps	.....	8 3 0	50 0 0	.....	.....
2. Excise	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	8 3 0	50 0 0	.....	41 13 0
III.—Land Revenue—					
1. Pay of Tehsildars, Naib Tehsildars, Clerks, and others.	38,033 0 9	41,563 2 5	41,468 0 0	.....	.....
2. Pay of Clerks and other charges for survey and settlement work.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Lumbardari allowance	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Other miscallaneous charges	1,646 2 6	4,066 7 11	4,066 7 11	.....	.....
5. Karawas	1,942 0 1	4,205 9 2	4,205 9 2	.....	.....
6. Miscellaneous	1,315 0 0	1,530 0 0	1,620 0 0	.....	.....
7. Travelling allowance to officers and establishment.	702 8 0	1,700 15 0	800 0 0	.....	.....
Total	43,638 11 4	53,066 2 6	52,160 1 1	906 1 5	.....
VI.—Stamps—					
1. Discount on sale of general stamps.	55 4 0	62 12 0	80 0 0	.....	.....
2. Discount on sale of court-fee stamps.	64 13 9	67 2 6	100 0 0	.....	.....
Total	120 1 9	129 14 6	180 0 0	.....	50 1 6
XII.—Registration—					
1. Remuneration to Sub-Registrars.	24 0 0	36 4 0	50 0 0	.....	.....
2. Remuneration to Copyists	6 0 0	10 0 0			
3. Contingencies	259 7 2	50 0 0	50 0 0	.....	.....
Total	289 7 2	96 4 0	100 0 0	.....	3 12 0

Annual Report of Special Revenues and Expenditure of the Zhob District for the year 1893-94—continued.

Heads of Receipts.	Total. Actuals of 1892-93.	Actuals of 1893-94.	Revised Estimates of 1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
V.—Excise—					
1. License fees	440 0 0	544 0 0	450 0 0	.....	.....
2. Distillery fees	9,600 0 0	6,705 0 0	6,705 0 0	.....	.....
3. Opium license fees	4,390 0 0	1,825 0 0	1,825 0 0	.....	.....
4. Farm of other drugs		2,550 0 0	2,550 0 0	.....	.....
5. Fines, fees and confiscations.	3 2 8	4 8 0	10 0 0	.....	.....
Total	14,433 2 8	11,628 8 0	11,540 0 0	88 8 0	.....
X.—Registration—					
1. Fees for registering documents.	47 0 0	76 0 0	73 8 0	.....	.....
2. Fees for copies of registered documents.	13 0 0	21 0 0	18 8 0	.....	.....
3. Miscellaneous	.....	1 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total	60 0 0	98 0 0	92 0 0	6 0 0	.....
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—					
1. Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property.	721 2 10	780 13 2	380 0 0	.....	.....
2. Court-fees realized in cash.	47 13 0	11 11 0	20 0 0	.....	.....
3. General fees, fines, and forfeitures.	8,135 6 11	8,006 6 4	6,350 0 0	.....	.....
4. Miscellaneous	.....	9 8 0	10 0 0	.....	.....
Total	8,904 6 9	8,808 6 6	6,760 0 0	2,048 6 6	.....

Heads of Expenditure.	Total. Actuals of 1892-93.	Actuals of 1893-94.	Budget Estimates of 1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
XV.—Post Office—					
1. Pay and travelling expenses of establishments.	.....	3,072 0 0	3,072 0 0	.....	.....
2. Contingencies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	3,072 0 0	3,072 0 0	.....	.....
XIXA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—					
Criminal Courts—					
1. Contingencies	82 6 8	75 15 4	75 15 4	.....	.....
2. Refunds of judicial fines	100 0 0	270 7 0	200 0 0	.....	.....
Total	182 6 8	346 6 4	275 15 4	70 7 0	.....
XIXB.—Law and Justice—Jails—					
1. District Jail establishment	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Supplies and services	1,763 7 10	1,489 1 0	1,750 0 0	.....	.....
3. Hospital charges	.....	.....	10 0 0	.....	.....
4. Miscellaneous contingencies	147 15 6	178 15 4	250 0 0	.....	.....
5. Lock-ups contingencies	1,570 1 1	1,894 6 2	2,090 0 0	.....	.....
Total	3,481 8 5	3,562 6 6	4,100 0 0	.....	537 9 6
XX.—Police—					
1. Police force	37,576 7 6	39,552 4 9	43,118 0 0	.....	.....
2. Clerks and servants		1,053 4 1		.....	.....
3. Allowance to Hospital Assistants.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Travelling allowances	349 4 0	2,523 8 9	500 0 0	.....	.....
5. Cattle-pound contingencies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Cost of clothing and equipment.	2,361 8 6	2,140 0 0	2,140 0 0	.....	.....
7. Purchase of hand-cuffs and repairs.		9 14 0	10 0 0	.....	.....
8. Rewards		988 0 0	990 0 0	.....	.....

XVIB.—Law and Justice—Jails.																		
Hire of convicts . .	.....		6	14	0	5	0	0	1	14	0	.....						
XVII.—Police—																		
1. Cash receipts under the Arms Act.	.....		4	0	0	5	0	0	.....			.....						
2. Fees, fines, and forfeitures.	719	8	6	.....			.....			.....		.....						
3. Cattle pound receipts .				654	12	6	745	0	0	.....		.....						
Total .	719	8	6	658	12	6	750	0	0	.....		91	3	6				
XXV.—Miscellaneous—																		
1. Sale-proceeds of old stores and materials.	.....			9	10	6	.....			.....		.....						
2. Other items . .	43	4	0	111	3	3	.....			.....		.....						
Total .	43	4	0	120	13	9	.....			120	13	9	.....					
9. Contingencies . . .	4,291	8	4	2,739	2	0	3,050	0	0	.....		.....						
10. Good-conduct stirpe allowance.	.....			34	0	0	252	0	0	.....		.....						
11. Arms, accoutrements, and belts.	.....			59	12	5	.....			.....		.....						
12. Compensation for dearness of privisions.	.....			.....			.....			.....		.....						
Total .	44,578	12	4	49,129	14	0	50,060	0	0	.....		930	2	0				
XXII.—Education—																		
Grant-in-aid to Anglo-Vernacular School.	.....			.....			200	0	0	.....		200	0	0				
XXIV.—Medical—																		
1. Allowance to Civil Surgeon .	600	0	0	1,200	0	0												
2. Hospital Assistants . .				2,162	8	9												
3. Servants				1,603	6	0												
3½. Supplies and services .	3,831	9	1	176	1	10	9,513	6	10	.....		.....						
4. Contingencies . .				1,516	5	1												
5. Vaccinator . . .				400	0	0												
6. Travelling allowance . .				274	2	6												
Total .	4,431	9	1	7,332	8	2	9,513	6	10	.....		2,180	14	8				
XXV.—Political—																		
1. Salaries and allowances of Political Agent and Assistant Political Agent.	5,109	10	9	21,691	5	3	26,650	0	0	.....		.....						
2. Salaries and allowances of Extra Assistant Commissioners.	8,965	0	0	8,670	10	5	9,000	0	0	.....		.....						
3. Salaries of establishment .	23,083	12	6	23,600	5	1	23,640	0	0	.....		.....						
4. Travelling allowance of establishment.	2,990	1	0	3,848	4	9	3,000	0	0	.....		.....						
5. Travelling allowance of officers.	2,207	1	0	5,697	12	8	6,120	0	0	.....		.....						
6. Supplies and services . .	473	12	10	2,152	9	1	2,152	9	1	.....		.....						
7. Contingencies . . .	9,437	4	10	10,234	1	1	10,464	1	0	.....		.....						
8. North-Western Frontier charges (Levies).	57,919	8	7	1,42,992	2	9	1,42,820	0	0	.....		.....						
9. Entertainment of Envoys and Chiefs.	4,491	6	4	4,985	0	5	4,985	0	5	.....		.....						
10. Pay and allowance of Commandant, Zhob Levy Corps.																		
11. Pay and allowance of Assistant Commandant.	.....			2,54,682	9	11	2,60,810	0	0	.....		.....						
12. Pay and allowance of Zhob Levy Corps.																		
13. Contingencies . . .																		
14. Allowance to Agent to the Governor-General's Office.	3,600	0	0	.....			.....			.....		.....						
Total .	1,18,277	9	10	4,78,554	13	5	4,89,641	10	6	.....		11,086	13	1				

Annual Report of Special Revenues and Expenditure of the Zhob District for the year 1893-94—concluded.

Heads of Receipts.	Total. Actuals of 1892-93.	Actuals of 1893-94.	Revised Estimates of 1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
XXXII.—Civil Works . .	7,900 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Receipts .	3,30,962 3 0	3,98,991 7 6	3,75,892 0 0	23,682 3 0	582 11 6
Opening Balance .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Heads of Expenditure.	Total. Actuals of 1892-93.	Actuals of 1893-94.	Budget Estimates of 1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
XXXII.—Miscellaneous—					
1. Donation for charitable purposes.	133 1 3	38 8 10	223 0 9	.....	.....
2. Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges.	159 3 5	184 7 11			
Total .	292 4 8	223 0 9	223 0 9	.....	.....
XLV.—Civil Works—					
1. Arboriculture . . .	216 15 6	636 5 4	636 5 4	.....	.....
2. New works and repairs .	5,553 6 1	23,999 8 2	23,999 8 2	.....	.....
3. Establishment . . .	.....	1,580 7 3	.....	.....	.....
Total .	5,770 5 7	26,216 4 9	24,635 13 6	1,580 7 3	.....
Total Expenditure .	2,21,062 12 10	6,21,737 13 11	6,34,212 0 0	2,556 15 8	15,031 1 9
Closing Balance .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

C. ARCHER, *Captain*,
Political Agent, Zhob.

B.

Return of Land Revenue collections in kind and in cash in Zhob District in the year 1893-94.

Description.	Maunds collected.	Rate at which sold per maund.	Cash realized.	Total.	Remarks.
	Mds. s. c.	₹ *a. p.*	₹ *a. p.*	₹ *a. p.*	
COLLECTIONS IN KIND.—					
Wheat	61,071 39 8	2 5 6	1,43,074 6 8		
Barley	4,092 6 12	2 8 7	10,395 12 7		
Bhusa	79,568 4 10	0 8 5	41,847 13 10		
Maccai	9,700 38 15	2 2 7	20,995 13 9		
Jowari	2,719 23 4	1 12 2	4,781 13 7		
China	3,573 39 1	1 2 0	4,026 8 2		
Shali	1,225 16 0	1 9 4	1,942 11 3		
Kirbi	8,593 16 4	0 6 0	3,173 9 1		
Moong	838 20 14	3 0 0	2,555 13 7		
Straw for Moong	92 24 2	0 12 0	69 7 2		
Tobacco	63 17 9	8 6 9	534 3 3		
Bajra	47 6 13	1 14 9	90 13 6		
Kangni	216 32 2	1 0 0	218 4 8		
				2,33,707 3 1	
COLLECTIONS IN CASH.—					
Lucerne	.....	.....	154 14 10		
Subz khurda	.....	.....	1,286 13 2		
Onions	.....	.....	233 10 6		
Palezat	.....	.....	1,862 4 8		
Zardak	.....	.....	21 7 5		
Land revenue fines	.....	.....	1,136 8 8		
Water mills	.....	.....	485 15 2		
Arboriculture	.....	.....	1,654 3 11		
Fixed assessment	.....	.....	1 0 0		
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	7 8 4		
				6,844 6 8	
GRAZING TAX.—					
Grazing Receipts	.....	.....	66,098 1 6	66,098 1 6	
Arrears of previous years recovered during the year.	.....	.....	86,060 13 10	86,060 13 10	
GRAND TOTAL				3,92,710 9 1	

Detail by Tehsils.

	Lower Zhob.	Upper Zhob.	Bori.	Sanjawi.	Barkhan.	Musakhel.	Total.
	₹ *a. p.*	₹ *a. p.*	₹ *a. p.*	₹ *a. p.*	₹ *a. p.*	₹ *a. p.*	₹ *a. p.*
I.—Collections in kind	37,923 8 7	17,562 4 4	62,115 6 10	14,717 0 6	58,619 3 9	17,769 11 1	2,33,707 3 1
II.—Collections in cash	2,452 5 1	531 7 5	2,325 6 5	127 14 9	1,282 12 2	124 8 10	6,844 6 8
III.—Crazing tax	14,872 14 9	18,553 2 1	7,303 14 0	815 7 3	9,210 0 0	15,342 11 5	66,098 1 6
IV.—Arrears of previous years recovered during the year.	2,777 6 3	15,191 0 11	36,440 1 11	8,572 4 0	1,704 15 8	21,375 1 1	86,060 13 10
TOTAL	58,026 2 8	31,837 14 9	1,08,184 13 2	24,232 10 6	65,816 15 7	54,612 0 5	3,92,710 9 1

Detail of net Revenue credited.

Total collections as in column 5.	Lumbardari allowance paid.	Net Revenue credited into Treasury.
₹ *a. p.*	₹ *a. p.*	₹ *a. p.*
3,92,710 9 1	22,449 0 4	3,70,261 8 9

C. ARCHER, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Zhob.

C.

Statement of Judicial work of the various Officers in the Zhob District for the year 1893-94.

Officers.	Civil suits disposed of		Execution of decree cases.	Total.	Criminal trials disposed of		Total.	Miscellaneous revenue cases.	Grand Total.
	Original.	Appellate.			Original.	Appellate.			
Political Agent	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	204	206
Assistant Political Agent	1	3	...	4	1	...	1	...	5
First Extra Assistant Commissioner, Zhob	17	...	4	21	15	...	15	75	111
Second Extra Assistant Commissioner, Zhob	27	...	7	34	91	...	91	23	148
Tehsildar, Lower Zhob	133	...	49	182	12	...	12	121	315
Tehsildar, Upper Zhob	24	...	7	31	18	...	18	...	49
Tehsildar, Bori	38	...	8	46	18	...	18	...	64
Tehsildar, Musakhel	9	...	...	9	18	...	18	19	46
First Naib Tehsildar, Lower Zhob	65	...	15	80	2	...	2	...	82
Second Naib Tehsildar, Lower Zhob	38	...	14	52	...	...	...	...	52
First Naib Tehsildar, Upper Zhob	6	...	4	10	14	...	14	...	24
Second Naib Tehsildar, Upper Zhob	1	...	...	1	8	...	8	...	9
Naib Tehsildar, Bori	21	...	8	29	6	...	6	...	35
Naib Tehsildar, Musakhel	10	...	1	11	1	...	1	...	12
Total	390	3	117	510	204	2	206	442	1,158

C. ARCHER, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Zhob.

D.

Statement showing the number and classification of Political cases in the Zhob District tried by Jirga during 1893-94.

Place of Jirga Sittings.	Local cases.									Inter provincial cases between Baluchistan and Sind and Punjab.			Grand Total.
	Murder.	Robbery.	Adultery.	Adultery with murder.	Land and revenue.	Betrothal and other cases connected with marriages.	Cattle-lifting.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	With Punjab.	With Sind.	Total.	
Fort Sandeman	2	2	1	...	40	49	2	696	792	...	...	...	792
Hindubagh	3	1	6	...	7	10	1	58	86	1	...	1	87
Drug	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	11	14	...	...	...	14
Shinghar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2
Sibi	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	6	11	...	...	...	11
Musakhel	1	2	1	...	17	2	1	102	126	...	...	...	126
Loralai	...	6	8	...	31	44	17	237	343	...	...	...	343
Khajuri Kach and Tank	...	3	...	...	...	...	10	19	32	...	...	...	32
Munro Kalat	1	...	1	...	...	1	5	12	20	...	...	...	20
Total	10	14	18	1	96	108	36	1,143	1,426	1	...	1	1,427

C. ARCHER, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Zhob.

E.

Return of Cognizable Offences showing Result of Police Operations, and Prosecutions of Crime, and Recovery of Property during the year 1893-94.

Serial No.	Law under which punished.	Description of Offences.	Cases.							Persons.							Property.			
			Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrate direct or by the police, and including false accusations of cognizable crime.	Cases pending before the Court from the previous year.	Number of cases decided.	Number of cases ending in conviction.	Number of cases pending at the close of year before the Magistrate or Session.	Number of cases admitted.	Percentage of cases committed to admitted columns 7 to 9.	Pending at the end of last year.	Arrested by police or appearing under orders of Magistrates.	Finally convicted.	Percentage.	Acquitted.	Disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, etc.	Pending at the end of year.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	2
		Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.															*R a. p.*	*R a p.*		
1	231 to 263	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government Notes.	6	1	3	1	4	6	16·66	1	11	6	50	2	...	4	.....	.....	...	
2	224	Other offences against public justice.	4	...	3	3	...	4	75	...	3	3	100	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	
3	147 and 148	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	15	2	12	12	3	15	80	15	118	110	82·71	4	...	19	.....	.....	...	
		Total .	25	3	18	16	7	25	64	16	132	119	80·41	6	...	23	.....	.....	...	
		Class II.—Serious offences against the person.																		
4	302	Murder	8	6	7	5	5	8	62·5	7	19	9	34·62	1	2	14	164 12 0	164 12 0	100	
5	307	Attempts at murder . .	13	...	4	4	6	12*	33·3	2	21	7	30·43	5	1	10	.....	.....	...	* Three Ghaza cases.

6	304, 308	Culpable homicide	5	...	3	2	1	4	50	...	23	3	13·04	14	...	6	.....	.....	...
7	376	Rape	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	100	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
8	377	Unnatural offences	2	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
9	317	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	1	2	3	3	...	1	100	3	3	4	66·66	2	...	...	.....	.....	...
10	309	Attempts at suicide	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
11	325, 326	Grievous hurt	17	1	17	16	...	17	94·12	2	19	20	95·24	1	...	...	.....	.....	...
12	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon.	6	...	1	1	4	6	16·66	...	6	1	16·66	...	...	5	.....	.....	...
13	373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
		TOTAL	54	10	38	34	16	51	66·66	15	93	47	43·52	23	3	35	164 12 0	164 12 0	100
		CLASS III.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PERSON AND PROPERTY, OR AGAINST PROPERTY ONLY.																	
14	395	Dacoity	1	1	1	1	...	1	100	2	...	2	100	...	...	...	50 8 0	.....	...
15	394	Robbery with hurt	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	232 14 0	225 0 0	96·62
16	392	Robbery	2	...	1	1	...	2	50	...	3	3	100	...	...	...	48 6 0	.....	...
17	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	2	1	2	2	...	2	100	1	2	2	66·66	1	...	...	.....	.....	...
18	454, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass, or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparations for hurt.	13	1	5	2	2	12	16·66	1	8	2	22·22	5	...	2	363 1 0	14 2 9	3·92
		TOTAL	19	3	9	6	2	18	33·33	4	13	9	52·94	6	...	2	694 13 0	239 2 9	34·42
		CLASS IV.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
		TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...

Return of cognizable offences showing result of Police operations, and prosecutions of crime, and recovery of property during the year 1893-94—continued.

Serial No.	Law under which punished.	Description of Offences.	Cases.							Persons.							Property.			
			Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken-up by Magistrate direct or by the Police, and including false accusations of cognizable crime.	Cases pending before the Court from the previous year.	Number of cases decided.	Number of cases ending in conviction.	Number of cases pending at the close of year before the Magistrate or Session.	Number of cases admitted.	Percentage of cases committed to admitted, columns 7 to 9.	Pending at the end of last year.	Arrested by police or appearing under orders of Magistrates.	Finally convicted.	Percentage.	Acquitted.	Disposed of, *e.g.*, died transferred, admitted as approvers, etc.	Pending at the end of year.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1	18	19	20	21
		Class V.—Minor offences against property.															₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.		
19	456	Lurking house-trespass, or house-breaking.	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	
20	379 to 382	Theft	65	4	22	16	5	61	26·23	4	39	24	55·81	13	...	6	5,034 6 3	2,728 12 9	54·21	
21	406	Criminal breach of trust	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	112 10 6	1 0 0	·89	
22	411	Receiving stolen property	3	2	5	1	...	3	33·33	2	3	1	20	4	...	...	71 0 0	46 0 0	64·79	
		Total	72	6	28	17	5	67	25·37	6	43	25	51·02	18	...	6	5,218 0 9	2,775 12 9	53·2	
		Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.																		
23	294	Public and Local Nuisances	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	
24	Act No. 3 of 1867, section 13.	.....	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	5	4	80	1	...	...	.....	.....	...	
		Total	2	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	5	4	80	1	...	...	.....	.....	...	

Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.	25	3	18	16	7	25	64	16	132	119	80·41	6	...	23	.....	.....	...
Class II.—Offences against the person.	54	10	38	34	16	51	66·66	15	93	47	43·52	23	3	35	164 12 0	164 12 0	100
Class III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.	19	3	9	6	2	18	33·33	4	13	9	52·94	6	...	2	694 13 0	239 2 9	34·42
Class IV.—Minor ffences against the person.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Class V.—Minor offences against property.	72	6	28	17	5	67	25·37	6	43	25	51·02	18	...	6	5,218 0 9	2,775 12 9	53·2
Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.	2	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	5	4	80	1	...	...	.....	.....	...
GRAND TOTAL	172	22	94	74	30	162	45·68	41	286	204	62·39	54	3	66	6,077 9 9	3,179 11 6	52·3

C. ARCHER, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Zhob.

F.

Distribution of the Zhob District Police Force on the 31st March 1894.

No.	Name of Post.	District Superintendent of Police.	Inspector.	Deputy Inspector on R80.	Deputy Inspector on R60.	Deputy Inspector on R40.	1st grade Sergeants on R27.	2nd grade Sergeants on R17.	3rd grade Sergeants on R14.	1st grade Constables on R12.	2nd grade Constables on R11.	Duffadars on R37.	1st grade Sowars on R31.	2nd grade Sowars on R27.	Sweepers.	Bhisti.	Mochi.	Total.
	Strength according to existing sanctions	1	1	1	2	1	7	14	18	40	72	3	14	18	6	1	1	200
1	District Superintendent of Police's Office	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
2	Fort Sandeman Thana	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	2	4	11	...	...	...	1	1	...	23
3	Bori Thana	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	6	9	...	...	1	1	...	...	22
4	Hindubagh Thana	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
5	Musakhel „	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	9	...	...	1	...	...	...	16
6	Saifulla Killa Chowki	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
7	Mir Ali Khel Thana	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
8	Mughal kot „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
9	Lines	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	4	8	1	2	3	3	...	1	28
10	Magazine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
11	Political Agent's Office guard	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
12	Political Agent's house guard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
13	Assistant Political Agent's house guard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
14	First Extra Assistant Commissioner, Zhob's guard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
15	Orderlies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
16	In camp with Political Agent, Zhob	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	7	2	6	4	...	...	...	23
17	On special duty	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	9
18	In transit on transfer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
19	Sick in Civil Dispensary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
20	On furlough	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
21	On privilege leave	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
22	Wanting	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
	Total	1	1	1	2	1	7	14	18	40	72	3	14	18	6	1	1	200

C. ARCHER, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Zhob.

G.

Caste Return of the Police in the Zhob District for the year 1893-94.

Religion or Caste.	Inspector and Deputy Inspector.	Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File.		Total.	Remarks.
		Sowars.	Footmen.		
Christians	...	...	...	...	
Hindus	2	1	28	31	
Sikhs	...	5	30	35	
Indian Muhammadans	1	6	75	82	
Punjab Frontier Pathans	1	9	23	33	
Local Pathans	...	2	...	2	
Baluch	...	12	2	14	
Wantihg	1	...	1	2	
Total	5	35	159	199	

C. ARCHER, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Zhob.

H.

Return showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails in the Zhob District during the year 1893-94.

Description.	Number of prisoners in jails at close of previous year.		Admitted to the jails during the year.		Released during the year.		Remaining in jails on 31st March 1894.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Convicts	44	3	727	23	733	24	38	2
Civil prisoners	...	...	82	...	79	...	3	...
Total	44	3	809	23	812	24	41	2

C. ARCHER, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Zhob.

I.

Statement showing cost of Prisoners in the Zhob Jails for the year 1893-94.

Average daily number of prisoners in jail.	Spent on food for prisoners during the year.	Average cost of maintenance per head per annum.	Realized by jail labour.	Net cost per head per annum.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
51	3,562 6 6	69 13 7	6 14 0	69 11 6
Total	3,562 6 6	69 13 7	6 14 0	69 11 6

C. ARCHER, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Zhob.

J.

Account of Fort Sandeman Bazar Excluded Local Fund for the year 1893-94 (Zhob District).

Heads of Receipts.	Amount.	Heads of Expenditure.	Amount.
	£ a. p.		£ a. p.
Land Revenue	13,380 13 3	Interest	...
Stamps	...	Refunds	7 0 0
Excise	...	Charges of Collection of Revenue	10,152 9 4
Provincial Rates	7 0 0		
Assessed Taxes	8,511 4 0	General Administration	100 0 0
Registration	...		
Police	559 12 7	Law and Justice	...
Marine	...	Police	1,385 7 11
Education	70 6 0	Marine	...
Medical	...	Education	380 6 9
Minor Departments	869 8 11	Medical	120 0 0
Interest	...	Minor Departments	4,352 11 9
Superannuations	...	Superannuations	...
Miscellaneous	9,470 5 4	Miscellaneous	9,397 14 9
Public Works	...	Public Works	2,670 2 0
Deposits	2,535 14 11	Deposits	2,879 13 9
Advances	28,174 5 5	Advances	35,523 5 9
Total Receipts	63,579 6 5	Total Disbursements	66,969 8 0
Opening Balance	8,419 0 0	Closing Balance	5,028 14 5
GRAND TOTAL	71,998 6 5	GRAND TOTAL	71,998 6 5

C. ARCHER, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Zhob.

K.

Account of the Loralai Town Excluded Local Fund for the year 1893-94 (from 12th January to 31st March 1894), Zhob District.

Heads of Receipts.	Amount.	Heads of Expenditure.	Amount.
	£ a. p.		£ a. p.
Land Revenue	80 0 0	Interest	...
Stamps	...	Refunds	...
Excise	...	Charges of Collection of Revenue	...
Provincial Rates	...	General Administration	129 8 0
Assessed Taxes	1,562 4 0	Law and Justice	...
Registration	...	Police	338 0 0
Police	5 1 0	Marine	...
Marine	...	Education	...
Education	...	Medical	96 12 5
Medical	...	Minor Departments	541 0 0
Minor Departments	201 4 1	Superannuations	...
Interest	...	Miscellaneous	528 12 0
Superannuations	...	Public Works	150 0 0
Miscellaneous	75 3 0		
Public Works	...	Deposits	...
Deposits	...		
Advances	...	Advances	704 0 0
Total Receipts	1,923 12 1	Total Payments	2,488 0 5
		Closing Balance	5,433 11 11
Opening Balance	5,998 0 3		
GRAND TOTAL	7,921 12 4	GRAND TOTAL	7,921 12 4

C. ARCHER, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Zhob.

L.

Actual Account of Receipts and Expenditure of the Zhob Police and Zhob Levy Corps Local Funds for the year 1893-94.

Heads of Receipts.	Zhob Police.			Zhob Levy Corps.			Heads of Expenditure.	Zhob Police.			Zhob Levy Corps.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.		R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Chunda Fund .	2,500	11	2	71,542	9	1	Chunda Fund . .	3,193	2	4	61,502	9	9
Clothing Fund .	2,876	2	3	9,233	2	1	Clothing Fund .	2,225	9	4	14,565	2	9
Equipment Fund .	280	10	0	3,430	11	0	Equipment Fund .	407	13	6	4,744	3	3
Deceased Officers' estate . . .	366	8	7	342	11	9	Deceased Officers' estate . . .	403	4	1	188	13	11
Total Receipts .	6,024	0	0	84,549	1	11	Total Expenditure .	6,229	13	3	81,000	13	8
Opening Balance .	5,389	11	1	31,977	5	7	Closing Balance .	5,183	13	10	35,525	9	10
GRAND TOTAL .	11,413	11	1	1,16,526	7	6	GRAND TOTAL .	11,413	11	1	1,16,526	7	6

C. ARCHER, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Zhob.

M.

Abstract shewing Total Income, Expenditure and Balances of all the Excluded Local Funds in the District of Zhob for the year 1893-94.

Name of Fund.	Opening balance of year.			Income of year.			Expenditure of year.			Closing balance.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund . . .	8,419	0	0	63,579	6	5	66,969	8	0	5,028	14	5
Loralai Town Fund	5,998	0	3	1,923	12	1	2,488	0	5	5,433	11	11
Zhob Police Fund	5,389	11	1	6,024	0	0	6,229	13	3	5,183	13	10
Zhob Levy Corps Fund . . .	31,977	5	7	84,549	1	11	81,000	13	8	35,525	9	10
Total .	51,784	0	11	1,56,076	4	5	1,56,688	3	4	51,172	2	0

C. ARCHER, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Zhob.

N.

Statement of Takavi Advances made during the year ending 31st March 1894.

1	2	3	4	5	6
District.	Name.	Amount.	Interest if any payable.	Total.	Remarks.
		R	R	R	
Zhob .	Lok Obokhel	200	...	200	
,, .	Brahim Said	1,000	...	1,000	
,, .	Ismailkhan Alozai	500	...	500	
,, .	Mehtar Mundokhel	300	...	300	
,, .	Siak Hurramzai	150	...	150	
,, .	Locha Ram	500	...	500	
,, .	Baran Zakhpal	300	...	500	
,, .	Said Khan Mundokhel	200	...	200	
,, .	Baz Mohamed Khan Ghilzai . . .	2,500	...	2,500	
	Total .	5,650	...	5,650	

C. ARCHER, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Zhob.

O.

Statement of Recoveries made on account of Taccavi Advances during the year ending 31st March 1894.

District.	Name.	Amount repayable.	Repayments made during the year under report.		Balance.	Remarks.
			Principal.	Interest.		
1	2	3	4		5	6
		R	R a. p.		R a. p.	
Zhob	Nadar Khan and others	700	700 0 0	...	...	
„	Baran Khan	150	150 0 0	...	...	
„	Said Khan	50	50 0 0	...	...	
„	Ghulam Haider	3,300	300 0 0	...	3,000 0 0	
„	Sher Jan Khan	2,200	...	...	2,200 0 0	
„	Malik Sultan	400	...	...	400 0 0	
„	Ghazni	50	50 0 0	...	...	
„	Gul Mohamad Khan	250	250 0 0	...	...	
„	Saleh Mohamad	200	100 0 0	...	100 0 0	
„	Malik Adin	67	33 0 0	...	34 0 0	
„	Sanjar Khan	200	100 0 0	...	100 0 0	
„	Kulla Khan	800	...	...	800 0 0	
„	Malik Almaz	400	200 0 0	...	200 0 0	
„	Amir Mohamad	600	200 0 0	...	400 0 0	
„	Haider	2,000	200 0 0	...	1,800 0 0	
„	Mir Alam Khan	67	67 0 0	...	...	
„	Abdul Gafar Khan	100	66 0 0	...	34 0 0	
„	Murad Khan	1,000	200 0 0	...	800 0 0	
„	Ispin	600	150 0 0	...	450 0 0	
„	Samand Khan	100	100 0 0	...	...	
„	Ditto	400	100 0 0	...	300 0 0	
„	Paidan Khan	500	62 8 0	...	437 8 0	
„	Lok Obokhel	200	...	...	200 0 0	
„	Brahim Said	1,000	...	...	1,000 0 0	
„	Ismail Khan Alozai	500	...	...	500 0 0	
„	Mehtar Mundokhel	300	...	...	300 0 0	
„	Siak Hurranzai	150	...	...	150 0 0	
„	Locha Ram	500	...	...	500 0 0	
„	Baran Zakhpel	300	...	...	300 0 0	
„	Said Khan Mandokhel	200	...	...	200 0 0	
„	Baz Mohamed Khan Ghilzai	2,500	...	...	2,500 0 0	
	Total	19,784	3,078 8 0	...	16,705 8 0	

C. ARCHER, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Zhob.

P.

Return of Schools and Education in the Zhob District for the year 1893-94.

Name and place of School.	Class of School.	Number of Pupils in the School at close of year.								Income of School.				Cost of school.	Remarks.
		Christians.	Sikhs.	Hindus.	Indian Muhammadans.	Local Pathans.	Baluch.	Brohis.	Total.	Contributed by Local Fund.	Grant-in-aid from Provincial or Imperial Revenues.	Realized by fees and subscription.	Total.		
										R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p	R a. p.	
Fort Sandeman	Upper Primary	...	2	3	8	3	1	...	17	310 0 9	.....	70 6 0	380 6 9	380 6 9	

C. ARCHER, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Zhob.

Q.

List of offences committed by the Waziris during the year 1893-94, shewing the action taken in each case.

No.	Name of claimant.	Accused.			Offence and date.	Abstract of case and the action taken.	How disposed of.
		Name.	Section.	Tribe.			
1	Ali Muhammad, son of Katal Sherani, resident of Niazi Kot.	11 Waziris. Names not known.	Zallikhel .	Waziri . .	Robbery of ₹100 in cash, and clothes worth ₹50. About the 10th March 1892.	The case was laid before the Jirga held in December 1893, at Khajuri Kach. The accused denied on oath the charge brought against them. The complainant could not give sufficient proof in support of his claim and the case was ordered to be filed.	Filed.
2	Dost Muhammad, son of Samala and Fotak, son of Taus Khan *alias* Taurz Khan Abdullazai of Badanzai.	Bada Gul and Jafir . .	Zallikhel, Kaumkhel.	Ditto . .	Robbery of three bullocks, valued at ₹120. About the 25th March 1893.	The case was laid before the Jirga held at Khajuri Kach in December 1893. The accused admitted the charge brought against them and were ordered either to restore the original bullocks or to pay ₹60 as compensation for them. They failed to restore the cattle and ₹60 were recovered from them and paid to the complainants.	Do.
3	Crown, through Biland Khan Sowar, 5th Bombay Cavalry.	Hikmat Khan . .	Mahsud . .	Ditto . .	Theft of one Snider carbine. 26th June 1892.	Biland Khan was returning to Fort Sandeman from escort duty in June 1892. While at Zirrah he was joined by a Mahsud Waziri, who said he was employed in the 4th Baluch Regiment and was going home. He said his name was Hikmat Khan. They reached Lakaband on the 25th idem. On the following morning the accused went away, taking the Sowar's carbine with him while the latter was still asleep. Enquiries were made by the Dera Ismail Khan District authorities, but no clue to the offender or the carbine could be found. This offence, though committed in 1892-93, was reported in 1893-94 only.	Do.
4	Muhammad Rahim, son of Lawang of Khurasan Illaka.	1. Gungai Daur; 2. Niaz Khan Abdul Rahman Khel; 3. Gulzam Alezai; 4. Zarshah Wazirgai, and 16 other Waziris.			Highway robbery of 6 packages of cloth, valued at ₹1,200 (English coin), and ₹2,000, Kabuli, in cash. About the 10th April 1893.	The case was laid before the Jirga held at Khajuri Kach in December 1893. The Jirga was of opinion that the complainant had much exaggerated his loss, and therefore ordered the accused to pay ₹480 only. ₹400 as compensation to the complainant, and ₹80 as fine to Government. The Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, has recovered the amount and paid ₹400 to the complainant direct at Tank.	Do.

5	Goharai and others, Shevanis of Mughal Kot.	Id Muhammad, Latai, Pavmahasar and five others.	Manokhel, Bahlolzai, Mahsuds.	Waziris	Highway robbery of 14 cattle. About the 22nd April 1893.	The case was laid before the Jirga held in December 1893, at Khajuri Kach. The accused admitted the offence and promised to return 12 cattle; two having already been recovered from them by the complainants, or in default to pay ₹180 as compensation. ₹180 have since been received and paid to the complainants.	Do.
6	Akbar Khan, son of Sirkai Kamalkhel of Killi Jamal Khan.	1. Hassan Khan Abdul Raham Khel; 2. Haji Gul Khan, son of Kharoti Khan; 3. Mehr Gul Khan, son of Haibat Khan; 4. Budh Khan, son of Lala Khan Abdul Rahman Khel, Waziris.			Theft of two camels. 27th April 1893.	The case was laid before the Jirga in December 1893, at Khajuri Kach. The accused were found guilty and fined ₹140; ₹100 as compensation for the camels and ₹40 for credit to Government. The amount has been recovered and paid to the parties concerned.	Do.
7	Muhammad, son of Mukam Kharoti.	Id Muhammad Abdulla, and Sadat Dotani Nekzankhel, Waziris			Highway robbery of three camels, 25th April 1893.	The accused were found guilty by the Jirga held at Khajuri Kach in December 1893, and fined ₹160. ₹100 as compensation for two camels; the third one having already been recovered by the complainant, and ₹60 for credit to Government. The amount has been recovered and paid to the parties concerned.	Do.
8	Crown	Waziris. Names unknown	Not known	Waziris	Firing at Lieutenant Bell's camp at Bhag, near Mir Ali Khel. 2nd May 1893.	Lieutenant Bell, of the 19th Punjab Infantry, who was on reconnaissance duty, was encamped at Bhag in the hills at about nine miles to the north-east of Mir Ali Khel. At about 9-30 P.M., thinking that some people were lurking near the camp, he sent out a party of one Non-Commissioned Officer and three men to reconnoitre. At about one hundred yards from the camp, two shots were fired at them from a distance of about fifty yards. About an hour after, three more shots were fired into the camp. Fortunately no one was hit. That very evening the Officer Commanding Mir Ali Khel had chased about 5 or 6 Waziris, who had gone up the Perizai Nullah, towards Bhag, and they were in every probability the same men who fired at Lieutenant Bell's camp. None but Waziris frequent the locality in question at this season of the year. Enquiries were made by the Dera Ismail Khan District authorities, but no clue to the offenders could be found.	Do.
9	Malik Saleh Khan of Kot Attal Khan.	Id Muhammad, Dotana and Muhammad Afzal.	Nanakhel	Ditto	Highway robbery of 6 sickles and some wearing apparel. About the 1st May 1893.	The case was laid before the Jirga held in December 1893, at Khajuri Kach. The accused were found guilty and fined ₹30; ₹5 as compensation for the articles stolen and ₹25 for credit to Government. The amount has been recovered from the accused and paid to the parties concerned.	Do.

List of offences committed by the Waziris during the year 1893-94, shewing the action taken in each case—continued.

No.	Name of claimant.	Accused.			Offence and date.	Abstract of case and the action taken.	How disposed of.
		Name.	Section.	Tribe.			
10	Sadik Khan, son of Nadu Khan, Mandokhel of Safi.	Not known	Not known	Waziri	Theft of 12 cows on the 15th May 1893.	The complainant succeeded in recovering the cows himself from the accused. The case, with a view to punishing the accused, was laid before the Jirga, held at Khajuri Kach in December 1893, but no trace of them could be found.	Filed.
11	Lala Gangaram, Chhibhar, Commissariat Agent, Mir Ali Khel, and others.	Unknown	Mahsud and Darweshkhel.	Do.	Robbery of wearing apparel, etc., worth Rs82-6-0. 27th April 1893.	The case was laid before the Jirga held in December 1893, at Khajuri Kach. The accused were found guilty and sentenced to pay Rs82-6-0 as compensation to the complainants. The amount has been recovered and paid to the persons concerned.	Do.
12	Dalil Sowar of the Naya. Obo Levies.	Shadi Khan, Asperalai Khan and Miauji Khan.	Abdul Rahman Khel.	Do.	Theft of one mare, 5th May 1893.	The accused were found guilty by the Jirga held at Khajuri Kach in December 1893, and sentenced to pay Rs75; Rs50 as compensation for the mare and Rs25 as fine to Government. The amount has been recovered from them and paid to the parties concerned.	Do.
13	Crown, through Zhob Levy Corps.	12 Waziris. Names unknown.	Unknown	Do.	Highway robbery and murder (2 men killed, 2 wounded, 1 camel shot dead, 2 Snider rifles with bayonets, 1 Snider carbine, 3 kamar pattas and cartridges taken away). 20th June 1893.	The offence was committed near the Gardani Pass, and the offenders were almost certainly Waziris. The case was laid before the Jirga held at Khajuri Kach in December 1893, but it could not be proved.	Do.
14	Ghumar, Jalat, and others of Jalat Khan village.	Haji and Aziz	Zallikhel	Do.	Highway robbery of 14 cattle. 12th July 1893.	Thirteen cattle were restored in original to the complainants, and for the remaining one Rs15 were paid to them out of the sum of Rs40 recovered by the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, from the accused, as fine, in accordance with the award of the Jirga held at Khajuri Kach in December 1893.	Do.
15	Roman and two others of village Haramzai.	Unknown.	Zallikhel and Mahsud.	Do.	Theft of nine cattle and some property valued at Rs7-14-0. 16th June 1893.	The complainants managed to recover the cattle themselves. The Jirga held in December 1893 at Khajuri Kach decided that Rs7-14-0 should be recovered from the accused. The amount has been recovered and paid to the complainants.	Do.

16	Ayaz, son of Jalai Ghorezai of Pawacha.	Mir Khan	Zallikhel	Do.	Theft of 11 donkeys valued at ₹452. 3rd July 1894.	The complainant pursued the accused and managed to recover 9 donkeys from him. As regards the remaining two, the Jirga held at Khajuri Kach in December 1893, decided that either the donkeys or their value at ₹15 per donkey should be recovered from the accused for compensating the complainant. As the accused failed to restore the donkeys, ₹30 were recovered from him and paid to the complainant. The accused was also fined ₹30 for committing the offence, which amount was to be credited to Government.	Do.
17	Khanan, son of Haji Abdullazai of Alihanzai.	Hassan Khan	Abdul Rahman Khel.	Do.	Theft of five bullocks valued at ₹125. 21st July 1893.	The case was laid before the Jirga held at Khajuri Kach in December 1893. The accused were found guilty and sentenced to pay a sum of ₹100; ₹75 as compensation for the bullocks and ₹25 as fine to Government. ₹75 has been received and paid to the claimant.	Do.
18	Umar Khan, Juma Khan, and others, Amadzai Mandokhels of Killi Umar Khan.	Dakas and Id Muhammad	Abdul Rahman Khel and Nekzan Khel.	Do.	Theft of 26 donkeys and 4 bullocks, valued at ₹600. 26th July 1893.	The accused were found guilty and sentenced by the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, to pay ₹268 as compensation for the animals stolen. The amount has been recovered and paid to the complainants.	Do.
19	Isa Khan, son of Nada, and Baz Muhammad, son of Inayat, and other Mandokhels of village Takri.	Id Muhammad, Abdulla Khan, Yar Gul and ten others.	Mahsud	Do.	Theft of 120 cattle. 5th August 1893.	The theft of 111 cattle was proved against the accused and they were ordered by the Khajuri Kach Jirga in December 1893, to return the cattle or pay a sum of ₹1,665 as compensation to the complainants within a month. Forty-eight cattle have since been recovered two of them died on the road between Tank and Fort Sandeman. The remaining 46 of which 27 are not those that were stolen and are worth ₹158 only, have been made over to the complainants. The Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, has been asked to settle the outstanding claim as soon as possible.	Pending.
20	Baz Muhammad and Nurgai Sheranis.	Unknown	Unknown	Do.	Theft of 3 cows, valued at ₹120. First week of August 1893.	The case was laid before the Jirga held at Khajuri Kach in December 1893. The complainants who were present there, could not prove their claim against any particular body; the Jirga therefore recommended that the Dera Ismail Khan authorities and the complainants themselves may institute further enquiries and find out the thieves. Enquiries were accordingly made by them, but both have failed to trace the offenders or the cows.	Filed.

List of offences committed by the Waziris during the year 1893-94, shewing the action taken in each case—continued.

No.	Name of claimant.	Accused.			Offence and date.	Abstract of case and the action taken.	How disposed of.
		Names.	Section.	Tribe.			
21	Crown	Unknown	Mahsud and Zallikhel.	Waziri	Murder of Mr. Kelly, Public Works Overseer, and a Sherani Sowar, 30th July 1893.	The case was laid before the Jirga held at Khajuri Kach in December 1893. The case was proved against the accused and the question of punishment to them is under reference to Government.	Pending.
22	Haibat Khan Mandokhel	7 Waziris. Names unknown.	Unknown	Do.	Theft of 66 sheep. 29th July 1893.	The accused carried off the sheep and also the complainant and his two children from the Zhar Pazha hills. Some Mandokhels followed them and succeeded in recovering the sheep the complainant and his children. The Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, was asked to apprehend and punish the accused for the offence, and the case was therefore laid before the Jirga held at Khajuri Kach in December 1893. The complainant failed to attend the Jirga, and as, in his absence, the Jirga found themselves unable to trace the offenders, they recommended the case to be filed.	Filed.
23	Mian Khan Abdullazai	2 Waziris. Names unknown.	Zallikhel	Do.	Theft of 4 bullocks and 5 cows, valued at ₹243. 22nd June 1893.	The case was laid before the Jirga held at Khajuri Kach in December 1893. The accused were found guilty and ordered to return the cattle or to pay their value at the rate of ₹15 per head. ₹30 in cash and 7 cattle, 6 of which are not those that were stolen, and are worth ₹62 only, have been received from the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, and made over to the complainant. The question about the difference between the value of the stolen cattle fixed by the Jirga and that of those received by the complainant, is under reference to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan.	Pending.
24	Crown	Unknown	Unknown	Do.	Murder or abduction of Duffadar Umar Khan, Zhob Levy Corps. 27th June 1893.	The Duffadar, with his horse and equipage, disappeared on the road from Miralikel to Gulkach. Enquiries shewed that he had not deserted, and, moreover, the tracks of his horse were traced to the Waziri country; it was therefore concluded that either he had been murdered or taken prisoner by Waziris. The case was laid before the Jirga held at Khajuri Kach in December 1893. As no direct evidence was forthcoming against the accused, the Jirga recommended the case to be filed.	Filed.

25	Khan Alam Khan, and other Sheranis, of Mughalkot.	3 Waziris. Names unknown.	Do.	Do.	Theft of 6 cattle, valued at ₹210. 30th September 1893.	The case was laid before the Jirga held at Khajuri Kach in December 1893. The complainants, who were present there, could not prove their claim. The Jirga thereupon recommended that the case be again enquired into by the Dera Ismail Khan district authorities. Enquiries were accordingly made both by the Dera Ismail Khan authorities and the complainants themselves, but no clue to the offenders or the cattle having been found the case has been filed.	Do.
26	Crown	8 Waziris. Names unknown.	Do.	Do.	Firing on infantry portion of the Gul Kach Road Patrol. 9th October 1893.	The patrol party was fired upon in the Gardani Pass. The accused were followed by the Officer Commanding and the Thanadar, Miralikhel, but they managed to escape in the hills. Enquiries were made by the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, but no clue to the offenders could be obtained.	Do.
27	Mughal Haripal Sherani	4 Waziris. Names unknown.	Do.	Do.	Theft of two bullocks, 5th October 1893.	The case was laid before the Jirga, held at Khajuri Kach, in December 1893. The complainant, who was present there, accused one Talak of the offence, but as he had no evidence in support of his claim, the Jirga recommended that further enquiries be made in the case by Dera Ismail Khan authorities. Enquiries made by the Dera Ismail Khan authorities, and the complainant himself have failed to establish the claim against any particular person or persons. The case has been filed.	Do.
28	Malik Aman, Shaikhi and others, of Nargosa Gastoi.	9 Waziris. Names unknown.	Mahsud and Zalikhel.	Waziri	Theft of 9 cattle with a calf, and some wearing apparel, valued at ₹289. 9th October 1893.	The caselwas laid before the Jirga held at Khajuri Kach, in December 1893. As the complainants were not present, the Jirga could not proceed with the case. From further enquiries made in the Waziri country, by the Malik of the complainants, it appears that the accused are the actual offenders. The Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, has been asked to apprehend the accused with a view to redressing the complainants.	Pending.
29	Sadik, son of Mulla Mamrez and other Sheranis, of Chachobi.	6 Waziris. Names unknown.	Unknown	Do.	Theft of 7 bullocks and 6 cows, 11th October 1893.	The robbers carried off 13 cattle from the grazing ground of Chachobi village. The owners followed the accused and succeeded in recovering two bullocks. The case was laid before the Jirga held at Khajuri Kach in December 1893. Of the complainants, only two were present there, and they were unable to give sufficient proof in support of their claim. Enquiries are still being made by the complainants themselves to find out the accused and their remaining 11 cattle.	Do.

List of offences committed by the Waziris during the year 1893-94, shewing the action taken in each case—continued.

No.	Name of claimant.	Accused.			Offence and date.	Abstract of case and the action taken.	How disposed of.
		Name.	Section.	Tribe.			
30	Said Khan and other Mandokhels of Sharan.	Barkhurdar and Pisar Khan Bhangi.	Zallikhel .	Waziri . .	Theft of 8 cattle and a calf, valued at ₹160. 9th October 1893.	The case was laid before the Jirga held at Khajuri Kach in December 1893. Both the complainants and the persons charged with the offence by them were present there. As there was no sufficient proof forthcoming against them, the Jirga ordered further enquiries to be made in the case. Enquiries were accordingly made, which show that Barkhurdar Bhangi and Pisar Khan Bhangi, Zallikhel Waziris, are the actual offenders. The Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, has been asked to apprehend them and redress the complainants.	Pending.
31	Jalat and Umar Mandokhels of Killi Jalat.	Pirak Khan and Badle Khan	Shabi, Maliks of Kurrum . .		Robbery of two mares, valued at ₹180. 1st October 1893.	The case was laid before the Jirga held at Khajuri Kach in December 1893. Pirak Khan and Badle Khan, the Shabi Maliks of Kurram, in the Bannu district, were found to be the actual offenders, and the Jirga therefore recommended that measures for the recovery of the mares should be taken through the Deputy Commissioner, Bannu. The Deputy Commissioner, Bannu, was accordingly addressed by the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, who wrote in reply that the the accused live in the Kohat District. The Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, has now addressed the Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, on the subject.	Do.
32	Khan Muhammad Rassool and other Mandokhels, of Mir Ali Khel.	Lalai and two others .	Zallikhel .	Waziri . .	Robbery of 11 cattle. 29th August 1893.	The case was laid before the Jirga held at Khajuri Kach in December 1893. The accused were found guilty and ordered to restore the cattle, or pay their cost at the rate of ₹15 per head. They were also fined ₹25 for credit to Government. The cattle have since been recovered and made over to the complainants.	Filed.
33	Ali Muhammad, Minadak Abukhel, Sheranis of Kot Niazi near the Zao Pass.	Shad Khan and three others.	Mahsud . .	Do. . .	Robbery of 4 cattle, valued at ₹116. 13th October 1893.	The cattle were carried off by the accused from the grazing ground of Kot Niazi. The matter was reported to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, in January 1894, for apprehension of the accused, with a view to redressing the complainants. The Deputy Commissioner has not yet communicated the result of the action taken by him in the case.	Pending.

34	Sawal Khan Levy Duffadar	Samundi, Gulzada and Rojak.	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Theft of one horse, valued at ₹125. 11th February 1894.	The case was reported to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan. The Deputy Commissioner has replied that the accused have been found guilty and sentenced to pay ₹125; ₹100 as compensation for the horse, and ₹25 as fine for committing the offence. The sum of ₹100 is being awaited.	Do.
35	Samid Khan, Gul Muhammad, Tajul, Nur Khan, Shin Khan, Mano Khan, Wazir Khan, Malakand Baz Khan Sheranis, of Chachobi.	15 Waziris of Kashmir Kar. Names unknown.	Zallikhel . .	Ditto . .	Highway roberry of 9 cattle and some property, valued at ₹229-8-0 and wounding 4 men. 21st February 1894.	Four Sheranis of Chachobi, while going to Daman, were set upon and attacked by 15 Waziris in the Zao Pass. Three of them were taken prisoners and carried off together with their 11 cattle, but the fourth man managed to escape and give the alarm to the villagers of Chachobi, six of whom, on hearing the news, immediately turned out, and headed by Sada Gul of Sara Ragha, made for the spot where the robbery had been committed. On their arrival within the Pass they, in turn, were also attacked and overpowered by a number of Waziris (probably members of the same gang), who were hiding in a ravine close by. Three of these Sheranis were wounded, and they were all stripped of every thing they had, but were eventually allowed to return to their homes. The first lot of Waziris, finding that they were unable to get the animals across the border, let them go and released the three prisoners. They had also been stripped of everything they had, and one of them wounded. The case was reported to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, for apprehending the accused and redressing the complainants, but nothing has as yet been heard from him.	Do.
	Umar Khan, son of Fatteh Khan, Sherani of Mughal Kot.	Namrai, Amiri and Karigai	Dhur . .	Ditto . .	Theft of a bullock, valued at ₹30. May 1893.	In December 1893 the complainant reported to the Political Agent, Zhob, that his bullock had been stolen by the accused, and that they had sold it to a Bhittani for ₹20. After making some preliminary enquiries, the case was reported to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, for apprehending the accused and redressing the complainant. In reply, the Deputy Commissioner states that the case was laid before a Jirga at Dera Ismail Khan, who decided that, as the theft was committed as far back as May 1893, it was not possible to trace the stolen property now, and recommended that the case be filed. Enquiries were also made through the Assistant Commissioner, Tank, but no clue to the offenders could be obtained.	Filed.

List of offences committed by the Waziris during the year 1893-94, showing the action taken in each case—concluded.

No.	Name of claimant.	Accused.			Offence and date.	Abstract of case and the action taken.	How disposed of.
		Name.	Section.	Tribe.			
37	Crown	10 Waziris. Names not known.	Unknown. .	Waziri . .	Firing on Sentry Ram Singh, and attempting to enter the fort at Mughal Kot. 11th March 1894.	At about 2 A.M., on the 11th March 1894, a band of Waziris, about 10 in number, was discovered by the Sentry on the Watch Tower, Ram Singh, scrambling up the wall of the fort. Ram Singh was fired on, but fortunately he was missed and the bullet lodged in the wall of the tower. Ram Singh returned the fire and wounded one of the Waziris, on which the wounded man cried out, and the other Waziris, who were then climbing the fort, went towards him, picked him up, and ran away. Immediately afterwards search was made for the robbers in the vicinity of the fort and the following morning their tracks were followed, which were lost in the hills. A spy was also sent into the hills, but he returned without getting any information concerning the offenders. Further enquiries are being made by this and the Dera Ismail Khan District authorities.	Pending.

A. McCONAGHEY, *Lieutenant,*

for Political Agent, Zhob.

APPENDIX V.

Administration Report of Kalat Agency for 1893-94.

1.—Administration Staff.

(*a*) The charge of the district was held throughout the year by Major H. M. Temple, I.S.C.

Khan Bahadur Mir Alladad Khan, and Lala Khillu Ram remained respectively in charge of the Bolan Pass, and the Khan's land watered by Sind Canals.

R. B. Hittu Ram, C.I.E., Settlement Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta, was placed on special duty in the Kalat Agency on the 18th May 1893, where he did excellent service in connection with disturbances which took place in the Kalat State during the year.

On account of the railway works in the Bolan Pass and the gathering of coolies and contractors thereon, a large number of criminal cases took place. At the same time the number of civil suits instituted greatly increased, and it was found that the administration of the Pass required an extra court to hear cases of a petty nature, and to enable the native Assistant to move up and down in the Pass wherever his presence might be required. A Munsif's Court was accordingly created and Pandit Ganga Ram was appointed as Munsif.

Before the creation of the Munsif's post, the court of Khan Bahadur Mir Alladad Khan was overcrowded by contractors, etc., who brought many cases against their co-partners and others, and the native Assistant was unable to hear all the cases which came before him. Pandit Ganga Ram took charge of the post of Munsif on the 7th August 1893.

*Marked. E

A list* of the gazetted officers of the Kalat Agency is attached.

2. Revenue.

(*a*) *Receipts.*

The sum collected during the year under report amounted to ₹77,014-6-9.

Particulars.	Water rate.	Extra cess.			Total.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Kalat lands . . .	43,105 3 2	1,435 1 10	...	...	44,540 5 0

Particulars.	Excise.	Land revenue.	Stamps.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Bolan Pass . . .	19,410 0 0	2,463 7 5	5,716 0 0	4,884 10 4	32,474 1 9
				Grand Total .	77,014 6 9

The receipts on the the Khan's lands amounted to ₹44,540-5-0 against ₹56,694-7-11 in 1892-93. The decrease of ₹12,154-2-11 is due to the following causes :—

In the beginning of the season, when the crops were very young, they were much damaged by locusts. The zemindars consequently sowed the same fields a second time, but with the same result. Locusts appeared at various places from time to time in the tehsil and damaged the crops throughout the season. Besides this, at the end of the irrigation season, the Desert Canal ran dry. The Executive Engineer, Begari Division, was telegraphed to make arrangement for the supply of water, but he replied that the Indus had silted up the mouth of the canal and prevented the water from entering it in sufficient quantities. The Tehsildar, together with the zemindars concerned, cleared a channel upon which the water reached the cultivated lands, but it was insufficient and too late. There was almost a total loss of the crops on the Desert Canal, and, to a certain extent, the zemindars on the Begari Canal and on its tributaries, have suffered from want of water. A statement showing the remissions of revenue asked for by the zemindars with recommendations, has been submitted for sanction.

Statement A, attached to the report, shows the Bolan receipts in detail under each prescribed head. The total collections amounted to R32,474-1-9 against R26,019 collected in 1892-93. This shows an increase of R6,455-1-9 over the receipts for the previous year.

The increase is due to the increased population in the Bolan consequent on the construction of the Mushkaf-Bolan State Railway.

The receipts from the Kirta lands amounted to R2,463-7-5 against R1,781-15-11 collected in 1892-93, showing an increase of R681-7-6. Prior to the levy of revenue on these lands, the Kuchicks were perennially at feud. The cultivation of the lands has improved lately.

3.—Sanitation.

There were four hospitals in the Bolan Pass, *viz.*, at Hirokh, New Mach, Panir, and Mushkhaf. A sum of R20 was paid monthly for the dieting of destitute patients from the Bolan Bazar Fund. Particular care for some years past has been given to the question of sanitation in the Bolan Pass. There have been no serious reports of disease of any description. The health of the workmen in the Pass has been exceptionally good. The number of sweepers required by the Medical Officer at Hirokh has been maintained at each station in the Pass, and any case in which cholera or any serious contagious disease has been suspected, has been immediately attended to and removed. There has been no disease amongst cattle.

4.—Law and Justice.

Judicial.

The Appendix marked B shows the judicial work done by each of the officers in the district. Owing to the establishment of the Court of the Munsif in the Bolan Pass, the work of the Magistrate's Court has decreased to some extent and enabled the Magistrate to attend to work in his office, which was in danger of being neglected before the present arrangement was made. The Munsif, in eight months since the court opened, disposed of 801 civil suits and 245 execution cases and 20 criminal trials, or in all 1,066 cases. He was invested with third class criminal powers in the month of December 1893, hence the number of cases heard by him was not large when the year ended. The receipts realised during the year in the Munsif's Court, amounted to R5,820-1-0 as below :—

	R	a.	p.
(1) From the sale of court-fee stamps	5,799	0	0
(2) Penalties under the Stamp Act	21	1	0
Total	5,820	1	0

Against this an expenditure of R2,284-4-4 is debitable as follows :—

	R	a.	p.
The Munsif's pay	1,001	9	10
The ,, travelling allowance	82	2	0
The pay of office establishment	742	8	8
Contingent expenses	457	15	10
Total	2,284	4	4

The Bolan revenues gained by the establishment of the Munsif's Court a sum of R3,535-12-8. The financial result of establishing the Court has been therefore highly satisfactory.

A list* showing the cases decided at Sibi by the Jirga is enclosed. Some of these were of a very complicated and difficult nature. Owing, however, chiefly to the intervention and good offices of Rai Bahadur Hittu Ram, they were satisfactorily settled. A separate report in certain cases was sent to the Agent to the Governor General, who complimented Rai Bahadur Hittu Ram on the work done by him.

* Marked D.

5.—Police.

The control of the Police force in the Bolan Pass was as previously, in the hands of the District Superintendent of Police, Quetta. In addition to the District Police, 13 chowkidars at a monthly cost of R149-8-0 were entertained and paid out of the Bolan Bazar receipts. A report as to the working of the force will be made by the District Superintendent of Police, together with his report on the Quetta-Pishin Police.

6.—Tribal.

The Bolan levy posts remained as they were in the preceding year. For many years past there have been incessant complaints from officers in Sind to the effect that criminals committing offences in Sind could not be arrested in Kalat territory when once they had fled across the border. The number of cases in which the Sind authorities asked for assistance was very large, and complaints from them were increasing. To remedy this state of affairs applications had been made to the Government of India, with a view to obtaining money to subsidize the tribesmen in Kalat territory. No money for this purpose could, however, be obtained. Mir Mahmud Khan, the present Khan of Kalat, on the occasion of his accession to the rulership, made proposals for the investment of money belonging to the State in Government securities. Amongst these proposals was a scheme for granting "service" to the Jhalawan Sardars on the plan already adopted by the British Government in the case of the Sarawan Sardars. Out of the interest accruing on the invested money, a sum of R50,000 was, as proposed by the Khan, set aside for the payment of the Jhalawan tribesmen taken into service. For the distribution of this money a Jirga sat at Sibi in the spring of the current year; at which the Khan's Vakil was present. The proceedings of the Jirga were subsequently laid before the Khan and signed by him.

The statement below shows the thanas proposed for the Sind-Kalat border :—

Name of Thana.	Jamader or Thanadar.	Dafadar.	Munshi.	Sowars.	Footmen.
Muhamad Usta	1	1	1	12	...
Zehri Thana	1	1	1	7	...
Mengal Thana	1	1	1	7	...

In addition to this, under the proposals made by the Khan, the following Jhalawan Sardars and their followers were granted "service":—

Sardar Yusaf Khan Zurakzai.	Sardar Shahbaz Khan Jatak.
„ Shakur Khan Mengal.	„ Shabaz Khan Lothani.
Wadera Sardar Khan Rind.	„ Kamal Khan Kalandrani.
„ Kaisar Khan Magasi.	„ Dad Muhamad Nichari.
Sardar Shabaz Khan Muhamad Hassani.	„ Mazar Khan Bajoi.
„ Mir Khera Bizanjo.	„ Khair Muhamad Daya.
„ Umar Khan Musiani.	„ Kamal Khan Saidzai.
„ Pahar Khan Sasuli.	Misri Khan Rais.
„ Muhim Khan Gurgnari.	Din Muhmad Pindrani.

7.—The Bolan Bazar.

The sale of the Bolan octroi contract for the year under report fetched a sum of R22,000 against R12,060 in the year 1892-93, thus showing an increase of R9,940.

The total receipts during the year rose from R26,585-14-9 in 1892-93 to R36,523-9-0 in 1893-94, showing an increase of R9,937-10-3. The improvement made in the collection of the taxes and other miscellaneous receipts was satisfactory, and was chiefly due to the railway works which were in progress in the Bolan Pass throughout the year.

The expenditure incurred during the year amounted to R26,852-3-10 against R13,285-1-5 in the preceding year. There has been a slight increase of expenditure under certain minor heads which need no explanation. The statement marked C, attached to the report, shows the accounts in detail under each head.

8.—Education.

On the representation of the residents of the Bolan, a primary school was opened on the 8th of August 1893, at Mach, at a maximum cost of R50 per mensem, including contingent expenses and the pay of the teacher. The average attendance was ten boys a day. The tuition fee realized within eight months amounted to R50-9-0.

9.—Horse-Breeding Operations.

There have been two Government stallions at Jhal and one at Shoran throughout the whole year. Sardar Kaisar Khan has a good stud of mares, and in each year he brings a large number of foals to Sibi Horse Show. In addition to the Government stallions, he bought

two stallions from Government, and has received a medal for the interest he has taken in horse-breeding.

A sum of R1,215-3-11 was spent during the year under report on the feed and keep of the Government stallions. About 40 entire horses were castrated during the year by the Government salutri.

10.—Political.

During the year under report Khudadad Khan abdicated. The Gazette notification on the subject runs as follows :—

"In March last the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan reported to the Government of India that Mir Khudadad Khan, the Khan of Kalat, had suddenly murdered, at Bagh, on the 28th March 1893, Fakir Muhamad, the Mustaufi or Minister of the Kalat state, Ghulam Farukh, the Minister's son, Naib Abdul Aziz, the Minister's father and Sherdad, the Minister's confidential agent. The Khan was called upon to give an explanation of his conduct, and summoned to meet the Political Agent at Bellpat. The Khan attended at Bellpat accordingly, and afterwards proceeded with the Political Agent to Quetta, where the Governor-General's Agent assisted by a Jirgah of influential Sardars of the country, held an investigation into the Khan's conduct. The Government of India have considered the detailed report which has been submitted by Sir James Browne, with the record of evidence taken in a protracted and exhaustive enquiry. They have also taken into consideration the finding of the Baluch Sardars.

The evidence has established, beyond all doubt, Mir Khudadad Khan's responsibility for the murder of the above named persons. The Khan has also been proved to be responsible for other murders and mutilations last year, and it is shown that he has ruled his State oppressively and cruelly.

The finding of the Baluch Sardars is to the effect that Mir Khudadad Khan is guilty of the crimes with which he has been charged, and their recommendation is that he be deposed and that his eldest son, Mir Mahmud Khan, be put in his place. The Khan himself has asked the Government of India to accept his resignation and to recognize Mir Mahmud Khan as his successor.

In the judgment of the Governor-General in Council, Mir Khudadad Khan's conduct would justify his deposition, but in consideration of the fact that he has been an ally of the British Government for many years, and in deference to his position and rank, His Excellency in Council has decided to accept his abdication.

Mir Mahmud Khan will accordingly be recognised as Khan of Kalat, in succession to his father, and the Governor-General in Council desires it to be clearly understood that the position of the Kalat State towards the British Government is not affected by the transfer of the government of the State from Mir Khudadad Khan to Mir Mahmud Khan, and that Mir Mahmud succeeds to all his father's rights and privileges."

During the time Mir Khudadad Khan, the ex-Khan of Kalat, was detained at Quetta pending the settlement described in the last paragraph, serious disturbances took place in Kachi in May 1893.

The government of Mir Khudadad Khan from the commencement had been marked by barbarity. The people took advantage of the difficulties in which he was involved to avenge themselves for the constant oppression sustained by them, and looted all the granaries belonging to the Khan in Kachi. In these granaries, the grain obtained as revenue had been stored. Prompt measures were taken to prevent the further disturbances which were imminent. The steps taken met with complete success. The damage done was assessed at R31,087-1-0. Not only were the disturbances quelled, but a sum of R23,703-8-0 has actually been recovered without the aid of troops and without the expenditure of money. Steps were being taken for the recovery of the remaining R7,383-9-0 when the year closed.

The Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan held a Darbar at the Grand Stand on the maidan at Quetta on Friday, the 10th November 1893, at 11 A. M., for the purpose of formally installing His Highness Mir Mahmud Khan (the eldest son of ex-Khan) as Khan of Kalat.

The general public and all civil and military officers were invited to attend. Accommodation for spectators was provided on an elevated stand and in an adjoining enclosure. An arch was erected, and the road way to the spot was suitably decorated. Immediately in front of the stand, which was carpeted to the edge of the dais, a distance of about 15 yards, upon this dais on the right, were seated the Sarawan Sardars and their followers, and on the left the Jhalawan Sardars with their followers.

British native officials and the officials and attendants of His Highness the Khan were seated on the ground immediately in front of the Sardars. In front of the spectators the troops of the garrison were paraded. The Khan, on arrival, was received by the assemblage standing, and he was conducted to his seat by the Political Officers concerned.

At 11-45 the Agent to the Governor-General and staff, and the General Officer Commanding and staff arrived at the Darbar and were received by His Highness the Khan of Kalat. The usual salutes were then fired.

The Agent to the Governor-General addressed the Darbar, and at the conclusion the Khillat presented by the Government of India to His Highness the Khan, was brought before him and removed by the Khan's officials. The Agent to the Governor-General fastened the customary insignia to the turban of His Highness the Khan and announced that Mir Mahmud Khan had been recognised as Khan of Kalat. Upon this a flourish of trumpets was sounded, and a salute of nineteen guns was fired. The troops drawn up presented arms, and the Sardars made obeisance to the Khan. The Khan then addressed the Darbar, after which the Agent to the Governor-General and the Khan took their departure and the assemblage broke up. In the evening there were illuminations and fireworks. Bonfires were lighted on the hills round Quetta. The Sardars, their followers, and others were entertained and feasted by the Khan.

Sardar Gauhar Khan, the ex-Jhalawan Sardar, made disturbances in the Jhalawan country in July, which were accompanied by some looting of property. He gathered together a considerable following, chiefly from the villages on the Nurgama and Zehri plains, and blocked some of the roads in the vicinity of Kalat. The gathering was, however, broken up by the Khan's troops under the direction of the Political Agent, and Gauhar Khan was abandoned by the greater part of the Sardars and tribesmen who had collected round him. In order to prevent these men from rejoining him, the Political Agent, Kalat, proceeded with the Sarawan Sardars and nearly all the leading Jhalawan Sardars to Nurgama, and brought away with him the Sardars who had followed Gauhar Khan and thus prevented their creating further disturbance. In order to arrive at a settlement of the case, Yusaf Khan, in whose favour Gauhar Khan had resigned, was summoned from Aligarh, where he was at college, and arrangements were made at Sibi, under which he assumed the Sardarship and went to see his father, and the Zehri Sardars were allowed to return to their homes. There is every reason to hope that peace will be restored to the Jhalawan country.

11.—Taccavi advances.

No taccavi advances were made during the year nor was there any balance outstanding to be recovered.

12.—Forests.

There are no reserved forests in the Kalat Agency.

13.—Public Gardens.

A great improvement has been made in the gardens at Rindli and Mach. The vegetable grown in them find a ready market in consequence of the progress of the railway works and gathering of coolies theron.

14.—Railways.

Good progress has been made on the construction of the Railway line. There have been several accidents, especially in tunnels, in which some labourers lost their lives.

On the 6th September 1893, a serious accident occurred, in which eighteen men were killed by the fall of the loose earth near the pillar of Bridge No. 215. An enquiry was made into the case; the occurrence was found to be accidental.

The material trains ran throughout the year on the old railway line. The line was seriously damaged several times during the year by floods in the Bolan river. The old railway line is being removed from the river bed by degrees.

15.—Post Offices.

There were six post offices in the Bolan, *i.e.*, at Kolepur, Hirok, Mach, Chadarzai, Panir, and Mushkaf. Between Mushkaf and Hirok the mail has been conveyed by levy sowars.

On the 17th June 1893, a mail bag was robbed between Mushkaf and Panir from a postal runner. When the robbers found that it contained nothing valuable, they left the bag on the road. In spite of repeated endeavours to apprehend the robbers, no clue was found.

The mail between Quetta and Kalat was carried daily during the months of August, September and October, and fourteen new sowars were engaged in addition to the permanent postal sowars under Jemadar Abdul Karim to carry the post daily. The post was satisfactorily carried, although the sowars were once or twice attacked near Girani by Gauhar Khan's followers.

16.—TELEGRAPHS.

The telegraph line was damaged slightly during the cold season. Gauhar Khan's followers, during the disturbance in Kalat, damaged the telegraph, but the breaches were immediately repaired. Extra line-riders were employed to look after the lines. Telegraph offices were kept open at every railway station in the Bolan Pass.

17.—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

No survey was made in this year. The coal mines at Digari were worked. No fresh discoveries were made by the Geological Department.

18.—MISCELLANEOUS.

On the 28th November 1893 the Dozan Bazar caught fire and 41 shops were burnt to ashes. No life was lost. The fire was accidental. The loss suffered by the shop-keepers amounted to Rs10,680. The supplies in the bazars throughout the pass have been generally good.

One hundred and sixty-one political cases were referred to Mir Alladad Khan, Magistrate Bolan Pass, during the year, out of which 120 were settled to the satisfaction of the parties concerned; forty-one cases were pending when the year closed.

Sir Assad Khan was granted the title of K.C.I.E. on account of the excellent services rendered to the British Government by him on several occasions.

His Highness Mir Mahmud Khan restored the estate of Mir Alladad Khan which had been confiscated by the late Khan and which he had never been able to regain previously.

H. M. TEMPLE, *Major,*
Political Agent, Kalat.

A.

Statement showing the Bolan Receipts during the Official year 1893-94.

Name of months.	Judicial fines.	Unclaimed property.	Forfeiture.	Penalty under Stamp Act.	Land Revenues.	English liquor license fee.	Gunpowder license fee.	Registration.	Registration copying fee.	Cattle pound.	Petition-writing license fee.	Excise.	Stamp.	GRAND TOTAL.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
April 1893	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May ,,	486 0 0	40 0 9	25 0 0	...	621 2 3	225 0 0	...	14 0 0	7 0 0	51 2 0	...	...	...	1,469 5 0
June ,,	75 0 0	77 2 6	...	...	12 0 0	...	...	4 0 0	2 0 0	18 9 0	...	...	...	188 11 6
July ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August ,,	344 0 0	...	...	...	...	40 0 0	...	9 0 0	4 8 0	33 8 0	...	...	...	431 0 0
September ,,	742 8 0	70 8 3	21 8 0	8 3 0	63 3 1	40 0 0	...	20 0 0	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	975 14 4
October ,,	554 0 0	...	...	99 0 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	659 0 0
November ,,	154 0 0	9 7 0	...	...	...	80 0 0	...	6 0 0	3 0 0	35 11 3	1 0 0	...	...	289 2 3
December ,,	60 0 0	...	...	5 8 0	...	75 0 0	...	1 0 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	142 0 0
January 1894	801 0 0	124 12 6	...	5 3 0	1,525 7 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,456 6 10
February ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	...	...	1 0 0
March ,,	267 0 0	28 5 6	88 3 7	10 6 0	241 10 9	80 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...	...	19,410 0 0	5,716 0 0	25,861 9 10
TOTAL	3,483 8 0	350 4 6	134 11 7	128 4 0	2,463 7 5	540 0 0	20 0 0	58 0 0	29 0 0	138 14 3	2 0 0	19,410 0 0	5,716 0 0	32,474 1 9

H. M. TEMPLE, *Major,*
Political Agent, Kalat.

B.

Statement showing the Judicial Work of the various Officers in the Kalat District for the year 1893-94.

Officers.	Civil suits disposed of		Execution of decree cases.	Total.	Criminal trials disposed of		Total.	Miscellaneous Revenue cases.	Grand Total.
	Original.	Appellate.			Original.	Appellate.			
Political Agent, Kalat	1	10	.....	11	2	3	5	.....	76
Native Assistant, Bolan Pass	347	...	175	522	217	...	217	.....	739
Munsif, Bolan Pass	801	...	245	1,046	20	...	20	.....	1,066
Total	1,149	10	420	1,579	239	3	242	.....	1,821

H. M. TEMPLE, *Major*,
Political Agent, Kalat.

C.

Annual Accounts of Receipts and Expenditure of the Excluded Local Fund for the year 1893-94.

No.	Heads of Receipt.	Amount.	No.	Heads of Disbursement.	Amount.
		R a. p.			*R a. p.*
1	A.—Municipal Taxes.		1	A.—General Establishment.	
	1. Octroi	22,000 0 0		1. Office Establishment	995 3 10
2	B.—Miscellaneous Receipts.			2. Collection of taxes	621 9 0
	1. Municipal fines	189 12 0			
	2. Conservancy fees	12,853 4 0	2	B.—Public Safety.	
	3. Income from market, rents, etc.	64 4 0		1. Police Establishment	1,977 15 8
	4. Sundries	1,144 4 0			
	5. School fees	50 9 0	3	C.—Public Health.	
	6. Cattle pound	221 8 0		1. Erection of latrine	810 14 8
				2. Maintenance of Medical Institutions	360 0 0
				3. Conservancy Establishment, etc.	6,657 2 10
				4. Public gardens	1,966 7 5
			4	D.—Public Instruction.	
				1. Contribution to school	289 12 0
			5	E.—Public Convenience.	
				1. Public works, new	200 0 0
				2. Maintenance and repairs	386 1 6
			6	F.—Miscellaneous.	
				1. Miscellaneous expenditure	12,587 0 11
	Total Receipts	36,523 9 0		Total Expenditure	26,852 3 10
	Opening balance	21,169 15 7		Closing balance	30,841 4 9
	GRAND TOTAL	57,693 8 7		GRAND TOTAL	57,693 8 7

H. M. TEMPLE, *Major*,
Political Agent, Kalat.

D.

Statement showing the Number and Classification of Political Cases in the Kalat District tried by the Jirga, during the year 1893-94.

Place of Jirga sittings.	Local cases.									Inter-provincial cases between Baluchistan and Sind.			Grand Total.
	Murder.	Robbery.	Adultery.	Adultery with murder.	Land and Revenue.	Betrothal and other cases connected with marriage.	Cattle-lifting.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	With Punjab.	With Sind.	Total.	
Sibi . . .	7	...	1	2	45	2	8	18	83	...	...	...	83
Total .	7	...	1	2	45	2	8	18	83	...	...	...	83

H. M. TEMPLE, *Major,*
Political Agent, Kalat.

E.

List of Gazetted Officers in the Kalat Agency.

No.	Name with designation.	Pay.	Special or local allowance.	Fixed travelling allowance.	Total.
		₹		₹	₹
1	Major H. M. Temple, I.S.C., Political Agent	1,500	Baluchi allowance ₹100	...	1,600
2	R. B. Hittu Ram, C.I.E. Extra Assistant Commissioner on special duty.	1,000	...	90	1,090
3	K. B. Mir Alladad Khan, Native Assistant, Bolan Pass.	250	...	90	340
4	Pandit Ganga Ram, Munsif, Bolan . .	150	...	...	150
5	L. Khillu Ram, Tehsildar on the Khan's lands	150	...	...	150

H. M. TEMPLE, *Major,*
Political Agent, Kalat.

APPENDIX VI.

Administration Report of the Southern Baluchistan Agency for the year 1893-94.

Officers who have held charge of the Agency.

(1) Captain F. W. Macdonald held charge from 1st April to 31st May 1893, when he was relieved by Lieutenant W. M. Cubitt, who held charge till 14th November, when he was relieved by Major H. L. Ramsay, who is still in charge of the Agency.

Limits of the Agency.

(2) No change was made in the limits of the Agency.

Las Bela.

(3) In January the Jam of Las Bela was created a K.C.I.E. There was no opportunity for a public presentation of the insignia of the order, and it was therefore, in accordance with Sir Jam Ali Khan's request, sent to him by the hand of his Motbir, Haji Ishak. In March 1894 the Jam met the Political Agent at Hab.

(4) The Jam and his eldest son, Mir Kamal Khan, are now outwardly on good terms with each other. Sir Jam Ali Khan has not yet made arrangements for Mir Kamal Khan's marriage, though in April 1893 he collected "Phor" (marriage fees) from his subjects on account of Mir Kamal Khan's wedding. Some two or three years ago the sister and daughter of Mir Murad of Tump came to Las Bela to be married, the formar to the Jam, and the latter to Mir Kamal Khan, but up to the present time neither of the marriages have taken place.

(5) Mirs Yakub Khan and Keji Khan, the half-brothers of the Jam, are still at the Aitchison College, Lahore, and are doing well there, particularly Mir Yakub Khan. Mir Makbul Ali, who is only eight years old, is still with his mother at Karachi.

(6) In August last Khalifa Amad Khan, the Jam Vakil at this Agency, died and was succeeded by Syud Shah.

Ex-Vakil Mir Wali Dad Khan, one of the Las Bela political pensioners, died in October.

(7) In the early part of the year there was a renewal of hostilities between the Mengals and Khedranis in connection with an old blood feud, which had been nominally settled by Jirga at Sibi in 1891. The Jam undertook to keep the Khendranis in order if he was given a free hand, but it was not found possible to deal effectively with the Mengals. A blockade was, however, imposed on the Mengal-Khedrani country and the surrender of certain criminals was demanded.

In July Diwan Udho Dass was deputed to the Khedrani country to order the Khedranis to go to Las Bela to have the case settled by the Jam. The Khedranis said they would go if the Mengals went, but that they were afraid to go till the Mengals went, lest the latter during their absence should make an attack on Khedrani villages. The Mengals were ordered by Sardar Shakar Khan to go to Las Bela to have the case settled by the Jam, but they did not obey the order. The Jam was informed that the Mengals and Khedranis had been ordered to go to Las Bela, but rumours reached this office that he intended to go to Ormara, and the Political Agent, therefore, wrote and asked him to defer his departure till the Mengal-Khedrani case had been settled, but Sir Jam Ali Khan ignored the request and went to Ormara.

Eventually, in Octobers the Mengal-Khedrani Motbirs reported to this office that their quarrels had been adjusted by Bibi Nur Bibi, their Pir Murshid, and that the two tribes were now on good terms. The terms of the settlement, which were very simple, were reduced to writing. Each tribe was to forgive the other, and they were to live in amity with each other for the future. Up to the present time there has been no further disturbance between the Mengals and Khedranis, and recently the blockade was raised, though none of the criminals had been surrendered.

8.—Las Bela Frontier Levies.

The levy out-posts were visited by Diwan Udho Dass at the end of the year. On the whole, they have done well during the year. They have failed to arrest certain criminals, whose arrest was applied for in former years, but during the year under report there has been but little crime on the border.

The pay of the Khedrani thanas has been stopped since September last, as the Khedrani levies have failed to arrest and surrender four criminals who are admitted to be living near the Lak Rohil thana. Recently, Jemadar Jabal Khan came to see the Political Agent, and it is hoped that he will now take steps to arrest the criminals in question.

9. The Ormara-Kalmat boundary dispute still remains unsettled, owing to the action of the Jam, who suddenly went off on a pilgrimage to Baghdad when he was asked to meet the Political Agent at Ormara to settle the case. It is hoped that the case will be settled next cold weather.

10. In December, the Political Agent went on tour to Mekran, taking with him an escort of 200 rifles and 60 sabres. The party went by sea to Gwadur and from there marched direct to Mand; the same route was followed on the return journey.

The main object of the tour was to make the Rinds understand that they must give no further trouble about their escaped slaves, and that if they attacked Gwadur, damaged the telegraph line, or made raids upon the Persians, they would be punished. The Rinds were upon the whole, very reasonable. They said they had not of late years damaged the telegraph line and would not do so in future. They announced their willingness to accept the British view (which must have been as strange and repugnant to their minds as it was prejudicial to their interests), that if a slave escaped and reached Gwadur, he became a free man; but in order to ensure the deportation to Karachi or elsewhere of the slaves (they had complained that sometimes the Gwadur authorities retained the slaves at Gwadur, and there utilized their services), they stipulated that, if the Gwadur authorities allowed a slave to remain at Gwadur for more than fifteen days and if such slave's master come to claim him, the Gwadur authorities must compensate the Rind master for the loss of the slave. During the last five months no case has been reported of a Rind's slave escaping to Gwadur, and it is not at all likely that many will run away in the future. Of those who ran away a year ago, and were sent to India to earn their livelihood, some have returned and expressed their willingness to return to their Rind masters. Thus it will doubtless spread abroad among the Rind slaves that, for them, slavery is better than independence, coupled with the necessity of making their own arrangements for earning their bread.

As regards raiding Persian territory, the Rinds were willing enough to submit the wrongs to British arbitration, but they naturally claimed, that if the Government of India asserted its authority over them, and prohibited them from making raids upon Persian territory, the Government must see that the Persians treated them fairly.

11. *Kej and Panjgur.*—In the first month of the year under report, the whole of the troops, etc., were withdrawn from Kej and Panjgur, and since then, the local authorities have been told that they are expected to carry on the revenue collections and general administration of the country aided by their own follwers, and subject to the general control of this office.

12. Shahdad, the man who made a murderous attack upon the Political Agent in 1891, is still at large. His fort, at Sharigh, which was destroyed by British troops soon after his attack upon Major Muir, has been re-built and is now stronger than it was before. To send troops to seize him would be useless, as Shahdad would fly to Zamiran long before the troops could reach Sharigh. Shahdad is man of influence, he is a member of the ruling clan of Gichkis, he was formerly the Khan's Naib of Kej, and he also has interest in Persia, as his eldest son Mullik is married to the daughter of Mahmud Khan, the Persian Government's Naib, at Sib.

13. The Sardar of Kej, Sheikh Umar, was on very bad terms with his younger brother, Mir Mehrab Khan, but while at Gwadur, the Political Agent succeeded in bringing about a reconciliation, and compelling Mir Mehrab Khan to acknowledge his elder brother's right and position.

14. At the Quetta Jirga of December 1891 a fine of ₹8,000 was imposed upon Mir Muhammad Hossein Gitchki of Sami and of ₹4,000 upon Mir Baluch Khan Naoshiriwani of Nag (in Kolwah). These fines were to be paid in yearly instalments of ₹1,000. Up to date Mir Muhammad Hossein has paid ₹1,880-5-7, while Sir Naoroz Khan Naoshiriwani has paid ₹2,000 for Mir Baluch Khan for whom he stood security.

15. Mir Mehrab Khan Naoshirwani of Chib in Bolidab, who was fined ₹5,000 by the Sibi Jirga of February 1893, has paid nothing, though the fine was to have been paid in yearly instalments of ₹800. In February 1891 the Pasni Chief, Mir Saka, complained that Shahdad of Sharigh had wrongfully retained possession of certain property which had belonged to the late Chief of Pasni, whose widow he had married. While Sir Robert Sandeman, who was then in Mekran, was inquiring into the case, he caused Shadad to be arrested, but subsequently released him when Mir Mehrab Khan Naoshirwani stood security for him to the extent of ₹10,000. When Shahdad attacked the Political Agent, Major Muir

in the end of February 1891, both Shahdad and Mir Mehrab Khan fled. The latter did not fly till British troops had besieged him in his fort at Chib. Mir Mehrab Khan's property in Mekran was taken possession of by the Political Agent, and during the time (about two years) it remained in his charge, a net sum of R1,950-9-5 was realized from it, but on the other hand the cost of the levy sowars who had to be maintained to hold the district, amounted to to R6,600, and of this more than one-half is debitable to Mehrab Khan.

In the spring of 1891, Mehrab Khan surrendered himself at Quetta to Sir R. Sandeman, and in the following February his case was submitted to the Sibi Jirga which fined him R5,000, which can hardly be considered a severe penalty, seeing that he had opposed and fired upon the British troops which were sent to seize him at Chib at the time of Shadad's attack upon Major Muir. When the British troops were withdrawn from Mekran in April 1893, Mehrab Khan's property was restored.

During the year under report there has been a good deal of friction between the Naib of Kej and Mir Mehrab Khan on account of the village of Bit in Bolidah. The Naib of Kej claims the whole revenue of the village as being the Khan's property, while Mehrab Khan, and Azim Khan, the headman of Bit, each claim a quarter share in it.

16. *In Panjgur*, the young Sardar Amir Khan, who is about 15 years of age, still remains with Kodah Muhmmad Khan, Bar of Dasht in Panjgur, instead of living with his uncle and guardian, Muhammad Ali Khan, the Naib of Panjgur. The young Sardar complains that the Naib does not provide him with money, and the Naib replies that his ward has no business to live with Kodah Muhammad Khan, and that so soon as he returns to his appointed guardian, he will find that he will have no cause of complaint. In former days there was bitter enmity existing between Sir Naoroz Khan, K.C.I.E., of Kharan, and Muhammad Ali Khan, the Naib of Panjgur, as Mir Gajjian, brother of Muhammad Ali Khan, had been killed in an encounter with Sir Naoroz Khan and his followers. During the past year Sir Naoroz Khan reported that there was no longer any quarrel between him and Muhammad Ali Khan. It is said that Sir Naoroz Khan will give a daughter in marriage to the son of Muhammad Ali Khan, and that the latter will similarly give a daughter to the son of Sir Naoroz Khan.

The Mullazais of Tasp have recently fled from their village and settled at Sarwan, owing, they say, to the oppression practised upon them by Sir Naoroz Khan.

17. *Kharan Affairs* have not called for much attention during the year. The country is so very distant from Karachi and Quetta that but little is known of what is going on there, unless Sir Naoroz Khan himself, or the Naib of Panjgur, writes on the subject.

The quarrel between Sir Naoroz Khan and Mir Khia Reki of Mashkel, referred to in last year's report, was satisfactorily settled by Jirga at Quetta in June last.

18. *Survey operations* have been in progress in Las Bela. Three survey parties visited the country, but no details of the work done have been reported to the Political Agent.

H. RAMSAY, *Major*,
Political Agent, Southern Baluchistan.

APPENDIX VII.

Administration Report of the Public Works Department in Baluchistan during the year 1893-94.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

The large double storeyed block of buildings for public offices at Quetta, which was nearly finished the previous year, was completed and brought into occupation early in the year. The collection of so many offices under one roof, in spacious well ventilated rooms, has been much appreciated by the public transacting business with the various offices, and has tended to administrative efficiency.

A supplementary estimate for certain minor additional subsidiary buildings, which experience has proved to be necessary, and for improvements to the roof of the main building, has been prepared for submission to Government, and funds for carrying out part of the work have been provided in current year's budget.

The new Residency at Quetta, the foundations of which were put in during the previous year, was gone on with. At the close of the year the building was completed with the exception of glazing, papering, painting and some minor details of fittings. The building is double storeyed, of brick with stone facings, and possesses some architectural pretentions; it takes the place of a single-storeyed rubble stone building with mud roof, the accommodation in which was quite inadequate for the requirements of the Chief Commissioner. Additional out-office accommodation is still required to complete the project, and the supply of furniture for the State rooms, part of which has been already made up, is now under the consideration of Government.

Some additions were also made to the Political Agent's house at Fort Sandeman.

LAW AND JUSTICE.

The Thana and Tehsil at Musa Khel Bazar, which were in progress last year, were completed during the year at a total expenditure of *R31,839*, furnished from provincial funds. The Tehsil at Chaman was reconstructed, an iron roof being given to the building, and quarters for the Native Assistant to Agent to the Governor-General provided in the Tehsil buildings.

Some petty additions were also made to the Thana at Mangi and the new Kacheri at Chaman was completed during the year.

The construction of a Tehsil at Nasirabad, a suburb of Jacobabad, was also commenced as a contribution work for the Bombay Government.

JAILS.

The only work carried out was additions to the Jail at Quetta; these additions consisted of a debtors' ward and accommodation for a married warder.

POLICE.

Levy posts on the Zhob frontier at Gul Kach and Haramzai were built from provincial funds at a cost of *R7,617* and *R3,095* respectively.

A new levy post and police lines were constructed at Sharigh.

Quarters for a Deputy Inspector of Police were built at Mach and levy posts at Drinjan and Pir Chowki.

Some additions and alterations to the quarters of the District Superintendent of Police at Quetta were also carried out.

A large levy post of sun-dried brick work with Naini Tal roof was constructed at Dobanda on the Kadanai river, on the far side of Toba. New levy lines were built at Quetta, and materials were also collected for commencing additional accommodation for police and sowars in the police lines at the same station.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FORT SANDEMAN-HINDUBAGH ROAD.

The expenditure during 1893-94 on this road has been *R22,132* and has been incurred chiefly on the construction of road bungalows at Kila Saifulla, Badanzai, etc. The total

expenditure to date on the road is *R1,05,646* against the sanctioned estimate of R1,28,150. Work was stopped in July 1893 by the Government of India order, transferring all future expenditure on roads and buildings in Zhob from Imperial to special Revenue funds.

The road itself is completed but four road-bungalows are still unbuilt.

FORT SANDEMAN-KHAJURI KACH ROAD.

The sanctioned estimate for this road amounts to *R1,39,000* and the expenditure to *R1,29,000*. Work has been stopped owing to the orders of Government referred to in last paragraph. The work remaining to be done consists in bridging some nullahs in the neighbourhood of Khajuri Kach.

Owing to no provincial funds being available for their maintenance, this road, the Hindubagh-Fort Sandeman road, and the Murgha-Fort Sandeman road, are not at present kept up and are rapidly going to pieces.

TOBA ROADS.

A commencement has been made in opening up communication with the Toba plateau. A road from Chaman to the top of the Bogra Pass, and a road starting from the military road near Kila Abdulla to the top of the Pesha Kotal, having been commenced and about two-thirds completed.

CHUHAR KHEL-DAHINA ROAD.

The distance from Fort Sandeman to Dera Ismail Khan by the Gomal Pass is 156 miles, but there would be a direct and easy route, only 115 miles long, provided it were possible to get through the Chuhar Khel-Dahina Pass, which is only 3½ miles long. This pass is very narrow, in some places only a few yards wide at bottom and is immediately to the south of the Takht-i-Suleman mountain which towers several thousand feet above the bottom of the pass. There are no engineering difficulties in making a road through the pass, as all that is required is to blast a sufficiently wide roadway for traffic in the precipitous limestone cliffs on each side of the stream which runs through the pass. The road from Fort Sandeman to the entrance of the pass, a distance of 45 miles, had been surveyed the previous year and a commencement made of preliminary work in the pass itself.

By July 1893, when work was stopped by the orders of Government, in withdrawing Imperial funds for the work, a three-foot path for a distance of about 2¾ miles through the pass, had been cut out and a length of about 1,000 yards had been increased in width to 12 feet.

The work has since been re-commenced in June 1894 from an Imperial grant.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

The water-supply of Quetta and Fort Sandeman by pipes, bringing pure water from the hills, have both continued to work most satisfactory. The cost of maintenance has been low, and the chief expenditure incurred during the year has been in making connections from the mains to various public institutions and private houses.

A commencement was made during the year in improving the drainage of the civil lines at Quetta, where the soil is in many places (water-logged). A large quantity of water is brought down from the hills in surface channels for irrigation purposes, which soaks to a limited extent into the soil without escaping. To get rid of this sub-soil water, a deep trench was dug for some distance at right angles to the Lytton Road on the east or upper side of the road and branch drains made into the trench. A deep culvert was also made under the Lytton Road to carry the water into the low-lying portion of the Darbar hall compound. A good flow of sub-soil water runs steadily along the trench, which is tending to lower the water-lock in the land on the upper side of the Lytton Road; this being the object which the system was intended to fulfil. This year it is proposed to deal with the sub-soil water in the Darbar hall compound by carrying the drainage channel on until it falls into a natural drainage channel leading into the Quetta-Lora river.

MINERALS.

Petroleum.

The experimental borings carried on by Government at Khattan and other places in Baluchistan were closed during the previous year, and the plant employed was collected and disposed of during this year, the greater part of it being transferred to Sukkur.

A syndicate commenced working during the year on a small scale at the disused boring at Khattan, but it is not understood that their efforts extended much beyond getting what oil

they could out of the abandoned wells. An experimental boring was commenced at Sukkur on the 19th December 1893, under the direction of Mr. LaTouche, Superintendent of the Geological Survey; the boring had reached a depth of 493 feet on the 31st March 1894, and is still being proceeded with.

The base of the alluvium was reached at a depth of 38½ feet from the surface and the base of the limestone at a depth of 140 feet—below that clay was continuously met with becoming shaly as the boring progressed. No signs of oil or gas were met with, but the occurrence of thick beds of impervious clay and shale is considered favourable as regards the storage of oil in case any does exist beneath them, for they form a perfect cover to the oil and would effectually prevent its escape to the surface.

COAL.

The collieries at Khost were worked continuously during the year by the North-Western Railway, the quantity of coal produced being 17,923 tons, but as the amount of coal above the present levels is being got out somewhat rapidly, the Railway authorities have commenced working also at Sharigh, with a view to new collieries being fully developed as the outturn from Khost decreases. A large number of workings have been systematically laid out at Sharigh and the main ways started, and 2,481 tons of coal have been got during the year. The collieries here are likely to turn out quite as well as those at Khost, but they are situated at a greater distance from the Railway, and it is doubtful whether the outturn is likely to be sufficient to justify the construction of a tramway to the Railway. The coal which exists in the Sor range, the second range of hills to the east of the Quetta Valley, was worked in a desultory way to a considerable extent by native petty contractors. The distances from a market are great, and the absence of wood for shoring renders it doubtful whether the coal which is known to exist in considerable quantities in this range, will pay for working. The coal at the north end of the range, generally called Hanna coal, from the valley of the same name, is of inferior quality, and very friable; this is the coal which is chiefly brought into Quetta and is made up into briquettes for domestic use as patent fuel; a certain quantity is also used for brick-burning. The coal at the south end of the range, generally called Digari coal, is of better quality, resembling the Khost coal in appearance; this is situated at too great a distance from Quetta to be commercially valuable at present; but when the Mushkaf-Bolan line is opened, it may pay to work the coal systematically, but further information as to the quantity of coal likely to be met with, is necessary before an opinion can be formed as to whether it will pay to work. The fact, however, remains, which as far as it goes is promising that 14,330 maunds of this Digari coal were dug out by native contractors and sold to the Mushkaf-Bolan Railway during 1893-94, and that a large proportion of this coal was used for locomotive purposes. One lakh seven hunded and thirty maunds of local coal, chiefly dust coal from the Hanna, were brought into Quetta also during the year for local consumption.

RAILWAYS.

Frontier Section, North-Western Railway.

The greater part of the year 1893-94 passed without any interruption of communication occurring, and although there was a good deal of snow on the passes, traffic was not seriously interfered with, as had been the case during the previous winter before the snow ploughs, now in use, had been introduced.

In the early part of 1894, however, the instability of the hill-sides in the neighbourhood of Mudgorge, again declared itself and through communication was interrupted in March for about ten days, just at the time which had been fixed for the annual relief of the troops.

A good deal of protection work and petty improvements have been carried out at various parts of the system, and the completion of the lining of the Khojak tunnel has been pushed on steadily and is now nearly finished.

MUSHKAF-BOLAN RAILWAY.

The earthwork, except in a few heavy banks and cuttings is practically complete throughout, and the masonry of many of the bridges is complete and in most of the others far advanced. The headings in the Panir tunnel, which is 3,000 feet in length, met in August 1893 in correct line and level, and the work of enlarging mainly from the north end has been pushed forward, so that about one-third of the work is complete and the tunnel is likely to be finished by March 1895. Of the remaining fifteen tunnels on the line, three are completed, and in all the others the top headings have met and the enlargement is in active progress; in many of

these the enlargement has been completed and the arching commenced. At Mach, the changing station between Quetta and Sibi, the station buildings, engine sheds, turntables and quarters for English and Native staff are all nearly completed, and the Hirok station buildings and platform are also completed.

About 18,000 work-people and 5,000 donkeys and mules were constantly employed on the work. There was no abnormal sickness or special epidemic among the work-people.

TELEGRAPHS.

The Government telegraph offices worked satisfactorily. The departmental offices at the following places were open at the end of the year, *viz.*:—Quetta and Sibi; and combined postal and telegraph offices at the following places, *viz.*:—Kelat, Pishin, Shahrig, Loralai, Fort Sandeman, Chaman, Mekhtar, Kingri, Murgha, Mir-Ali-Khel, and Harnai.

In addition to these, a combined office was kept open at Ziarat during the summer months.

Orders have been received for the construction of a line of telegraph along the Gomal route from Mir-Ali-Khel to Tank, and it is proposed to have offices on this line at Moghul Kot, Kajuri Kach and Murtaza.

IRRIGATION.

Both the Khushdil Khan Reservoir and the Shebo Canals were maintained in good order during the year which was in no way remarkable for excess or deficient rainfall. There was a slight increase in revenue owing to closer supervision on the part of the officers in charge, but until the settlement is carried out and the revenue is paid in cash instead of in kind, no material increase is likely to appear on the revenue side, as the very sharpest supervision on the part of the officers of the Administration will not ensure Government receiving its fair share of the crops. The settlement work in the province is progressing, and it is hoped that, before long, the land served by the Khushdil Khan and Shebo schemes will be brought under cash assessments.

J. F. GARWOOD, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Secy. to the A. G.-G. and Chief Commissioner,
British Baluchistan, in the P. W. D.

APPENDIX VIII.

Progress Report of Forest Administration in Baluchistan for 1892-93.

No. 6320, dated Quetta, the 18th November 1893.

From—MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JAMES BROWNE, K.C.S.I., C.B., R.E.,
Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

I have the honour to submit the Progress Report of the Forest Department in Baluchistan for the year 1892-93, together with a copy of a Resolution* issued by me reviewing it.

* No. 6318, dated Quetta, the 18th November 1893.

No. 6318, dated Quetta, the 18th November 1893.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan for the year 1892-93.

READ—

The Progress Report of Forest Administration in Baluchistan for the year 1892-93.

RESOLUTION.—Mr. C. F. Elliott, Deputy Conservator of Forests, was in charge of the operations of the Forest Department in Baluchistan from the beginning of the forest year up to the 23rd February 1893, when he was transferred to the Punjab temporarily on promotion. Mr. A. B. Monro, Officiating Deputy Conservator, held charge of the appointment from the 24th February until he was relieved by Mr. Elliott on the 1st June.

2. The only addition to the area of reserved forests in Baluchistan was 16,180 acres, comprising the Thalli forest. An area of 457 acres of the Shebo plantation was returned to the Batezai villagers, with the sanction of the Government of India, and the plantation suffered a further reduction in area, to the extent of 161 acres, on a fresh survey of the five blocks, the correct area of which is 2,682 and not 3,300 acres as originally measured. The Forest Officer explains that this difference on re-measurement was discovered when a detailed survey on a large scale was made. Deducting these two items, *viz.*, 457 and 161 acres, from the area brought under reservation, the result shows that the net area classed as State forest during the year under report amounts to 15,562 acres, or about 24 square miles. The total area of reserved State forest in Baluchistan now amounts to 68,086¾ acres, or 106 square miles. The Mari Chak forest was brought under reservation in May 1893, but the notification classing it as a State forest was not published until the year had closed, and the area thus reserved will, therefore, be included in the next year's report.

3. The Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner notices with regret that the important and extensive tracts in the Ziarat range are still unreserved, and though it was reasonably anticipated last year that the measure would be carried out almost immediately, nothing apparently has been done up to the present towards attaining this end. The reason given by the Deputy Consevator for the delay in paragraph 10 is not satisfactory, and the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner trusts that the Forest Officer will personally see that early steps are taken to obtain a settlement of the tract, in view to its reservation during the present year.

4. It is observed that the Revenue Commissioner has negatived, for the present, the proposal to reserve the Torshor forest, on the grounds that the forest would not repay its conservancy and that it is already sufficiently protected by its inaccessibility and distance from Quetta. On this point the Deputy Conservator remarks that if this condition, *viz.*, that it would not repay the cost of its reservation, were enforced in all cases in which it is proposed to reserve forest tracts, there would hardly be any State forests in Baluchistan. The Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner will be glad if this question be again submitted for consideration and orders.

5. It is noticed that the Forest Officer is now engaged in proposals for taking up some land in the vicinity of Quetta with the object of irrigating it from artesian wells. Another proposal for reserving a valuable plot of 9,400 acres in the vicinity of the railway line, between Kach and Mangi, is also under consideration. The Deputy Conservator also proposed the reservation of the Surghund forest, comprising about 16,000 acres, but the transaction

will be included in the operations of the year 1893-94. In the report for the year 1891-92, the attention of the Deputy Conservator was invited to the necessity for taking early steps to work and protect the important forest tracts in the Zhob District, and during the year under report, Mr. Elliott made an extensive tour through these regions, and his proposals for protection, etc., are now under discussion.

6. The Thalli forest was demarcated with earth mounds during the year 1891-92, and the whitewashing and numbering of these was completed during the year under report; 57 pillars were also built, marking off the land enclosed. Stone heaps were laid down, where necessary, to mark off the Mari Chak tract, and the requisite pillars will be built during the coming year. Four new pillers were erected in Central Zarghun, 19 in Hazar Ganj, 14 in Zangi Lora.

7. Block V of the Shebo plantation, measuring 1,007 acres, was surveyed and levelled, and also the boundary of part of the closed portion of the Thalli forest.

8. The following roads and paths were made during the year, the cost incurred in each case being stated against the work:—

	₹
(i) Zarghun N. 3 miles 5 furlongs	551
(ii) ,, Central, 4 miles 7 furlongs	256
(iii) Hazar Ganj road, 10 feet wide 2 furlongs in length	23
(iv) Ziarat-Uchaghbarg-Sharigh route, 6 miles and 1 furlong	947

9. Besides the construction of a rest-house at Ziarat for the Forest Officer (costing ₹4,391), a few huts were built in the Quetta range, and the depôt building at Sibi altered, the cost of the latter being ₹371.

10. It is very satisfactory to find from the Deputy Conservator's report that very little damage has been done to reserved forests. At paragraph 23 of his report, the Deputy Conservator gives a summary of the prosecutions undertaken during the year, as compared with previous years. The offences were chiefly trivial, and were dealt with by taking small compensation. Two cases remained undetected. The only complaints this year, as in the year previous, were those received from the Yasinzais of Hanna and related to the renewing of lapsed passes. It is only to be expected that wild and uncivilized Pathans will but slowly grow accustomed to rules.

11. Several fires unfortunately occurred during the year, the most serious of which was in the Wam Kach forest, when about 800 acres of grass land and scattered olive trees were destroyed. Five acres in the Gulu forest were burnt, and 1 acre of long grass in the Sibi forest was destroyed through the carelessness of Sardar Sir Assad Khan's followers. The Sardar was informed that he was not at liberty to shoot in the forests without proper passes, and that on no account were fires to be kindled while he or his men were seeking sport therein. The Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner agrees with the Deputy Conservator that the time has not yet arrived for any special measures to be carried out for the protection of forests from fires. The rules to regulate shooting in State forests are still under the consideration of the Government of India.

12. The Popalzai forest was thrown open for two months for sheep to graze off an abundant crop of short autumn grass, the income derived therefrom being ₹301. A portion of the Zangi Lora and other forest tracts were similarly thrown open for short periods for grazing.

13. The number of cattle seized for illicit grazing in closed tracts was 985 as compared with 546 head in the previous year, but this large increase is accounted for by a large flock of 711 sheep and goats having been seized in the Ziarat range. Similarly, 4,543 head were pounded during 1892-93 as compared with 1,945 in the previous year, the closing of the Thalli forest accounting largely for this increase. The Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner notes that the Deputy Conservator has no reason to suppose that these figures go to show that wilful trespass is habitual or supervision slack.

14. It is evident that the closing of forests in Baluchistan is now producing beneficial results. The tamarisk in the Popalzai, the ash in Zarghun and Hazar Ganj, and the pistacio in these and the Gwal forests have all made fair progress.

15. During the year a large quantity of seeds of various kinds has been planted, but barring willow, poplar, and mulberry, nearly 14,000 cuttings of which have been planted out, not much has been done in the matter of artificial reproduction. Of fruit trees, the following were put out:—

Apricot	326
Almond	371
Peach	21
Mulberry	57

Sowing in forests has been carried out over large areas, wherever the soil has invited such work.

16. Paragraph 34 of the Deputy Conservator's report contains an interesting sketch of the origin and progress of the Shebo plantation, which has now an area of 2,682 acres. The scheme originated with the Military Department, on whose account it was managed by the local Forest Department, but during the year under report the Government of India directed the transfer of the plantation to the Forest Department. The progress in the work connected with it is described in paragraphs 38 to 42 of the report. The financial result of the working of the plantation shows a loss of ₹21,000, the figures being:—

	₹
Receipts	1,306
Expenditure	22,306

17. (*a*) *Hay.*—Considerable difficulty appears to have been experienced in disposing of the hay made both at Sibi and Quetta. Though every plan was resorted to with the object of selling the hay, the only lot purchased at Sibi was that taken by the Deputy Conservator himself. The same difficulty was experienced at Quetta, where 88 maunds fetched ₹101. There is no doubt that the true reason for this is that which is given by the Deputy Conservator, *viz.*, that green lucerne, which is so cheap and plentiful, makes, when mixed with bhoosa, excellent food for horses. The Agent to the Governor-General trusts, however, that any further experiments that may be made in this direction will be attended with greater success than those made up to the present, and he would suggest that the Deputy Conservator should give more publicity to the subject by notification to all heads of departments and private individuals.

(*b*) *Timber; Fuel.*—The total outturn of timber and fuel was as follows:—

	c. ft.
Reserved forests	16,239
Unclassed forests	52,093

18. The following table shows the revenue and expenditure of the Department for the past three years:—

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Deficit.
	₹	₹	₹
1890-91	15,723	29,450	13,727
1891-92	20,609	30,497	9,888
1892-93*	17,731	33,320	15,589

* NOTE.—Excludes receipts and expenditure of Shebo plantation.

In addition to the figures given for the year 1892-93, the receipts and expenditure on account of the Shebo plantation, which, as previously noticed, is now for the first time included in the operations of the Baluchistan Forest Department, were respectively ₹1,306 and ₹22,306. It may here be remarked that these figures show that the scheme was thus worked during the year under report at a loss of ₹21,000 to Government, and for purposes of comparison with the results of previous years, the operations of the Forest Department should exclude the figures relating to the Shebo plantation. Turning then to the working of the Forest Department (excluding the Shebo reserve), the results of the year 1892-93 compare very unfavourably with those previously attained since the appointment of the present Deputy Conservator. The receipts in 1892-93 were ₹2,878 less than in 1891-92, the cause of which is due to the falling off in the purchase locally of firewood, it being supposed that the large military departments are being supplied with their firewood from Sind. The expenditure during the year under report was ₹2,823 more than in the previous year. The deficit this year was ₹15,589 against ₹9,888 in 1891-92 and ₹13,727 in 1890-91.

19. These results are somewhat discouraging, as with an increase of 16,180 acres to the reserved area of forests, and with the working of the department more thoroughly supervised, it was reasonable to expect that the receipts of the year 1891-92 should have been maintained. The Deputy Conservator, however, argues that, under the present circumstances of Baluchistan, additional reservation means additional expenditure without corresponding return, and hence it is likely that for some years to come the department will be worked at an increasing loss. The Agent to the Governor General admits that this contention is very probably sound; nor can he see that there is any way of immediately turning the annual deficit into a surplus. The Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner is aware that the department is considerably handicapped in the matter of establishment, which is inadequate for the large tract of country over which its operations extend, and he trusts that before long the Government of India may be able to sanction the increase of establishment, for which the Deputy Conservator has repeatedly applied.

20. Notwithstanding the comparatively poor results of the operations of the Forest Department in Baluchistan for the year under review, the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner gladly recognises the hard work and energy displayed by Mr. Elliott under conditions which must be personally discouraging to himself, and he begs to thank Mr. Elliott very cordially for his exertions in the interests of forest culture in Baluchistan, the successful results of which may not be apparent for some years to come.

By order,
W. STRATTON, *Captain*,
First Assistant.

No. 307, dated Quetta, the 11th October 1893.

From—C. F. ELLIOTT, Esq., Deputy Conservator of Forests,
To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

Has the honour to submit the Annual Report for the forest year 1892-93 on Forest Administration in Baluchistan.

Progress Report of Forest Administration in Baluchistan for 1892-93.

INTRODUCTION.

The chief points of the year's work are the following.

2. The Shebo plantation was transferred from the Commissariat Department to the Forest Department. The area was previously shown as a State forest, so that no alteration is made owing to the transfer. A detached portion of 457 acres was given up to the villagers, and a correction of 161 acres made in the area, as finally shown by the detailed map. The Thalli forest of 16,180 acres was gazetted. The Mari Chak forest was taken into charg but not gazetted during the year. The Torshor proposal was finally disallowed by the Revenue Commissioner; those in Ziarat range remained *in statu quo*, and that for the Khushdilkhan irrigated plantation advanced to the stage of a final order to take up 500 acres only. The Kach forest proposals, affecting 9,400 acres, was inquired into after the year closed.

3. The Deputy Conservator of Forests made a long tour in the Zhob District, and submitted a report. In February 1893 he was transferred for three months to the Punjab, and Mr. Monro, Officiating Deputy Conservator of Forests, held charge of the Baluchistan Forest Department for that period.

Block No. V, 1,007 acres, of the Shebo plantation, was surveyed and levelled, and the closed area of Thalli forest partially surveyed.

Fourteen and-a-half miles of path and road were made, a rest-house, costing R4,391, was built at Ziarat, and the Sibi forest building altered to provide an office for the Deputy Conservator of Forests.

A fire in the Sibi range was caused by a shooting party which had entered the forest without permission, and a fire in Wam Kach, coming from outside, caused considerable damage.

4. The Ziarat range was closed to grazing entirely. In the Quetta and Sibi ranges some grazing was allowed, which, it will be seen, brought in less revenue than the estimated value of the free grazing in the Gwal forest alone. There is an increase over the previous year in the number of cattle pounded, accounted for by increased area of forest, and by trespass of a few large flocks of goats and sheep.

Hay-making was not successful financially, as purchasers were not forthcoming, though the quality of the hay was good.

5. The revenue of the year fell R1,600 below that of 1891-92, which, however, was the largest yet recorded. The causes of the fall were the severe winter, and the purchase of Commissariat and other supplies from Sind. The expenditure was higher by R2,823, excluding Shebo accounts, than in 1891-92, owing chiefly to more work done under budget heads AVI and VII and B. The severe winter enabled the department to clear off its stock of fuel which had been collected the previous year, but was unsaleable owing to the mild winter of 1891-92. The constant snow closed the forests in January and February 1893, and thereby greatly reduced the receipts on wood from unclassed forests.

CHAPTER I.

EXTENSION AND CONSTITUTION OF STATE FORESTS.

1.—ALTERATION OF AREAS.

6. By Notification No. 3643, dated 25th June 1892, the Thalli forest was declared to be a State forest under the British Baluchistan Forest Regulations of 1890. It has an area of 16,180 acres according to the patwari's map, and is situate to the east of the Thalli villiage; bounded on the north by a low range of steep cliffs; on the east by the Mari country, where the Baluchistan mountain system merges through broken hills into the plains; on the south by open waste land; and on the west by the village lands of Thalli and Kaisar. This will be a most important forest for the supply of wood and grass to Sibi, as the forests which have hitherto supplied that market have been almost exhausted. The area is traversed by several well-defined torrent beds, on the banks of which the best forest growth is found. Grazing and hacking have done much damage, but the forest will repay expenses even now, and is certainly worth the trouble that has been taken to secure it, the first steps towards which were made so long ago as 1883. Certain grazing rights of cattle, excluding camels and goats, have been allowed, and not more than one-third of the area can be closed at one time.

7. Under sanction of letter No. 1564 E., dated 25th August 1892, from the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, a portion of the area of the Shebo plantation, separated from the main block by the military road, canal, and railway line, was given up for the use of the Batezai village, which was reported to have too little culturable land. The Gazette notification was not published till 7th July 1893, but the land, measuring 457 acres, was given up early in September 1892, in accordance with orders from the Agent to the Governor-General.

Further, 161 acres have been deducted, as the detailed survey of the five blocks now completed on a large scale differs from the area originally taken out on a small scale map.

8. The Mari Chak forest was brought under conservation in May 1893, but the notification declaring it a State forest was not published till after the close of the year.

9. The reservation of the Torshor portion of Zarghun, which has been under discussion for more than two years, was definitely negatived by the Revenue Commissioner, on the grounds that the forest would not pay expenses, and that it was protected from damage by its distance from Quetta. If the first reason were to be enforced before reserving any area, there would be hardly any State forests in Baluchistan, and certainly no possibility of making new ones; while the second applies chiefly to the last two years, during which a general protection has been afforded by the constant visits of the Divisional Forest Officer and his subordinates. However, the reservation of this tract can be taken up again if existing economic conditions alter.

2.—FOREST SETTLEMENTS.

10. With regard to the two tracts in the Ziarat range, mentioned in paragraph 2 of last year's report, nothing further was accomplished in 1892-93: a Naib Tehsildar was ordered to report, but he did not visit the forests, and at the end of the season sent up a worthless report; further efforts to obtain a settlement are being made.

11. For the Khushdilkhan band irrigated plantation, an estimate of compensation, amounting to Rs 11,116, was made out by the civil authorities on account of the cultivated land included in the 2,228 acres proposed to be taken up; the scheme was again reported on by the Divisional Officer, who was not in favour of the proposal; subsequently, the Government of India's orders were received reducing the area to 500 acres. As the Officiating Deputy Conservator was not acquainted with the case, the selection of the 500 acres was left for the Deputy Conservator's return from the Punjab. The selection was made after the close of the year under report.

12. Proposals for taking up some land near Quetta, to be irrigated with the artesian well water, were made, and inquiries have been instituted regarding the compensation payable on a plot situate on both sides of the railway, about 3 miles from Quetta.

A proposal was made to take up about 9,400 acres of forest on the hill to the south of the railway line, between the stations Kach and Mangi; this forest has suffered a good deal at the hands of railway contractors and subordinates, but will always be valuable, owing to its proximity to the line, and also because it contains more hard wood than many of the similarly situated forests. Inquiries have been instituted as to the rights, if any, to be allowed to villagers.

3.—DEMARCATION.

13. The Thalli forest was demarcated with earth mounds when the survey was made in 1891-92 so that nothing further was required beyond whitewashing and numbering, which remain to be done; 57 pillars were built to mark off the closed from the open portion.

The Mari Chak forest was not notified till after the close of the year, so no further marks than the preliminary stone heaps were laid down. As the greater part of this forest is bounded by precipitous cliffs, only a few pillars will be required.

Four new pillars were built in Central Zarghun, 19 in Hazar Ganj, 14 in Zangi Lora; in both Quetta and Ziarat ranges all pillars were made of heaps of stones, except in Popalzai and Zangi Lora, where earth mounds serve the purpose; all the stone pillars have been whitewashed, and in the Ziarat range also numbered with tar. This remains to be done in the Quetta range.

14. Form No. 48 is given, but the figures are taken off a small scale map and are not very exact, as it is impossible, without great expense, which is quite uncalled for, to measure the lines which in many cases run along broken crests of ranges and across almost inaccessible cliffs. The statement given below shows the number of pillars :—

Ranges.	Existing on 1st April 1892.	Newly made.	Total.	Dismantled during year.	Total on 30th June 1893.	Remarks.
Quetta	227	37	264	10*	254	* Ten cancelled, owing to additional area requiring realignment.
Ziarat	596	...	596	...	596	
Sibi	519	57†	576	10‡	566	† Inner line of Thalli. ‡ Carried away by floods.
Total .	1,342	94	1,436	20	1,416	

4.—SURVEYS.

15. Block V of the Shebo plantation, measuring 1,007 acres, was surveyed and levelled, partly by a surveyor temporarily employed and partly by the Divisional Officers, by whom also the channels were laid out, as the Overseer in charge was not able to do this work.

The Divisional Officer also surveyed the boundary of part of the closed portion of Thalli forest, but was unable to finish it owing to his temporary transfer from the province.

CHAPTER II.

MANAGEMENT OF STATE FORESTS.

I.—REGULATION OF MANAGEMENT.

(*a*) Working-plans.

16. There are no working-plans in this province, and there is no immediate prospect of any forest being largely drawn on for supply of timber or firewood.

(*b*) Annual Plans of Operations.

17. The Shebo plantation was not previously worked on an annual plan of operation, as it was under the Commissariat Department, but a plan has now been prepared on its transfer to the Forest Department.

II.—WORKING OF THE YEAR.

(*a*) Communications and Buildings.

(*1*) *Roads.*

18. In Quetta range 3 miles 5 furlongs of inspection path were made in Zarghun North, at a cost of ₹551, and repairs to the existing path cost ₹84 in Zarghun Central; an old native track was improved and cleared for 4 miles 7 furlongs, at a cost of ₹256. In Hazar Ganj a road, 10 feet wide, was cleared for 2 furlongs, costing ₹23. In Dhobi Ghat and Zangi, Lora, the existing paths were kept up and some short lengths newly made by the mali establishment.

19. In the Ziarat range an old track on the Uchaghbarg-Sharigh route was opened out, with a good deal of blasting and rock work, at a cost of R947 for a distance of 6 miles 1 furlong; of this, only R56 were charged off up to 30th June, so that only 840 feet of work are shown in Form No. 51. The object of this road is to give access from the railway and military road to the Ziarat juniper forests, between the two existing roads from Mangi to Ziarat, and Hurnai to Lolarai. Some other petty repairs were effected.

20. In the Sibi range the road inside the depôt was metalled, as it was found that carts coming for wood in bad weather could not get along, besides utterly ruining the unmetalled road. The metalling was cheaply effected with shingle from a corner of a depôt land.

(2) *Buildings.*

21. A small rest-house, consisting of one sitting, one bed, one dressing, and one bath room, a pantry and front veradah, was built at Ziarat at a cost of R4,391, including out-houses. The house has a corrugated galvanized iron roof, and the out-houses a plain sheet iron roof, tarred. The wood used in constructing the building was juniper from the neighbouring forests.

In the Quetta range three temporary huts were built in the depôt, and a hut for the mohurir on royalty collection at Shal Tangi, the cost of which was shared by the municipality, which will make use of the hut as an octroi chowki; also a hut for the royalty mohurir at New Chaman.

In the Sibi range the depôt building was altered, so as to provide an office room for the Divisional Officer, the total cost being R371, of which R198 only appear in the financial year 1892-93, the balance in 1893-94.

All existing buildings were kept in repair.

(b) Protection of Forests from Injury.

(1) *General protection and Breaches of Forest Law.*

22. The protection of the forests is remarkably good; very few cases of wilful damage occur.

The forest rules seem to affect the population very little indeed, as might be expected considering the infinitesimal proportion of State forests compared with the total area of the province. The only complaints ever received were made by some Yasinzais of the Hanna Valley, who objected to their passes being examined, and thought it a grievance if they were not allowed to transfer their passes, to use them after the period for which they were issued had elapsed, and so on. They are getting accustomed to the rules bydegrees, and such complaints are only what may be expected from a wild and uncivilized people.

23. The following statement gives the number of prosecutions compared with those of the previous year:—

Class.	Pending.		New cases.		Total.		Convictions.		Acquittals.		Pending.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
A	1	...	141	47	142	47	134	44	8	3	...	...
B	...	...	19	308	19	308	19	307	...	...	...	1
C	...	...	...	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .	1	...	160	366	161	366	153	351	8	3	...	1

The percentage of convictions is 93·6. It should be remembered that the figures for 1892-93 relate to 15 months. The figures show that the offences committed were for the most part trivial and not worth taking into Court, but were adequately dealt with by taking a small compensation.

It will be seen from form No. 53 that, nearly all the cases, *viz.*, 41A and 269B, were for petty offences in the unclassed forests. The compensation taken was R216 from 331 individuals, *viz.*, R99 for illicit grazing, and R117 for cutting wood, etc.

Of the C cases, two were of stealing the gates of the Dhobi Ghat plantation, and of the nursery. The gates were wrenched out of their places and carried off during the night, probably to use for firewood, as the theft occurred during the severe cold of the winter of 1892-93.

Of the rest, one was the Wam Tangi fire noticed further on, and one Sardar Assad Khan's fire, which, though not undetected, cannot be classed under A and B; others are petty offences of illicit grazing and cutting wood, burning a single juniper in Zarghun, and so on.

(2) Protection from fire.

24. No special measures for fire-protection are undertaken, as there is no need of them. More fires occurred than in the previous year, but the area affected was not serious.

In one case at Sibi, Sardar Assad Khan of Mittri went to shoot without permission into the Abdul Kheli forest with a large following of beaters, etc., some of whom deliberately set fire to the long grass to drive out pig, and when the fire extended and got beyond their control, the whole party made off, without saying a word to any one: happily the forest guard discovered the fire immediately, and managed to put it out quickly, so that only about 1 acre of long grass with young "jand" and tamarisk was burnt. The result of correspondence on this case was, that the Sardar was requested to refrain from such acts in future!

Five acres were burnt on the edge of a canal which passes through Gulu forest; the offender, probably some cultivator irrigating his fields, was not discovered; some long grass and tamarisk bushes were burnt.

25. The most important case was in the Ziarat range, Wam Kach forest, when about 800 acres of grass land with scattered olive trees were burnt. The fire came from outside, where a very large area of open grass-covered hill was burnt. A small boy was produced, and a story made up about his having lit a fire to burn out a snake, but nothing worthy of credence was elicited by the enquiries made.

In Quetta range, the only case was of a juniper tree burnt by some one passing along a closed path high up in the Central Zarghun forest.

The establishment is not sufficiently strong to patrol the vast areas of the unclassed forests; but as far as it is known, no case of damage by fire has occurred, except to single trees here and there; for instance, an orderly of an officer, camped at Chanter, lit his cooking fire under one of the very fine junipers of the camping ground. The tree was burnt to the roots. A fine of R12 was recovered.

(3) Regulation of Grazing and Protection from Cattle.

26. There are not many cattle near the forests in the Quetta and Ziarat ranges, so that goats being of course excluded, the grazing question is not a very important one.

In the Ziarat range the whole area was closed all the year.

In the Qutta Range, Popalzai was opened for two months for sheep only to graze off an abundant crop of short autumn grass; the amount realized was considerable, *viz.*, R301, while the damage done was virtually *nil*. The soil is very light, in most places quite floury in texture from the salt efflorescence; the grazing was stopped as soon as the grass was eaten up.

In Dhobi Ghât 3 acres, and in Zangi Lora, 17 acres, were opened for the milch-cattle of the Quetta "Ghâlas" for two months.

In the Sibi range the following forests were open for a limited number of cattle only:—

Lehri	February 1893.
Pakhra	September to December 1892, and February and March 1893.
Keri Bank	September to December 1892 and March 1893.
Gulu	May and June 1892 and January to June 1893.

27. The following statement shows the number of cattle on which compensation was taken for illicit grazing, as against 546 head of cattle and R52-12-0 of the previous year:—

Range.	Sheep, Goats.		Horses.		Donkeys.		Cows and Bullocks.		Camels.		Total.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.
Quetta	165	10 5	1	0 8	7	1 8	26	6 8	...	...	199	18 13
Ziarat	736	49 10½	2	1 0	14	2 0	11	2 12	...	...	763	55 6½
Sibi	84	5 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	11 8	107	16 12
April to June	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	8 0	16	8 0
Total	985	65 3½	3	1 8	21	3 8	37	9 4	39	19 8	985	98 15½

As usual the Ziarat range supplied more than half the total number of cattle and amount of compensation.

The only large item in this account is the 711 sheep and goats in the Ziarat range; these are accounted for chiefly by two large flocks caught in July in Shaidan and Kurbi Kach, and one of 231 in December in Wam Tangi.

28. With reference to the remarks in the Government of India's review of the report for 1891-92, that the protection in the Shebo plantation must be ineffective, it should be explained that, as above, a single flock of 200 or 300 sheep and goats straying once into a forest makes the total of cattle pounding look very large, while the damage done is probably very small. Further, it is necessary to state that the flocks were caught in Block V of the plantation, which had not been then brought under irrigation or planting operations, for which too no separate establishment was at that time entertained.

29. The annexed statement gives the number of cattle pounded :—

	Quetta.	Ziarat.	Sibi.	Shebo.	Total.
Kine	4	70	353	2	429
Horses	...	...	3	2	5
Donkeys	24	4	4	5	37
Camels	14	44	763	122	943
Sheep and goats	443	228	1,939	519	3,129
Total	485	346	3,062	650	4,543
1891-92	41	49	1,207	648	1,945

The Shebo figure corresponds closely with that of last year, but the rest show a considerable increase; which is accounted for in the Sibi range by the addition of the closed area of Thalli forest, which is as great as that of all the old Sibi forests combined.

In the case of Ziarat, the increase is owing to the trespass of some flocks in the winter into Wam Tangi forest; and in Quetta a single flock of 333 goats and sheep in Gwal forest. Such occasional offences are to be expected, but they do not afford any ground for supposing that wilful trespass is habitual or supervision is slack.

(c) Improvement of Forest Growth.

(1) *Natural Reproduction.*

30. The remarks as to the growth of the closed forests in last year's report apply equally for 1892-93. Generally, there is a good growth of bushes, and the forests are closing up. In Popalzai, Quetta range, the tamarisk is making good progress, so that in many places it is difficult to make one's way through the forest. Ash in Zarghun and Hazar Ganj, and pistachio in these and Gwal forests, have made fair growth, but seedlings are rare, except in Zarghun.

Juniper continues to do well wherever established, but seedlings are deficient; wherever young plants are found, they almost invariably grow out of bushes, thus showing that the place to sow the seed is actually under the bushes, and further that as the shrub jungle increases, we may except the juniper to increase also. The juniper seedling is so minute that it difficult to find, but the continued protection has brought up many seedlings of former years, which would have been destroyed by grazing.

31. In the Ziarat range the most noticeable feature is the growth of the ash; plants which previously were not visible have now put out long shoots, and in many places, specially in Ziarat, are quite changing the appearance of the forest. Previously, the continued lopping certainly prevented any natural reproduction by seed, which is now becoming yearly more abundant. *Prunus eburnmea*, as mentioned in previous report, is thriving well, and there is considerable reproduction by seed.

In the Sibi range the benefit of closure is already visible in Thalli forest, while the older forests continue to improve: wherever there is any moisture, the growth is very good.

(2) Artificial Reproduction.

Quetta Range.

32. In the Quetta nursery and the two plantations near it, the usual showings of indigenous fruit trees were made to raise plants for sale and for the Shebo plantation, where the soil is not suitable for nursery work. In addition to these, small quantities of other seeds were sown, of which the chief were :—

	Seer.
Pistachio	13
Walnuts	15
Ash	13
Box	½
Robinia	2½
Tun	3
Deodar	1
Pinus excelsa	3
„ *longifolia*	15
„ *Gerardiana*	2½
Abies Webbiana	1

Of these the box, tun, and *Abies Webbiana* failed to germinate; the others all germinated freely and thrived. The conifers, as usual, died off afterwards in considerable numbers, but being sown thickly, the lines are still well stocked.

The following plants were put out :—

Mulberry	57
Apricot	326
Almond	371
Peach	21
Other plants	95

Also 13,600 cuttings of willow, poplar, mulberry, etc. In Zangi Lora and Dhobi Ghât the work of levelling down rough places, filling up hollows, extending water channels, trenches, and making terraces, steadily progressed.

Since the artesian water was obtained, the appearance of the former plantation has entirely changed; the salt efflorescence is being gradually overcome: the great want now is manure for the grass plots.

33. In the forests, seeds of bushes have been dibbled in over large areas, but as the work is done in scattered places, wherever the soil seems best, figures of areas sown cannot be given.

Of the seeds, the following sowings were made in the Quetta range :—

	Mds.	Seers.
Zarghund—		
Pistachio	0	20
Pinus longifolia	0	5
Ash	0	½
Hazar Ganj—		
Pistachio	1	5
Pinus longifolia	0	0
Ash	0	0
Gwal—		
Pistachio	2	0½
Pinus longifolia	0	5
Ash	0	½

Ziarat Range.

The guards sowed a large quantity of junipur, *prunus eburnea*, ash, and other indigenous seed in their beats with indifferent success. A small nursery was established round the guard's hut of the Shaidan forest and planted with fruit trees, which thrived well; the spot is convenient for inspection, as it is on the Mangi-Ziarat road, and is irrigated by a small stream.

Sibi Range.

The Gulu nursery was enlarged by 6,660 square feet. The water channels, trenches, and paths were all put in thorough order, improved, and extented to the new portion; kikar

(*Acacia Arabica*) and shisham (*Dalbergia sissu*) were sown and planted in blanks; the old kikar trees were thinned and furnished wood for use at Shebo for repairing the machinery poles, ploughs, tool handles, etc.

Kikar (*Acacia Arabica*) and jand (*Prosepis spicigera*) were sown in most places in all the Sibi forests; and in Gulu fifty kikar plants were put out along the canal where overflows often occur. The kikar and jand sowing and plantings of former years have done well; the former specially shows out well, as there is none of that species growing naturally in these forests.

Shebo Plantation.

34. As during the year under report, the Shebo plantation was transferred from the Commissariat to the Forest Department, it will be convenient to give here a short account of the undertaking from its commencement.

When the Shebo Canal project was started, it was suggested that an irrigated plantation to yield firewood and fodder, but principally the latter, should be made on the waste land commanded by the canal. There are no records in this office to show who made the suggestion, or how the plan took the shape it finally obtained. The first paper available is a proposal from the Assistant Conservator of Forests, dated 7th June 1887, proposing to take up a plot of about 400 acres between the railway line and the Kakar Lora, that is, the portion lately abandoned for cultivation by the Batezais. In his No. 3803, dated 23rd July 1887, the Agent to the Governor-General directed that, if possible, more land should be taken up, and in October of the same year Mr. Lace submitted a proposal to add 1,050 acres to the previous 400 acres, *viz.*, the block lying to south-east of the Pishin road, forming Blocks Nos. I, II, and III of the existing plantation. After considerable discussion between the Political Agent, the Chief Commissariat Officer, the Executive Engineer, Irrigation Division, and the Forest Officer, the Political Agent, in his No. 5582, dated 28th December 1887, reported to the Chief Commissariat Officer that more than 3,000 acres had been taken up. Planting operations were begun at the north-east corner of the block in October 1888; a map showing an area of 3,241 acres was prepared by the Officiating Deputy Conservator, and after the deduction of 350 acres to give more land commanded by the canal to the Batezai village and the inclusion of 564 acres further west, the area was finally settled by the Political Agent on 15th April 1889 at 3,455 acres, of which 156 were occupied by roads, canal, and railway.

The scheme was from the first a military one, and the Forest Department's share in it was simply that of carrying out the work on the spot, in accordance with the instructions and requirements of the military authorities. This was definitely laid down by the Government of India, in Under-Secretary, Foreign Department's letter No. 1683 E., dated 27th August 1889, to the Agent to the Governor General; and previously the Quarter Master General had stated in his No. 1904 B., dated 7th June 1889, to Secretary, Government of India, Military Department, that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief accepted all charges for the scheme, which was a purely military one, and that the Forest Department should not be called on to pay any expenses, whether the plantation should prove a success or a failure.

35. In December 1891, a Conference sat at Quetta to discuss matters connected with coal, oil, and forest administration. One of the points decided was that the Forest Department should undertake to make certain grass plantations near Quetta to be irrigated with artesian well water, and for this purpose it was resolved that the Government of India should be asked for an annual grant of R10,000. No mention of any proposal to transfer the Shebo plantation to the Forest Department was made at the Conference. But apparently the resolution just quoted was subsequently construed to mean that all grass operations in Baluchistan, both those already existing and future operations also, should be placed in charge of the Forest Department.

The first intimation of the transfer received by this office was in October 1892 in an indirect way, through the refusal of the Commissary-General, Western Circle, to accept the Budget Estimates for 1893-94, submitted to him for sanction. Subsequently, in reply to inquiry made by the Agent to the Governor-General, information that the Forest Department should in future provide funds for the Shebo plantation was received by telegram No. 1917 E., dated 18th October 1892, from the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, and again by endorsement No. 90 E., dated 12th January 1893, on office memorandum No. 5079 A., dated 19th December 1892, from Under Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

36. The plantation is situate on the north of the Sind-Pishin section, North-Western Railway, with its centre at the Shirinao Station, 32 miles from Quetta. The military road running parallel with the canal and railway forms the south-west boundary for a distance of 2½ miles. Its length lying north-west and south-east is 5¼ miles: the breadth varies from ½ to 1¼ miles. The level rises from 4,000 feet at the extreme north-west corner, to 4,886 feet on the south-east angle, where the Batezai branch takes off from the main canal. There are several dry ravines which at their lower ends are deep, and constantly extending in depth and breadth. The soil is a sandy loam, but the action of the salt water of the canal tends to make the surface cake hard and to cover it with saline efflorescence. The whole plain is bare and wind-swept: water is no sooner let on than it dries up by evaporation; the cold wind in winter cuts vegetation short, so that, although the situation is some 600 feet lower than Quetta, the growing season is shorter by a fortnight in spring, and as much in autumn.

37. The original scheme provided for the irrigation of the plantation by main channels, 3 feet wide, down the centre of the doabs formed by the dry ravines, with branches at intervals, to feed a system of trenches at an average distance of 25 feet apart, and having a section of 1¾ feet by 1 foot deep. The object of this distribution was to economise water and to prevent the spread of saline matter by flooding. Along the main channels poplar and willow trees were to be planted, and indigenous hard wood trees--mulberry, apricot, peach, pistachio, and tamarisk, at intervals of 10 feet along the trenches. It was estimated that grass sown and planted along the channels and trenches would spread to about 3 feet on either side, and that eventually, as the trees grow up, the spaces between the trenches would also be covered with grass.

38. In the first year, *viz.*, October 1888 to March 1889, 93 acres were taken in hand, and supply channels made over 77 acres more. A rest-house, shared with the Public Works Department, was built at Shirinao, with offices and quarters for establishment, costing in all ₹2,078; the length of supply-channel made was 4·68 miles, and 162,510 cubic feet of trench dug. A nursery of 4 acres was enclosed by a mud wall 4 feet high; 2 acres were sown with various tree seeds, and other plots with grass seed received from Saharanpur; 3,900 trees from the Quetta nursery were planted out along the trenches, and 700 poplar and willow slips put out on the sides of the channels; these and the trenches were all laid out by the Forest Officer, as there was no subordinate capable of the work.

39. In 1889-90, 5,938 failures of the previous year were replanted; ₹105 were spent on turfing the channels where cut by the water, and 9,307 lineal feet were paved with stones; 4,930 feet of new channel, and 178,947 feet of trench, were dug, and 16,403 holes for planting trees.

In Block No. II, 40,580 feet channels and 478,957 feet trench were dug, and 32,503 holes; 200 feet channel paved, 100 feet turfed, with 141 openings into trenches; 68 earth mounds were erected on the boundary where the plantation adjoins zamindars' lands; 3 miles barbed-wire fence were fixed, protecting Blocks Nos. I, II and III, and the part of Block IV adjoining the Pishin road; four new quarters built, cost ₹397. The plot of land round the rest-house, about 30 acres, was laid out as a nursery and sown with various trees and grass seeds; 13 acres of grass, lucerne, and barley were sown; 11 chains of road were dug through a bank to connect the main road in Block No. II with the Pishin road.

From the Quetta nursery, 14,873 fruit and other trees were planted out, 4,960 willow and poplar from the nursery in Block I, 360 from Pishin; 10 maunds willow and poplar cuttings were planted; each trench when planted up was watered and sown with lucerne and grass seed: the 93 acres of 1889-90 were watered twelve times between April and September 1889, and after 1st October Block No. I received four waterings and the planted portion of Block II three waterings, all averaging about twenty-one days each.

A Forester of the permanent establishment was in charge of the plantation till September 1889, when a trained Ranger was obtained from the Punjab; the establishment consisted of five men from May to February, and nine in March 1890.

The outturn was 137lb. lucerne and 300lb. hay, and ₹64 were realised on account of pound fees.

40. In 1890-91 Block III was taken in hand, 420 acres, also 83 of Block II, which, being above the channels originally laid out, could not be irrigated; the difficulty was overcome by filling up a ravine and taking the water across. Five hundred and thirty-one thousand eight hundred and twelve lineal feet trench, 41,434 lineal feet main channel, 43,247 lineal feet feed-channel, and 39,300 holes were dug; 521 channel outlets paved with stone; earthen-ware pipes were laid under the military road to carry water into the lower half of

Block III; 73,012 trees were planted out, and 83¼ maunds cuttings put in. Dub grass was dibbled in along 65,819 lineal feet of channels; 18 acres of land were cropped with barley by Government agency, and 169 cultivated by villagers on payment of one-fourth share of produce. A good house was built for the Ranger, costing R465. Eight hundred yards wire-fencing were fixed; the pound was taken over from the civil authorities; a rain-gauge was set up, and a small observatory building constructed. The surveying of the blocks and levelling was carried out by the Forest Ranger.

41. In 1891-92 Block IV of 528 acres was taken in hand, and the following earthwork was executed:—

Main channels	65,315 lineal feet
Distribution channels	63,002 „ „
Trenches	648,460 „ „
Miscellaneous	16,778 cubic „
Holes	89,116 No.

Four wooden troughs, 74 feet long, were made to carry water across ravines; 404 outlets were paved with stone; 4,900 lineal feet wire-fencing were erected; 3,936 maunds manure were purchased locally, and about 5,100 maunds sent out from the Commissariat lines in Quetta; a row of five out-houses for establishment, costing R640, was built, also a double row for bullocks and machinery at a cost of R630. Two mowers, two rakes, one tedder, and one elevator were received from the Commissary-General; 13 pairs bullocks were bought. Eleven thousand one hundred and sixty-nine trees and 5,000 willow and poplar cuttings were planted out from the Quetta nursery, and 42,100 tamarisk obtained locally; 91 maunds cuttings were obtained from the canal. The 7th Bombay Cavalry went to the plantation on 9th May 1891, and left it on 6th June 1891, being driven out by the invasion of locusts. The fodder consumed by the cavalry was estimated at 6,900 maunds, valued at R5,428. Four hundred and ninety-eight maunds grain and 881 maunds bhoosa were obtained as the plantation share from 169 acres cultivated by zamindars, and R25 for melons; 119 maunds hay were made from the grass which grew after the cavalry left; 230 maunds lucerne, 859 maunds bhoosa, and 35 maunds jowari fodder were made over to the Commissariat Department. Young locusts were seen on 24th May, and on 1st June they invaded the plantation; the whole establishment was employed in killing the insects from early dawn till about 10 A.M. daily, and by the 6th July they were disposed of; about 10 tons were destroyed, the damage done was very great: all the grass was eaten up, cuttings and trees barked and stripped of leaves, the nurseries destroyed, and the trenches filled with green slime. In January 1892, Mulraj, Forest Ranger, who had been two and-a-half years in charge, returned to the Punjab, and was succeeded by Forester Natha Singh.

42. In the year under report, Block V of 1,007 acres was taken in hand. It would have saved some earthwork, and would also have facilitated irrigation and lessened loss by evaporation, soakage, etc., if a direct cut from the canal could have been brought across some zamindars' land to the centre of the block; but although the area to be taken up was only ·69 acres, and no inconvenience would have been caused, as the channel would have run alongside of the zamindars' channel, the Political Agent decided that it would be better to keep the Government irrigation cuts separate from the zamindars. Accordingly, one channel had to be made to supply the whole area, the furthest point of which is three and-a-quarter miles from the outlet in the canal. This channel was made 4 feet wide, 13,959 feet in length, also 10,100 feet of 3 feet wide, and 1,805 feet miscellaneous. A shed for bullocks, costing R210, was built at the back of the establishment quarters in Block IV. A small well of 4 feet diameter was sunk as an experiment in the rest-house compound, and fairly good water was reached at 52 feet; the well will therefore be enlarged and made permanent, as the canal water is so salt that Europeans cannot drink it, and have to get water from the passing engines.

The following trees were planted:—

Almond	1,850	=5,550
Apricot	2,870	
Peach	385	
Poplar and willow	445	
„ „ „ cuttings	62,091	

Dub grass roots were dibbled in along the channels in Block IV over 749,068 lineal feet, at a cost of R713-6-6.

The accompanying statement shows the outturn in fodder, etc., and its disposals :—

Material.	Receipts.			Disposals.					Balance in hand.
	Grown on the Plantation.	Purchased.	Total.	Sown.	Issued to bullocks.	Issued to Commissariat.	Sold.	Loss.	
	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.
Barley	416 3	...	416 3	30 0	335 25	...	50 0	...	18 0
Oats	21 36	4 6†	26 2	19 6	...	...	...	...	6 36
Wheat	365 6	...	365 6	14 13	3 33	...	330 0	6 10	10 30
Gram	...	20 26½	20 26½	18 34	1 32½	...	...	...	...
Bhoosa	756 30	693 0	1,449 30	...	1,449 28	...	...	0 2	...
Oats-bhoosa	20 16	...	20 16	...	20 16	...	...	...	...
Maize	...	15 0	15 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	1 35
Jowari	...	50 32½	50 32½	43 22½	...	...	...	...	7 10
Maize fodder	60 0	...	60 0	...	4 33	55 7	...	...	...
Jowari „	1,487 0	...	1,487 0	...	1,351 20	...	...	135 20	...
Lucerne, green	1,700 21	...	1,700 21	...	78 0	...	...	1,236 14	...
„ dry	...	...	...	...	...	386 7	...	...	...
Grass, green	551 7	...	551 7	...	...	...	...	329 2	...
„ dry	136 0	...	136 0	...	...	358 5	...	...	...
Lucerne seed	6 30*	2 0	8 30	7 6½	...	...	...	...	1 23½

* Grown at Quetta.
† Balance from previous year.

The bill for issues to the Commissariat Department, amounting to R940-11-6, was not settled during the year.

The 6th Bombay Cavalry were sent to the plantation to take advantage of the spring crop of grass. The Regiment arrived on 4th and left on 31st May 1893. The amount of fodder consumed, calculated at ration rate, is 5,400 maunds grass, valued at R2,700. The account, which is disputed by the military authorities, who wish to obtain the fodder, free of cost, will be referred to Government for orders.

Five pairs condemned bullocks were taken over from the Commissariat Department and three of the former lot died ; no more condemned bullocks will be taken over, as they are not suitable for the work required from them.

43. It was unfortunate that during January and February work was almost entirely stopped by snow, and afterwards in the short remaining time for planting and sowing, the overseer in charge took advantage of the absence of the Deputy Conservator to oppress the establishment, intimidate the contractor for earthwork, and by his laziness and untrustworthiness to spoil the year's work: thus only a few blanks were filled up, instead of all, and no planting, not even of cuttings, was done in Block V ; while all the spring crop of grass, which was abundant owing to the unusual rain and snow of the winter, was allowed to dry up unharvested, with the exception of that which was utilized by the cavalry regiment.

A rather serious event was the bursting of the north-east bank of tank No. 3 in December 1892 : the water carried away all the channels and trenches in its vicinity, and finally cut its way through the plantation across the road to Saranan village, and escaped into the Gadda Nala through one of the dry ravines in Block IV.

44. The mortality among the trees planted out is enormous, the total standing in July 1893 was found, by careful and repeated enumeration, to be as under :—

Fruit trees	12,626
Pistachio	230
Elæagnus	695
Poplar and willows	50,321
Tamarisk	15,545
Total	79,417

But a marked advance in growth of all vegetation was for the first time noticed in August 1893, after the close of the year under report, and it is believed that at last real progress has begun and will increase as time goes on. The disadvantages and difficulties which have had to be overcome have been frequently dwelt on, and need not be here repeated, though it may be mentioned that while writing this report the Forester in charge has written urging the need for some means of destroying rats, which have lately so increased as to be endangering the safety of the plantation, attacking trees lucerne, and grass indiscriminately.

45. It has also been stated in a previous report that the original scheme of planting appears from subsequent experience to be unsuitable, as the grass growing in the trenches blocks them up and prevents their efficient maintenance, retards the flow of water, is itself spoilt by the water, and, worst of all, is ruinously expensive to cut; hence Block V has been laid out on a system of small plots, to be flooded and planted only on the lower sides. Mowers will be able to work over the small separating ridges. It will be necessary now to purchase two good hay presses, as it is out of the question to rail unpressed hay.

The whole of the plantation will have been laid out by the end of 1893-94, and thenceforward there will only be the ordinary working expenses to meet.

The rainfall of 1892-93 was 17·15 inches, which nearly equalled that of the exceptional year 1890-91, when 19·575 inches were recorded at Shirinao.

Locusts appeared on the plantation on 14th May 1893; by the evening of 15th they were destroyed; about 30 maunds were buried. On 22nd, 23rd, 24th, and 28th June, young locusts attacked the plantation and were disposed of by beating and burning promptly, so that but little damage was done.

(3) *Early Thinnings.*

46. None.

Other Operations for the Improvement of the Growing Stock.

Nil.

(4) *Experiments.*

47. *Eucalyptus* plants of many kinds have been tried, but none will stand the winter of Quetta. Possibly they may succeed lower down, but it is not likely that they will thrive without irrigation. In Quetta some plants are cut down every winter, but new shoots spring up again.

Cupressus torulosa has done well, and will be cultivated largely in future. Deodar and *Pinus longifolia,* when past the first two years and over six inches or so in height, do well and make considerable growth. *Abies Webbiana* plants, imported from Simla, have thrived in the nursery at Quetta. Of *Pinus excelsa* both seed and plants have so far totally failed. A few *Pinus maritima* still survive in Dhobi Ghât, but have not made any growth: the position is too damp.

Horse chestnut and sweet chestnut both grow well in the nurseries, also walnut: the *Pistacia vera* plants are thriving vigorously. Of all the introduced plants, the *Robinia* seems to be most successful; some plants, 1½ year old, are 7 feet 10½ inches high, and those sown in the spring of 1893 are 2 feet 6½ inches high at six months old. This seems to be the most promising plant for putting out into the forests.

CHAPTER II, *ii. d.*

(*d*) Exploitation of major forest produce.

(5) *Unregulated fellings.*

48. Only dry wood is extracted from Zarghun for the Quetta market, and from the Sibi forests for the local market. Under this head may also be placed the few poles of "jal" cut from the Sibi forests for building purposes, and some bush wood from Popalzai where the tamarisk had been up-rooted by a torrent. The wood was sold to the neighbouring villages as roofing poles. With these exceptions no green wood is felled in any of the forests.

CHAPTER II, *ii. e.*

(*e*) Extraction and transport of major forest produce.

49. The Zarghun firewood is carried on local camels, bullocks, and donkeys to Quetta, at a cost of 6 or 7 annas per maund for 20 miles, including cutting. The Sibi wood costs 2 annas per maund for distances of 5 to 7 miles, including cutting. The carriers are chiefly Pathans from the north, who come down for the winter with their herds of camels and donkeys. A little local carriage is obtained all the year round.

(*f*) Exploitation of minor forest produce.

(1) *Extraction of fodder.*

50. There has been great difficulty in disposing of the hay made; in fact, the greater part of that made at Sibi in the autumn of 1892 is still on hand. The only hay which was sold there was that taken by the Deputy Conservator of Forests for his horses. Every effort

was made to sell the hay by hawking it about during the Sibi Fair, and advertising it by notification, and by beat of drum in the bazars.

The Sibi hay cost nearly 4 annas per maund landed in Sibi; the sale price was fixed at annas 8, which gives about 1 anna 4 pies per maund of green grass cut: 129 maunds cut in Abdul Kheli gave 45 maunds hay, stacked at Sibi: 358 maunds cut in Dehpal remain still stacked there.

The same remarks apply to the Quetta hay. It was thought that as constant complaints are heard of the difficulty of feeding horses at Quetta, the grass in the irrigated plantations, Dhobi Ghât and Zangi Lora, would more advantageously be utilized in the form of hay. Consequently, the crop was not put up to auction as usual, but reserved for hay which was of first rate quality. Here, too, every effort was made to dispose of the stock, but the demand was so small that the hay-making was stopped. Only 88 maunds were sold, realizing R101. This amount was far less than would have been obtained by leasing to "gwalas," as previously done.

In the Quetta District the labour of cutting grass and the loss of dryage are so considerable that a maund of hay costs at least 12 annas to make, without taking into consideration the cost of growing the grass. The hay was sold at prices varying from 14 annas to 1 rupee 4 annas, so that the profit was small.

The fact is that green lucerne is very cheap during the summer months, and with bhoosa makes a first-rate food for horses; people who own horses have become accustomed to this fodder, and it is difficult to introduce hay. Again, the Commissariat Department offered for good hay the same price as was paid to the Pathans for dry hill grass.

However, it is hoped that in time the demand will increase, for the fodder is first-rate and the price cannot be considered high.

51. The cavalry would not be induced to cut the grass even in Dhobi Ghât which is not more than two miles from their lines; nor, when at Sibi, would they cut grass at a distance of about three miles, preferring to go some twenty odd miles to get stuff which had dried up standing, because they could get it for nothing, rather than pay a fee of 2 annas per pony-load for good green grass from the forests.

52. Thirty-two maunds lucerne, dry, were cut from the Quetta nursery and plantations by Government agency, and 32 maunds green, by purchasers: 3½ maunds oats were harvested and 11 maunds 16 seers barley; also 65 maunds hay. At Shebo 781 maunds wheat and barley were grown, yielding 757 maunds bhoosa, 22 maunds oats, and 20 maunds oat-bhoosa; 1,547 maunds Indian-corn and *jawari* fodder were obtained, the grain crop of which failed owing to the ears being rotted by smut; also 1,700 maunds of green lucerne, 687 maunds green grass, and 136 maunds dry grass.

CHAPTER II, *ii.f.*

(2) GRAZING.

53. There is not much to be said under this head which has been treated under II, *b*, 3. There is always a limited demand for grazing at Sibi for milch-cattle, both of the town and of the neighbouring villages; but there, as everywhere, the forests require rest, and it is advisable to restrict the grazing as much as possible. For this reason the Wam Tangi forest is also kept closed, though some considerable revenue might be derived from grazing. However, the yearly improving condition of the forest is a complete vindication of the policy pursued. Application was made in the spring of 1892 for the grazing of cattle in Zarghun, but permission was refused, as the most important thing is to get a cover on the ground and to improve the soil, to which end every clump of grass contributes. The offer of grass for cutting was not accepted by the cattle-owners.

CHAPTER II, *ii.f.*

(3) MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCE.

54. In the Quetta Range, in the early summer, there was a demand for some ice which had collected in a gorge in the North Zarghun forest; 91 donkey-loads fetched R23.

Fruit and flowers, etc., in the Quetta nurseries fetched R67, and fruit and other trees R217.

In the Sibi range five bullock-loads of "kana" grass sold for R1-4; 13 maunds of "sajji" for R11; "pilu" fruit for R164, and a crop of mustard for R13.

At Shebo R17-4 were realized for melons grown by zemindars on the plantation; R3-4 for potatoes.

CHAPTER III.

GROSS YIELD AND OUTTURN OF FOREST PRODUCE.

STATE FORESTS.

55. *Timber.*—Twelve poplars, 25 willow, and 1 almond bullies were obtained from the Quetta nursery.

In the Sibi range, 86 tamarisk and 85 kikar bullies were brought to depôt; 606 tamarisk, 246 capparies, and 20 salvadora bullies sold locally: giving a total of 1,043 against 864 of 1891-92. Also 77 cubic feet of small scantlings of tamarisk, and 25 cubic feet of salvadora, or 102 cubic feet against 98 of the previous year.

56. *Firewood.*—There being a balance of 5,512 maunds of firewood in the depôt at Quetta, it was decided to bring no more in; 8 maunds only were delivered. The wisdom of this was shown by the fact that though there was an exceptionally hard winter, only 4,497 maunds were sold. In the previous year the sales amounted to only 715 maunds, owing to a mild winter.

In the Sibi range, 5,569 maunds of dry wood and material uprooted by the Nari river, were brought to depôt from the Sibi forests, and 3,169 maunds (estimated) removed by purchasers on permits.

57. *Fodder.*—In the Quetta range 11½ maunds barley, 3½ maunds oats, 88 maunds hay, 3½ maunds bhoosa, 32 maunds dry and 32 maunds green lucerne, and R150 for grass by auction and permits, were obtained. In Sibi 45 maunds hay were brought to depôt and 358 maunds stacked in the forest.

At Shebo, 781 maunds wheat and barley, 757 maunds bhoosa, 22 maunds oats, and 20 maunds oat-bhoosa, 1,547 maunds Indian-corn and *jowari* fodder, 1,700, maunds green lucerne, 687 maunds green grass, and 136 maunds dry grass, were harvested.

GRAZING.

The following statement shows the number and value of cattle grazing:—

Buffaloes	Cows, bullocks, etc.	Sheep and goats.	Total amount.	Remarks.
			R	
314	1,963	5,334	737	On payment.
...	15	839	815	Free for fifteen months.
314	1,978	6,173	1,552	

The figures for free grazing apply to the Gwal forest only; those of the Thalli forest have not been obtained from the Sibi Tehsil up to date of writing this report.

MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCE.

58. From the Quetta nursery and plantations 1,846 fruit trees were sold for R195, and 167 conifers and other trees for R22; R67 worth of fruit, flowers and vegetables. Five thousand three hundred and ten plants of several kinds were sent to Shebo, and 543, valued at R71, were paid in kind for water supplied to the nursery.

Other items have already been given in paragraph 54 and need not be repeated here.

UNCLASSED FORESTS.

59. Forty-four juniper bullies from the Ziarat range were extracted by Government agency. The balance of the previous juniper bullies was not sold off, so it was thought inadvisable to cut many more.

Under the permit system, the following produce has been cut and removed for sale:—

Juniper bullies of sizes No. 3,649 and 100. Olive handles estimated at 2,135 cubic feet, against 2,284 cubic feet of 1891-92.

Juniper firewood, estimated at 92,472 maunds, brought in on—

Camels	2,833
Bullocks	1,974
Donkeys	24,980
Head-loads	9,956
Miscellaneous	6,588

Hardwood 170,129 maunds, estimated, imported on—

Cart-loads	733
Camels	3,589
Bullocks	2,500
Donkeys	73,067
Head-loads	5,905
Miscellaneous	19,906

giving a total outturn of 518,798 cubic feet against 133,899 of the previous year. The results cannot well be compared, as for this year a better estimate has been prepared; taking 25 seers for a cubic foot of hardwood and 15 seers for juniper, whereas in 1891-92 an average of 60 seers was struck all round.

The above estimates include charcoal 2,226 maunds, taken at 4 maunds wood to 1 of charcoal.

BY FREE GRANTS AND RIGHT-HOLDERS.

60. In Form 55, free grazing is given under free grants, and not under right-holders, as no individual rights have been determined either in Gwal or in Thalli.

No wood was given to right-holders in Sibi during the year under report.

CHAPTER IV.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

61. The total receipts for the year were R19,037 against R20,609 of 1891-92. An item of R1,306 is attributed to the Shebo plantation, transferred in 1892-93, so that the decrease in that year is really R2,878, as compared with the previous one. This is probably accounted for by the fact that under the orders of Government, in accordance with the Resolution of the Conference of December 1891, the Commissariat and other Departments do not now buy local wood, but import from Sind. Further, the severe winter, while it enabled the Department to sell off a large stock of firewood, prevented the wood-cutters from bringing in wood for about two months; hence a falling off in the amount of royalty collected.

The expenditure was R55,626 compared with R30,497 of 1891-92. Deducting R22,306, the expenditure on Shebo, the expenditure of the year under report is R2,823 more than in the previous one.

62. Coming to details, the receipts under R. I. *a.* are R112 against R284, which is explained by the fact that pine scantlings are now imported by rail and are found more useful than juniper bullies which are now almost unsaleable.

Sales under I. *b.* are R3,980 against R1,755 of the previous year, as explained above, by the severe winter. Under I. *e.* the increase is chiefly due to the inclusion in 1892-93 of the Shebo revenue. Under II. *e.* there are only R290 against R946 of 1891-92—a result explained by the fact that the department was credited with R615 on account of sale of trees to the Shebo plantation, which, since its transfer to this department, is of course not debited with the cost of plants raised elsewhere by the department.

The heading under which the main revenue of the department is collected is IV. *b.*, on account of royalty on wood from the unclassed forests. This fell from R16,343 in 1891-92 to R12,044, and more than accounts for the whole decrease in 1892-93. This is due, it is believed, to the causes given above, paragraph 61, *viz.*, the purchase of Sind wood by the Commissariat Department and the severe winter. It is only to be expected that this revenue will decrease in the future, as the unclassed forests, which are near enough to supply to Quetta market, become exhausted.

The income under the sub-head of R. V. is so variable from year to year that comparisons are not of any use: other sub-heads show totals differing but little in the two years.

63. Under Expenditure the figures of I. *a* and *b.* are much less than in 1891-92, as there were stocks in depôt which required working off before exploiting more produce.

The cost of royalty collections was shown under II. in 1891-92, and under IV. *b.* in 1892-93, hence the apparent difference under these heads.

More purchases of stock and more work done account for higher totals under VI. *c*, VII. *a.*, *b.*, and *c.*; the chief item being the expenditure of R4,391 on the rest-house at Ziarat.

All the items under VIII. and IX. are less in the latter than in the former year, except VIII. *d.*, under which the Shebo plantation was for the first time charged in 1892-93.

Under B the establishment charges have increased slightly, as is necessary, seeing that the daily increasing work and enlarging area require an increase in the strength of the subordinate establishment.

There is an enhanced expenditure under III. *b.*, owing to the extended tours of the officers who held charge during the year.

On the other hand, there is a decrease of more than Rs.100 under III. *f.*

CHAPTER V.

FOREST ADMINISTRATION.

64. The Deputy Conservator of Forests made a tour through the Zhob District in the autumn of 1892. The chief points worthy of notice are:—

(1) The pistachio, *Mutica Cabulica* (khanjak) forests in the upper part of the district, such as that in the Babu China Valley, near its junction with the main Zhob Valley at Valtoi, Toi, and elsewhere.

(2) The sudden appearance of the olive a little above Fort Sandeman and its occurrence in pure forests over a large area in the lower part of the district.

(3) The occurrence in the east part of the district of large tracts of *Acacia modesta*, crossing a small range about 25 miles east of Fort Sandeman, which virtually separates the drainage flowing south-east through the Vihowa Pass into the Punjab from that which flows north and west; the olive suddenly ceases and its place is taken by the "phulai" (*Acacia modesta*), which is found all through the Musa Khel country down to the Anambar river, at the east end of the Bori Valley. In one place on the summit of the dividing range just mentioned, some box was found, the only place in Baluchistan were it has been discovered.

(4) The juniper is almost unknown in Zhob. It occurs at the west end in small numbers and of stunted growth.

(5) On two ranges—"Ghastoi" or "Speraghar"—about 30 miles north-west of Fort Sandeman, and "Shinghar," about the same distance to the north-east, an abundant growth of *Pinus Gerardiana*, a tree which is said to be carefully protected by the Pathans on account of its edible fruit; nevertheless, there is considerable damage by fire; the former named forest is poorer than the latter, which fact is probably accounted for by the position of the hills. Ghastoi, rising to 8,000 feet, is isolated, and has only lower hills near it; whereas Shingarh rises to 9,000 feet and is parallel with, and at no great distance from, the Kaisar Suleiman Takht range which being the highest in that part of the country, over 11,000 feet, catches the rain clouds, and doubtless a portion of the moisture reaches Shingarh.

The valley between the Shingarh and Kaisar Suleiman range is well covered with olive, pistachio and ash occurring with it; indeed, these three trees occur in varying proportions in all the tree-covered parts of the district, between 4,000 feet and 7,000 feet elevation.

65. The mountain, generally known as the Suleiman Takht, is well wooded with what the natives report to be deodar, *Pinus excelsa*, *Pinus Gerardiana*, and some juniper, but this hill was not visited by the Deputy Conservator. It is proposed to extend the provisions of Chapter III of the Baluchistan Agency Forest Law to the Zhob District, and so provide for the protection of the olive forests near Fort Sandeman and others. It was found that the charcoal supplied to the Commissariat was made by setting fire to green olive trees, and picking out any bits of charcoal that might remain in the ashes. This barbarous practice was brought to the notice of the Political Agent, and it is to be hoped better methods are now employed; but this department has hitherto not taken up the protection of any forests in Zhob, and it will probably be better to leave their protection to the Political Agent, with the general help and advice of the Deputy Conservator, until the advent of the railway, or other circumstance, shall open out a market for forest produce.

66. Referring to the general question of extending the State forest area in Baluchistan, it must be remembered that as long as there are any trees outside the State forests, the people will cut those trees, and there is no demand for the produce of the State forests, so that every new forest reserved means an addition to the expenditure for pay of establishment, without any corresponding increase in revenue. The fact, therefore, has to be faced that the department must work at a loss for some years, and that probably the deficits in the immediate future may be greater even than in the past.

67. It is probable that the juniper has been overrated, and too high an estimate formed both of its present and future value. The juniper is not a good firewood, as it burns too

fast and does not retain heat; the charcoal is also poor. As a building timber it is very unsatisfactory; knots and holes ruin even logs, that outwardly appear sound. The value of the tree lies chiefly in its covering the ground and forming humus, which will prepare the way for more useful trees.

The policy to be pursued now is to protect strictly: the shrub jungle increases rapidly under conservancy; many of the bushes yield a good fuel, and when the ground has become fairly covered with shrubs, it will be possible to establish and advance growth of some better forest tree than juniper, and eventually to cut out the brushwood, which will yeild a good revenue. Whether juniper, grown under better conditions of protection from man and beast, of improved soil, and aided by a thick undergrowth of shrubs, will prove a more valuable timber than it is at present, is a question which cannot be settled for sometime; probably it will improve, for selected pieces of mature wood are heavy, strong and durable. The substitution of good hard wood trees for juniper is, however, the object to be kept in view. The indigenous pistachio and fraxinus must be encouraged; and the introduction of *Robinia pseudoacacia* on a large scale, seems to offer the best hope and success with non-indigenous species.

68. Mr. Elliott was in charge of the Division from the beginning of the year to 23rd February 1893, when he was transferred temporarily to the Punjab. Mr. Monro, Officiating Deputy Conservator, had charge from 24th February to 31st May 1893. Mr. Elliott resumed charge on 1st June and held it for the rest of the year.

69. The postponement of the improved scale of establishment tells heavily against the work of the Department. Till trained foresters and rangers can be obtained, it is sheer waste to undertake any reboisement work on a large scale.

At Shebo, Forester Natha Singh was found unfit for the position, and was provided with an appointment under the Political Agent. He was succeeded by an Overseer lent by the Commissariat Department. This man, however, turned out to be utterly untrustworthy, and was dismissed. In the end of June 1893, a student who was unsuccessful at the last Rangers' examination at the Imperial Forest School, was appointed to the charge of the plantation and has so far done well.

Topan Dass, Forester, Quetta range, was granted one and-a-half months' privilege leave. Jashan Mall, officiating Forester, Sibi range, was confirmed and promoted from R17 to R25, with effect from 1st February 1893: six guards were dismissed or resigned.

The office establishment required strengthening. The clerk has worked well, and it is hoped that the re-organisation scheme may soon be sanctioned. As compared with that of other clerks in Baluchistan, the present pay is low, and there is no provision for periodical increments or other promotion. These remarks apply equally to the munshi's appointment.

70. The Deputy Conservator was without a house for two months, that which had been always the forest house having been allotted to an officer of the Postal Department, who required a small house at a low rent. After eight months the Deputy Conversator had to move out of the house temporarily given him, which was required for the Second Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General. Another house was subsequently made over to the Deputy Conservator, but even this is not to be considered the permanent forest house, as at any time it may be required for some other officer.

These constant moves are most detrimental to work, and are the ruin of office arrangements, to say nothing of the expense and inconvenience to the officer concerned. Therefore, as the Public Works Department is not able to allot a house permanently to the Forest Officer, and there are no private houses available, it will be necessary, to prevent a recurrence of difficulties of this sort, to build a house in Quetta out of the Forest Department funds. A good house would always rent well, so that, from a financial point of view, the outlay is a profitable one, if at any time the house should not be required for the Forest Officer.

71. The rules to regulate shooting in State forests, noticed in the Report of 1891-92, were submitted to the Government of India, but sanction was not received during the year under report.

The winter was excessively severe, there being snow in Quetta continually during January and February 1893. The rain and snow produced a plentiful crop of seedlings and of grass, but the drought of the following hot weather did away with most of the good results. At the Shebo Observatory not a drop of rain has been registered since 16th April last up to the end of September 1893.

C. F. ELLIOTT,
Deputy Conservator of Forests.

APPENDIX I.

Measurement of Juniper trees at Ziarat.

No.	September 2, 1890.		September 13, 1891.		September 2, 1892.		Remarks.
	Height.	Girth.	Height.	Girth.	Height.	Girth.	
1	14′ 9″	0′ 11½″	15′ 7″	0′ 11⅓″	16′ 0″	1′ 0″	In enclosure on east side of road from Mangi to Ziarat.
2	4′ 0″	0′ 4″	4′ 5″	0′ 4½″	5′ 2″	0′ 6″	
3	31′ 0″	2′ 5″	31′ 2½″	2′ 4½″	32′ 0″	2′ 5″	
4	25′ 6″	2′ 3¾″	25′ 11⅓″	2′ 3″	26′ 0″	2′ 4″	
5	3′ 3″	0′ 4″	3′ 5½″	0′ 3¾″	5′ 7″	0′ 4″	
6	8′ 0″	0′ 3″	8′ 4″	0′ 3″	9′ 7″	0′ 4″	
7	9′ 10″	0′ 6⅓″	10′ 6″	0′ 7″	11′ 10″	0′ 9″	
8	2′ 7″	0′ 2½″	...	...	2′ 8″	...	
9	5′ 5¼″	0′ 1⅝″	5′ 10½″	0′ 2¼″	6′ 7″	0′ 3″	
10	...	...	...	...	21′ 3″	2′ 1″	
11	...	...	...	...	15′ 8″	1′ 9¼″	
12	...	...	...	...	10′ 10″	0′ 7¾″	
13	...	...	...	...	5′ 3½″	0′ 4½″	
14	...	...	...	...	12′ 3″	1′ 4″	
15	...	...	...	...	20′ 9″	1′ 1⅞″	
16	...	...	...	...	12′ 4″	0′ 7¼″	
17	...	...	...	...	20′ 2½″	1′ 5⅝″	
18	...	...	...	...	51′ 5″	5′ 2″	
19	...	...	...	...	13′ 7″	0′ 11¼″	
20	...	...	...	...	30′ 7⅓″	2′ 6⅜″	
1	6′ 6½″	0′ 3″	6′ 10″	0′ 3⅞″	7′ 4½″	0′ 4⅝″	In side wall above water channel at Ziarat.
2	13′ 3″	0′ 10¾″	13′ 3″	0′ 10¾″	14′ 1½″	0′ 11⅓″	
3	6′ 7″	0′ 2½″	6′ 7″	0′ 2⅓″	7′ 0″	0′ 3″	
4	21′ 1″	1′ 7″	21′ 11″	1′ 7″	21′ 9″	1′ 8″	

APPENDIX II.

Rainfall recorded at Shirinao.

Name of month.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Remarks.
April	1·410	0·650	0·51	In April 1893, 0·93 inch fell, and after that none fell up to the end of September 1893.
May	...	0·800	0·05	
June	...	...	...	
July	...	...	...	
August	·190	...	1·47	
September	...	...	...	
October	...	0·025	...	
November	4·260	...	0·35	
December	4·100	0·220	4·97	
January	3·800	0·890	3·94	
February	4·740	1·670	4·96	
March	1·075	1·070	0·90	
Total	19·575	5·325	17·15	

C. F. ELLIOTT,
Deputy Conservator of Forests,
Baluchistan Division.

FORM No. 46.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, INDIA, BALUCHISTAN DIVISION.

Area of Reserved State Forest, 1892-93.

Division.	Range.	Civil District or Territory.	Name of Forest.	Area on 1st April 1892. Acres.	Area on 1st April 1892. Equivalent in square miles.	Added during the year. Acres.	Excluded or transferred to other heads. Acres.	Area on 1st March 1893. Acres.	Area on 1st March 1893. Equivalent in square miles.	Number and date of Notification of addition or transfer.	Remarks.
Baluchistan	Sibi.	Thal Chotiali District, Sibi Tehsil.	Dehpal	1,599	3	...	...	1,599	3		
			Gulu Shahr	725	1	...	...	725	1		
			Abdul Kheli	197	...	...	...	197	...		
			Lehri	427	1	...	...	427	1		
			Bakra	1,687	3	...	...	1,687	3		
			Nari Bank	1,226	2	...	...	1,226	2		
			Bakra Plantation	1	...	...	...	1	...		
			Thalli	...	...	16,180	...	16,180	25	As per Agent to the Governor-General's Notification No. 3643, dated 25th June 1893.	
	Quetta.	Quetta District and Tehsil	Dhobi Ghât	10¾	...	...	...	10¾	...		
			Quetta Nursery	3	...	...	...	3	...		
			Zangi Lora	40	...	...	...	40	...		
			Zarghun, North	5,760	9	...	...	5,760	9		
			Zarghun, Central	13,520	21	...	...	13,520	21		
			Hazar Ganj	5,440	8½	...	...	5,440	8½		
		Pishin District and Tehsil	Popalzai	1,516	2	...	...	1,516	2		
			Gwal	2,880	4	...	...	2,880	4		
			Shebo reserve	3,300	5	...	618	2,682	4	Four hundred and fifty-seven acres disforested, as per Agent to the Governor-General's Notification No. 3525, dated 7th July 1893. One hundred and sixty-one acres on account of rectification of the areas according to survey.	
	Ziarat.	Thal Chotiali District, Boli Tehsil.	Chanter	1,920	3	...	...	1,920	3		
		Thal Chotiali District, Sharigh Tehsil.	Wam Tangi	1,233	2	...	...	1,233	2		
			Wam Kach	2,320	4	...	...	2,320	4		
			Zargat	2,760	4	...	...	2,760	4		
			Pil	1,280	2	...	...	1,280	2		
			Shaidan	2,520	4	...	...	2,520	4		
			Kurbi Kach	2,160	3½	...	...	2,160	3½		
			TOTAL	52,524¾	82	16,180	618	68,086¾	106		

QUETTA;
The 1st October 1893.

C. F. ELLIOTT,
Deputy Conservator of Forests,
Baluchistan Division.

FORM No. 48.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, INDIA, BALUCHISTAN DIVISION.

Record of Demarcation and Maintenance of Boundaries, 1892-93.

Division.	Length of boundaries artificially demarcated during the year.	Length of previously existing boundaries repaired.	Length of previously existing boundaries not repaired.	Total length of artificially marked boundaries at the close of the year.	Length of boundaries not demarcated at the close of the year.	Length of natural boundaries not requiring artificial marks.	Total length of boundaries at the close of the year.	Expenditure on Demarcation during the year.		Remarks.
								On new work.	On repairs.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	R	R	
Quetta Range	2·61	9·38	23·06	35·05	3·16	31·68	69·89	15	25	
Ziarat Range	...	...	68·75	68·75	...	...	68·75	...	3	
Sibi Range	...	·05	56·85	56·9	...	13·0	69·90	...	1	
Total	2·61	9·43	148·66	160·70	3·16	44·68	208·54	15	29	

N.B.—Boundaries include, besides the outer perimeter, the limits of enclosures of private or other lands within the forests, but not the limits or sub-divisions, such as blocks, compartments, coupes.

C. F. ELLIOTT,
Deputy Conservator of Forests,
Baluchistan Division.

FORM No. 51.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, INDIA, BALUCHISTAN DIVISION.

Communications and Buildings during 1892-93.

DIVISION.	NEW WORK UNDERTAKEN DURING THE YEAR.					Total expenditure on new work.	REPAIRS EXECUTED DURING THE YEAR.					Total expenditure on repairs.	REMARKS.
	BUILDINGS.		ROADS AND PATHS.				BUILDINGS.		ROADS AND PATHS.				
	Description of buildings.	Expenditure incurred.	Road or path and object the same.	Length of road or path.	Expenditure incurred.		Nature of repairs.	Expenditure incurred.	Nature of repairs.	Length repaired.	Expenditure incurred.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		₹		Feet	₹	₹		₹		Feet.	₹	₹	
	Chauki for royalty munshi at Chaman.	122	Road to Hazar Ganj Forest.	1,184	23		Repairing choukat of Sibi Depôt Office.	4	Repairing old roads in Central Zarghun.	25,800	256		
							Additions and alterations to Sibi Depôt Office .	371	Repairing old roads in North Zarghun.	4,450	84		
	Rest-house at Ziarat.	4,391	Roads in Uchak Berg	840	56		Repairing Ziarat rest-house	3	Repairing roads in Zhob District.	...	11		
							Re-roofing and plastering guard's hut in North Zarghun.	12	Repairing roads in Wam Tangi forest.	...	45		
	Huts in Quetta Depôt	41	Roads in North Zarghun.	19,272	551		Plastering with gobri mali's hut in Dhubi Ghát	4					
							Plasteriug with gobri mali's hut in Quetta nursery.	6					
	Bullock-shed at Shebo	210					Plastering with gobri guard's hut in Zangi Lora.	12					
							Plastering with gobri and whitewashing Quetta Depôt Office	12					
	TOTAL .	4,764	TOTAL .	...	630	5,394	TOTAL .	424	TOTAL .		396	820	

C. F. ELLIOTT,

Deputy Conservator of Forests,
Baluchistan Division.

Form No. 52.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, INDIA, BALUCHISTAN DIVISION.

Register of Breaches of Forest Rules during 1892-93.

Forest Division.		Cases pending from 1891-92.	New Cases of the year.					Total Cases.	Disposed of during the year.						Cases pending at close of year.	Remarks.
			Injury to forest by fire.	Unauthorised felling or appropriation of wood and minor forest produce.	Grazing without permission, or in tracts in which grazing is prohibited.	Other offences.	Total new cases of the year.		Convictions.		Acquittals.		Total.			
									Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.		
Quetta Range	A	...	...	41	...	1	42	42	40	43	2	2	42	45	...	
	B	...	2	267	13	...	282	282	281	302	...	...	281	302	1	
	C	...	1	3	...	3	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sibi Range	A	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	2	9	...	...	2	9	...	
	B	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	2	5	...	...	2	5	...	
	C	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ziarat Range	A	...	...	2	...	1	3	3	2	2	1	1	3	3	...	
	B	...	...	...	24	...	24	24	24	24	...	...	24	24	...	
	C	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total	A	...	...	44	1	2	47	47	44	54	3	3	47	57	...	
	B	...	2	267	39	...	308	308	307	331	...	...	307	331	1	
	C	...	4	4	...	3	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Quetta;
The 1st October 1893.

N.B.—A—means cases taken into Court,
B—means cases disposed of under section 67 of Indian Forest Act, 1878.
C—means undetected cases.

C. F. ELLIOTT,
Deputy Conservator of Forests,
Baluchistan Division.

FORM No. 54.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, INDIA, BALUCHISTAN DIVISION.

Area closed and open to Grazing during 1892-93.

DIVISION.	AREA IN SQUARE MILES.						REMARKS.
	CLOSED TO ALL ANIMALS.		CLOSED TO BROWSERS (CAMELS, GOATS OR SHEEP).		OPEN TO ALL ANIMALS.	Total area.	
	Whole year.	Part of year.	Whole year.	Part of year.	Whole year.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sibi Range	7,197	4,065	5,862	...	10,780	22,042	
Quetta Range	28,395½	1,536¼	27,455¾	1,516	1,920	31,851¾	
Ziarat Range	14,193	...	14,193	...	...	14,193	
TOTAL	49,785½	5,601¼	47,510¾	1,516	12 700	68,086¾	

C. F. ELLIOTT,
Deputy Conservator of Forests,
Baluchistan Division.

FORM NO. 55.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, INDIA, BALUCHISTAN DIVISION.

Return of Grazing in the State Forests during 1892-93.

Division.	GRAZING ON PAYMENT. AT FULL RATES.						NUMBER OF ANIMALS. AT PRIVILEGED RATES.							GRAZING FREE. BY RIGHT UNDER SETTLEMENT.						NUMBER OF ANIMALS. DURING PLEASURE OF GOVERNMENT OR OTHERWISE THAN UNDER SETTLEMENT.							
	Buffaloes.	Cows and Bullocks.	Goats and Sheep.	Camels.	Other animals.	Fees received.	Buffaloes.	Cows and Bullocks.	Goats and Sheep.	Camels.	Other animals.	Fees received. Actual.	Fees received. Value at full rates.	Buffaloes.	Cows and Bullocks.	Goats and Sheep.	Camels.	Other animals.	Value of fees at full rates.	Buffaloes.	Cows and Bullocks.	Goats and Sheep.	Camels.	Other animals.	Value of fees at full rates.	Total value of fees at full rates.	GRAND TOTAL OF VALUE AT FULL RATES.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
						R						R	R						R		Free Grants				R	R	R
Quetta	...	714	5,334	...	...	392	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	839	...	10	815	...	...
Sibi	314	1,249	...	...	...	345	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ziarat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	314	1,963	5,334	..	...	737	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	839	..	10	815	...	...

C. F. ELLIOTT,
Deputy Conservator of Forests,
Baluchistan Division.

FORM No. 56.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, INDIA, BALUCHISTAN DIVISION.

Area of Plantations, 1892-93.

Division.	Name of Plantation.	Area in Acres, On 1st April 1892.	Added during the year.	Excluded during the year.	Area on 30th June 1893.	Receipts of the year.	Charges of the year.	Remarks.
	Regular Plantations.					₹	₹	
Sibi	Bakra	1	...	...	1	...	3	
Quetta	Dhobi Ghât	10¾	...	...	10¾	186	433	
,,	Zangi Lora	40	...	...	40	267	681	
,,	Shebo	1,676	1,007	...	2,683	1,306	24,172	
Sibi	Sirkari Nala	5	...	...	5	...	...	
	Total	1,732¾	1,007	...	2,739¾	1,759	25,289	
	Cultural Operations.							
Sibi	Dehpal	...	...	...	...	...	26	
,,	Sibi Depôt	2	...	...	2	...	166	
,,	Abdulla Kheli	...	...	...	...	...	3	
,,	Gulu Forest	...	...	...	...	...	29	
Quetta	Nursery	3	...	...	3	282	498	
,,	Gwal	1	...	...	1	...	43	
,,	Zarghun	1	...	...	1	...	...	
,,	Hazar Ganj	1	...	...	1	...	...	
Ziarat	Zarghat	1½	...	...	1½	...	3	
,,	Chanter	½	...	...	½	...	2	
,,	Pil	½	...	...	½	...	3	
,,	Shaidan	½	...	...	½	...	2	
,,	Wam Tangi	...	...	...	...	...	...	
,,	Talerai nursery	½	...	...	½	...	60	
	Total	11½	...	...	11½	282	835	

QUETTA;
The 1st October 1893.

C. F. ELLIOTT,
Deputy Conservator of Forests,
Baluchistan Division.

Form No. 57.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, INDIA, BALUCHISTAN DIVISION.

Outturn (in cubic feet, solid) of Timber and Fuel during the year 1892-93 and Agency of Exploitation.

Division.	Timber in the rough; Logs.					Timber in the rough; Poles.					Sawn or Squared Timber.					Miscellaneous.					Fuel.					Total.
	Government.	Purchasers.	Free Grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free Grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free Grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free Grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free Grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Outturn.
	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.
													I.—Reserved Forests.													
Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	355	1,989	...	...	2,344	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	...	...	102	8,927	4,866	...	...	13,793	16,239
Total	...	...	...	...	...	355	1,989	...	...	2,344	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	...	...	102	8,927	4,866	...	...	13,793	16,239
													II.—Protected Forests.													
Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
													III.—Unclassed Forests.													
Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,135	...	...	2,135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,18,798	...	...	5,18,798	5,20,933
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,135	...	...	2,135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,18,798	...	...	5,18,798	5,20,933
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	355	4,124	...	...	4,479	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	...	...	102	8,927	5,23,664	...	...	5,32,591	5,37,172

Charcoal should be shown by its equivalent in fuel, the quantity of wood consumed in producing it being entered in cubic feet, solid.

Form No. 58.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, INDIA, BALUCHISTAN DIVISION.

Outturn of Minor Forest-Produce during the year 1892-93.

Division.	Description of Produce.	Produce removed or utilized.										Remarks.
		By Government Agency.		By Purchasers.		By Free Grants.		By Right-holders.		Total.		
		Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
			R		R		R		R		R	
Baluchistan	Grass-cutting (lease)	...	..	...	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	The following items of miscellaneous produce did not appear in Forms 6, 9 and 11, and are therefore given separately here. Grain and fodder grown on the Shebo plantations :—
	Grazing	...	...	7,611	737	854	815	...	...	...	...	
	Illicit grazing	...	...	1,020	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Head-load, etc.	...	...	101	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Green grass and lucerne	...	...	277	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Dried lucerne and hay	144½	179	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kanasar	...	...	5 B. load.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Khar (sajji)	...	...	18 mds.	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Fruits, flowers, and vegetables	...	...	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Fruits, and other trees	...	...	2,013	217	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Wheat	320	1,072	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Barley	11½	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bhoosa	3—24	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Oats	3½ mds	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Mustard seeds	...	...	Crop	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Ice	...	...	91 D. load	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Tilu fruits	...	...	...	164	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Jhand bushes	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	...	1,289	...	1,487	854	815	...	...	...	...	

	Mds.	seers.
Barley	416	3
Oats	21	38
Wheat	45	6
Bhoosa	756	30
Oat-bhoosa	20	16
Maize fodder	60	0
Jowari fodder	1,487	0
Lucerne, green	1,700	21
Hay	136	0
Grass, green	551	7

Of which, 50 maunds barley was sold, and 6 maunds 10 seers wheat, 135 maunds 20 seers, jowari fodder, 1,236 maunds 14 seers lucerne, green, 329 maunds 2 seers, grass, green, were lost in dryage, etc.; 55 maunds 7 seers maize fodder, 386 maunds 7 seers dry lucerne, and 358 maunds 5 seers, hay, issued to the Commissariat Department; 30 maunds barley, 19 maunds 6 seers oats, 14 maunds 13 seers wheat sown on the plantation and the rest fed to Government bullocks, except a small balance in hand.

FORM No. 59.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, INDIA, BALUCHISTAN DIVISION.

Account of Timber and other Produce cut or collected by Government agency and brought to Sale Depôts, or sold locally, during the year 1892-93.

Particulars.	No.	Quantity.	Cubic feet.	Total of each head. No.	Quantity.	Cubic feet.
		Mds. Srs.			*Mds. Srs.*	
Balance at Commencement of year.						
Sibi—						
Firewood	...	922 0	1,475			
Quetta—						
Firewood	...	5,512 0	13,679			
Poplar bullies	4	...	8			
Willow ,,	39	...	78			
Juniper ,,	253	...	506			
Chaman—						
Juniper bullies	601	...	1,202			
				897	6,434 0	16,948
Received from the Forests in Depôt.						
Sibi—						
Jhand bullies	86	...	172			
Kikar ,,	85	...	170			
Hay	...	45 0	...			
Firewood	...	5,569 0	8,910			
Ziarat—						
Juniper bullies	44	...	88			
Shebo—						
Wheat	...	320 0	...			
Quetta—						
Poplar bullies	12	...	12			
Almond	1	...	1			
Firewood	...	8 0	21			
Bhoosa	...	3 24				
Barley	...	11 16				
Dried lucerne	...	32 20				
Oats	...	3 20				
Hay	...	88 9				
				228	6,081 9	9,374
Grand Total	...	...	...	1,125	12,515 9	26,322

Particulars.	No.	Quantity.	Cubic feet.	Total of each head. No.	Quantity.	Cubic feet.
		Mds. Srs.			*Mds. Srs.*	
Removed by Purchasers from Depôts.						
Sibi—						
Firewood	...	4,485 0	7,176			
Jhand bullies	72	...	144			
Kikar ,,	85	...	170			
Hay	...	24 0	...			
Shebo—						
Wheat	...	320 0	...			
Chaman—						
Juniper bullies	57	...	114			
Quetta—						
Poplar bullies	11	...	15			
Willow ,,	38	...	76			
Firewood	...	4,497 0	11,150			
Dried lucerne	...	32 20	...			
Hay	...	88 9	...			
Juniper bullies	21	...	42			
Bhoosa	...	3 24	...			
Oats	...	3 20	...			
Barley	...	11 16	...			
				284	9,465 9	18,887
Used by the Department.						
Quetta—						
Firewood	...	15 0	40			
Juniper bullies	4	...	8			
Willow ,,	1	...	2			
Chaman—						
Juniper bullies	139	...	278			
				144	15 0	328
Lost by dryage.						
Sibi—						
Firewood	...	364 0	582			
Quetta—						
Firewood	...	167 0	267			
				...	531 0	849
Balance at close of the year.						
Sibi—						
Firewood	...	1,642 0	2,627			
Hay	...	21 0	...			
Jhand and Kundi bullies	14	...	28			
Quetta—						
Firewood	...	841 0	2,243			
Juniper bullies	228	...	456			
Poplar ,,	5	...	5			
Almond ,,	1	...	1			
Chaman and Ziarat—						
Juniper bullies	449	...	898			
				697	2,504 0	6,258
Grand Total	...	...	...	1,125	12,515 9	26,322

FORM No. 60.

FOREST DEPTRTMENT, INDIA, BALUCHISTAN DIVISION.

Abstract showing the Value of Timber and other Produce at Sale Depôts for the year 1892-93.

Description of Timber and other produce.	On hand at commencement of the year.			On hand at close of the year.			Difference in Value.		Remarks.
	No.	C. ft.	Value.	No.	C. ft.	Value.	In favour of the year.	Against the year.	
			₹			₹		₹	
Timber—									
Juniper bullies	...	...	...	677	1,354	338			
Poplar „	...	...	...	5	5	1			
Willow „	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Almond „	...	...	...	1	1	...			
Jhand and Kandi bullies	...	...	...	14	28	2			
	...	...	...	697	1,388	341			
Firewood and other produce—	Mds.			Mds.					
Firewood	6,434	...	2,752	2,483	...	881			
Hay	...	...	...	21	...	5			
	6,434	...	2,752	2,504	...	886			
Grand Total	6,434	...	2,752	No. 697 Mds. 2,504	1,388	1,227	...	1,525	

FORM No. 61.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, INDIA, BALCHISTAN DIVISION.

Summary of Revenue *of the different Divisions for the Forest year 1892-93.*

RECEIPTS.

	₹	a.	p.
I.—Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by Government Agency.—			
(*a*) Timber	122	0	0
(*b*) Firewood and charcoal	4,255	0	0
(*c*) Bamboos	...		
(*d*) Sandalwood	...		
(*e*) Grass and other minor produce	1,289	0	0
II.—Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by consumers or purchasers—			
(*a*) Timber	94	0	0
(*b*) Firewood and charcoal	185	0	0
(*c*) Bamboos	...		
(*d*) Grazing and fodder grass	986	0	0
(*e*) Other minor produce	501	0	0
III.—Drift and waif wood and confiscated Forest produce	...		
IV.—Revenue from Forest not managed by Government—			
(*a*) Duty on foreign timber and other forest produce	...		
(*b*) Revenue from shared and private forests	14,673	0	0
V.—Miscellaneous—			
(*a*) Fines and forfeitures	10	0	0
(*b*) Refunds	...		
(*c*) Other sources	400	0	0
Total Receipts	22,515	0	0

Summary of Expenditure *of the different Divisions for the Forest year 1892-93.*

A.—CONSERVANCY AND WORKS.

	₹	a.	p.
I.—Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by Government agency—			
(a) Timber	136	0	0
(b) Firewood and charcoal	1,040	0	0
(c) Bamboos	...		
(d) Sandalwood	...		
(e) Grass and other minor produce	157	1	0
II.—Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by consumers or purchasers	11	0	0
III.—Drift and waif wood and confiscated Forest produce	...		
IV.—Revenue from Forests not managed by Government—			
(a) Duty on foreign timber and other forest produce	...		
(b) Revenue from shared and private forests	2,321	0	0
V.—Rent of Leased Forests and Payments to Shareholders in Forests managed by Government—			
VI.—Live Stock, Stores, Tools, and Plant—			
(a) Purchase of Cattle	...		
(b) Feed and keep of cattle	14	0	0
(c) Purchase of stores, tools, and plant	566	0	0
VII.—Communications and Buildings—			
(a) Roads and bridges	1,027	0	0
(b) Buildings	5,187	0	0
(c) Other works	255	0	0
VIII.—Demarcation, improvement, and extension of Forests—			
(a) Demarcation	61	0	0
(b) Compensation for land and rights	...		
(c) Surveys	1	0	0
(d) Working-plans	...		
(e) Sowing and planting	26,124	0	0
(f) Protection from fire	...		
(g) Other work	...		
IX.—Miscellaneous—			
(a) Refunds	3	0	0
(b) Law charges	...		
(c) Other charges	9	0	0
Total A.—Conservancy and Works	36,912	0	0

B.—ESTABLISHMENT.

I.—Salaries—			
(a) Conservators	...		
(b) Superior officers	13,595	0	0
(c) Subordinate forest and depôt establishments	6,326	0	0
(d) Office establishments	1,258	0	0
(e) Deputation and special allowances	1,837	0	0
II.—Travelling Allowances—			
(a) Conservators	...		
(b) Superior officers	2,317	0	0
(c) Subordinate forest and depôt establishments	697	0	0
(d) Office establishments	386	0	0
III.—Contingencies—			
(a) Stationery	78	0	0
(b) Carriage of tents and records	435	0	0
(c) Rents, rates, and taxes	...		
(d) Pay of police guards	...		
(e) Official postage	197	0	0
(f) Sundries	698	0	0
Total B.—Establishments	27,824	0	0
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE	64,736	0	0

Calcutta;
The 7th September 1893.

I. C. BOSE,
Assistant Comptroller General (Forests).

FORM No. 62.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, INDIA, BALUCHISTAN DIVISION.

Account Current for the Forest year 1892-93.

Dr. *Cr.*

	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
To CASH BALANCE	...	75 12 9	By EXPENDITURE AS PER ANNUAL SUMMARY FORM No. 61	...	64,736 4 0
„ VIII.—Assessed Taxes—				...	...
Income Tax—Deductions from salaries	...	410 13 9	„ Deposits		
„ REVENUE AS PER ANNUAL SUMMARY, FORM No. 61	...	22,515 6 6	„ Forest Cash Remittances—Local—		
„ Service Funds—			Remittances to Treasuries	22,237 0 2	...
Civil Fund—Ordinary, Bengal	...	...	Inter-Divisional Transfers	...	...
„ Additional, Bengal	...	...			22,237 0 2
Military Fund—Bengal	...	...	„ Advances Recoverable	...	45,673 10 11
„ „ Madras	...	...	„ Suspense	...	783 4 10
„ Orphan Fund—Bengal	...	...	„ Account Current (other Governments)—		
Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund—Bengal	195 14 3	...	Remittances to the Government of Punjab	...	910 1 10
General Family Pension Fund	...	...	„ Inter-Departmental Transfers—		
Hindu Family Annuity Fund	...	...	Public Works Department, Military Works	250 0 0	...
		195 14 3	Military Department, Bengal	67 1 0	...
„ DEPOSITS	...	...	Civil Department	...	...
„ Forest Cash Remittances—Local—					317 1 0
Forest cheques drawn	54,064 1 3	...	Cash Balance	...	...
Inter-Divisional Transfers	...	...			
		54,064 1 3			
„ Advances recoverable	...	43,634 9 9			
„ Suspense	...	783 4 10			
„ Account Current (other Governments)—					
Remittances from Government of Punjab	...	1,064 2 3			
„ Inter-Departmental Transfers—					
Public Works Department, Military Works	20 15 6	...			
„ „ „ State Railway, North-Western State Railway.	32 4 0	...			
Military Department, Bengal	11,860 1 11	...			
Civil Department—					
Jail	...	...			
Mathematical Instrument Department	...	...			
Miscellaneous	...	11,913 5 5			
TOTAL	...	1,34,657 6 9	TOTAL	...	1,34,657 6 9

CALCUTTA;
The 7th September 1893.

I. C. BOSE,
Assistant Comptroller General (Forests).

FORM No. 64.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, INDIA, BALUCHISTAN DIVISION.

Outstandings and Liabilities on account of Contractors and Disbursers for the Forest year 1892-93.

Division.	Department Debtor.			Department Creditor.			Balance Due.		Remarks.
	At commencement of year.	Recoveries in cash and value of supplies and work done during the year.	At close of year.	At commencement of year.	Payments made during year.	At close of year.	To Department (Outstandings).	By Department (Liabilities.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	
Baluchistan	...	43,634 9 9	43,634 9 9	187 3 4	45,673 10 11	45,860 14 3	2,226 4 6	...	
Total	...	43,634 9 9	43,634 9 9	187 3 4	45,673 10 11	45,860 14 3	2,226 4 6	...	

Calcutta;
The 7th September 1893.

I. C. BOSE,
Assistant Comptroller General (Forests).

FORM No. 65.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, INDIA, BALUCHISTAN DIVISION.

Financial Results of the Forest year 1892-93.

Division.	Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government Agency.		Other Revenue.		Formation, protection and improvement of forests.	Total.		Remarks.
	Receipts.	Charges.	Receipts.	Charges.	Charges.	Receipts.	Charges.	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	
Baluchistan	5,666	1,702	16,849	16,072	46,962	22,515	64,736	
Total	5,666	1,702	16,849	16,072	46,962	22,515	64,736	

Quetta;
The 1st October 1893.

C. F. ELLIOTT,
Deputy Conservator of Forests,
Baluchistan Division.

No. 546 E., dated 12th March 1894.

From—The Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, FOREIGN DEPARTMENT,

To—The Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 6320, dated the 18th November last, forwarding the Report on Forest Administration in Baluchistan for the year 1892-93, together with a copy of your orders reviewing it, and to communicate the following remarks and instructions.

2. The Report relates to the period of 15 months which ended on the 30th June 1893. The only tract added during this period to the previously existing extent (82 square miles) of State forests was the Thalli reserve, with an area of 25 square miles, and at the close of the year the recorded area of forests of this class was 106 square miles. Owing to a misapprehension of your remarks concerning the Zarghun forest, contained in paragraph 2 of your orders on the Report for 1891-92, it was said, in the letter from this Department, No. 2273, dated 19th December 1892, that the tract had already been declared a State forest. It would appear that the Zarghun forest was inspected jointly by the Deputy Commissioner of Thal Chotiali and the Deputy Conservator in October 1891, and that the question of its reservation has until recently been under discussion, the result arrived at by the Revenue Commissioner being that it is not at present worth reserving for the reasons stated in your orders on the Report now under consideration. This conclusion might perhaps have been arrived at earlier; but it is noticed that you propose giving the question further consideration before final orders are passed.

3. Proposals for the reservation of various other forests were under consideration during the year, and the Mari Chak tract was formally constituted a State forest after its close. No progress, however, has been made in the reservation of the Ziarat forests. The papers forwarded with your letter under acknowledgment tend to show* that, on the whole, the advance made in the constitution of permanent forest estates has been slow. I am to request that in the Report for the current year this subject may be comprehensively discussed, and that the extent and position of existing State forests, as well as of other areas which may be deemed suitable for reservation, be indicated on a map.

* The Report does not contain the prescribed tabular statement of progress made in Forest Settlements.

4. Some forest fires of little importance took place, but no special steps for the efficient protection of the forests from fire are considered necessary. The number of breaches of the forest rules, prosecuted in Court or compounded, was 354, or more than double that of the previous year. The number of cases tried by Magistrates (47) and of those compounded (307) were respectively two-thirds less and sixteen times greater than the figures of the previous return. These differences are inadequately explained by the Deputy Conservator. The large increase, as compared with the figures for the preceding year, in the number of animals impounded, as well as of those from whose owners compensation was accepted for illegal grazing, has been commented upon; but the Report should have indicated whether both of these measures for the protection of the forests have been enforced in respect of the same animals, and, if so, to what extent. It is satisfactory that very little damage to the reserved forests was occasioned during the year, and that the recently introduced protective rules affect but little the people of the country.

5. The Government of India are glad to learn that the improvement of tree-growth resulting from the closure of the State forests continues. The propagation and distribution of non-indigenous and indigenous trees, as well as other measures for the improvement of the forests, were carried out as in previous year. In the Shebo area practically no planting was done. The Deputy Conservator's detailed account of this plantation should be supplemented in the Report for the current year by information regarding the past cost of the work and the probable future financial result. Since its inception in 1888-89, ₹81,600 have, it is believed, been expended on the project.

6. The financial results show a slight decline in receipts and a considerable increase in charges, as compared with the figures of the preceding year. The former is ascribed to the severe winter and to the purchase of fuel by the Commissariat Department in Sind instead of in the local market, which reduced the royalty obtained on produce removed from the unclassed forests. The reasons for the decline in revenue are, however, not altogether apparent, since the Report shows that nearly four times as much fuel was removed from the forests by purchasers in the period of 15 months under review as during the preceding 12 months. The increased expenditure is on account of the Shebo plantation which was transferred during the year from the Military to the Forest Department.

YEAR.	Receipts.	Charges.	Deficit.
	₹	₹	₹
1892-93 . . .	19,037	55,626	36,589
1891-92 . . .	20,609	30,497	9,888
Difference in 1892-93	—1,572	+25,129	+26,701
Average for the 5 years ending 1891-92.	13,992	22,331	8,339

APPENDIX IX.

Annual Report by the Agency Surgeon, Baluchistan, for the year 1893.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Dispensaries.—The following is a list of the Civil, Railway, and Public Works Department Dispensaries in Baluchistan, those marked thus* are new :—

Serial No.	Name of Dispensary.	
1	Quetta Civil Dispensary	Quetta-Pishin Agency.
2	Pishin ditto	
3	New Chaman ditto	
4	Gulistan ditto	
5	Sibi ditto	Thal Chotiali Agency.
6	Loralai ditto	
7	Thal Chotiali ditto	
8	Shahrig ditto	
9*	Barkhan ditto	
10	Fort Sandeman ditto	Zhob Agency.
11*	Hindubagh ditto	
12*	Killa Saifulla ditto	
13*	Musa Khel ditto	
14	Kalat ditto	
15	Las Beyla ditto.	
16	Khost Colliery Works Dispensary.	North-Western Railway.
17	Shahrig Railway Dispensary.	
18	Mudgorge Engineering Works Dispensary.	
19	Bostan Railway Dispensary.	
20*	Salabagh Dispensary.	
21	Hirok ditto	Mushkaff Bolan Railway Dispensaries.
22	Mach ditto	
23*	Panir ditto	
24*	Mushkaff ditto	
25	Civil Works ditto	Zhob Division.

New Dispensaries.—As mentioned in last year's report, four new dispensaries had been sanctioned in the Revenue Commissioner's letter No. 31, dated 8th January 1892, to be established at Hindubagh, Saifulla Killa, Musa Khel and Barkhan. Government had no hospital assistants to spare for the purpose of taking charge of these dispensaries, and, consequently, I applied to the different schools, Inspectors General of Provinces, the Principal Medical Officer in Sind and to several Civil Surgeons to help me to secure qualified temporary men to take up the new charges. After a good deal of delay and correspondence, and with the help of the officers to whom I applied, I eventually entertained the three following temporary hospital assistants: —Ballu Lall, Munshi Ram, and Muhammad Din. Ballu Lall was put in subordinate charge of the Fort Sandeman Dispensary for a short time, and was then sent to open the new dispensary at Barkhan on the 12th March 1893. He seems to be working satisfactorily and is sufficiently well qualified. Munshi Ram was sent to open the new dispensary at Musa Khel on the 3rd July 1893. He obtained his medical training at the Lahore College and holds a certificate of qualification. He knows English and seems to be working efficiently. Mahammad Din was first in temporary charge of the Fort Sandeman Dispensary and was afterwards sent to open the new dispensary at Saifulla Killa on the 10th October 1893. He is a pensioned hospital assistant; he is too old for the work now, and he ought to be replaced as soon as a better man can be found for the post. The fact is that these appointments are not popular and not sought after at present. Perhaps when the country is better known, they will be more appreciated.

The Hindubagh Dispensary was opened on the 3rd December by Hospital Assistant Abdul Rahman of the Imperial List, Bengal, transferred from the Chaman Civil Dispensary. Besides the above permanent new dispensaries, a temporary dispensary was opend at Panir in the spring under Assistant Surgeon Asutosh Law, and a similar dispensary at Mushkaff in the autumn under Hospital Assistant Imam Din. These two last named dispensaries belong to the Muskhaff-Bolan Railway.

A travelling hospital assistant with his head-quarters at Shelabagh was appointed on the 5th November 1893, for permanent charge of the line of Railway between Chaman and Bostan.

Attendance of patients.—The aggregate number of patients treated at all the dispensaries in Baluchistan was 141,271 as against 122,758 in 1892, and 112,809 in 1891. The Mushkaff Bolan Railway works contribute largely to the number of patients treated at the Quetta, Sibi and other dispensaries on the line of route taken by the workmen on their way to and from the works. Next year when the new civil dispensaries have had a fair start, there ought to be a still further increase of patients.

General health.—Owing to the general heavy snow and rainfall, and to the excessive cold, acute chest affections were very prevalent during the first three months of the year, and there were many deaths therefrom. The spring was mild and healthy. The summer and autumn were temperate, with a small rainfall but malarial fever was very common, severe and general, owing, chiefly, I believe, to the heavy rainfall of the preceding winter. The months of November and December were dry and healthy.

Fever.—Malarial fever of the ordinary type was certainly the commonst complaint; was *excessively* prevalent in the summer and autumn, and no doubt accounted for a large mortality. None of the pernicious varieties of fever were noticed.

Scurvy.—Scurvey was as common and general as ever and complicated other diseases It was very prevalent among the workmen employed on the railways and roads. Special arrangements for the supply of fresh vegetables or lime-juice are necessary on all large Government works in Baluchistan. The amount of suffering, pauperism, and inefficiency occasioned by scurvy every year is enormous.

Cholera.—There was no cholera. Fortunately the year was not a cholera year, for if it had been, the Mushkaff Bolan Railway would, in all probability, have been the scene of a serious outbreak of the disease, owing to bad arrangements for the supply of drinking water on the two lower divisions of the line. The fact that an outbreak of cholera among a collection of workmen, such as that in the Mushkaff Bolan Railway, who have travelled long distances from their homes for employment, is a far more serious matter than a similar outbreak occurring among a resident community, should never be overlooked. In the former case the men dispersed to their homes and spread the disease wherever they go, in the latter case there is no dispersion and the disease is not carried to a distance. Hence, the standard of sanitation to be maintained on all large public works is a matter of the greatest importance and public interest, and ought not to be left to the discretion of any one man, who may have no knowledge of, or take no intsrest in, the subject.

On my way from Karachi to Las Bela the other day, I had occasion to travel by road to Sonmiáni and I was struck with the large numbers of Hindu pilgrims I met travelling by this road on their way to and from the Hindu shrine at Hinglaj—a place near the coast, about 100 miles west of Karachi. I am told that thousands of Hindu pilgrims from Hindustan visit this shrine every year, and that the pilgrimage is made at all seasons of the year. Severe visitations of cholera are not infrequent in Southern Baluchistan, and as they, as a rule, spread from the line of this road, which, for 60 miles is the chief kafila road between Karachi and Las Bela, I think it very likely that they are often occasioned by the pilgrims who import the disease direct from their homes. The water-supply on this road is very scarce, and the same little wells and pools are visited almost daily by hundreds of pilgrims as well as by the people of the country. Under these conditions it is clear that cholera might very easily be imported direct from Hindustan, and it would be well if measures were now taken to prevent it from spreading by regulating the pilgrim traffic along this route, and chefly by improving the water-supply and securing it from infection

Health of the Zhob Levy Corps.—In the course of my visit to Zhob, in December last, I inspected the detachments of the Zhob Levy Corps stationed at Musakhel, Fort Sandeman, Saifulla Killa and Hindubagh. On the whole, they are a well developed and serviceable looking body of men. A very large number of them, however, were scorbutic and about 15 per cent. of them had enlarged spleens. The detachment at Musa Khel was the least healthy. I would suggest the issue of a ration of lime-juice to men posted at out-stations where vegetables are not procurable, and that wherever vegetables can be procured, the men should, be required [illegible] efficiently of them. A good supply of quinine ought also to be issued at stations [illegible]re there is not a Civil Dispensary.

Small-pox and vaccination.—There were a few cases of small-pox in the Gulistan District, among the miners at Khost, the workmen on the Mushkaff Bolan Railway, and at Sibi and Shahrig; but there was no general outbreak of the disease. The disease was introduced at Gulistan from the Kandahar direction. The fact that the disease did not spread into a general and fatal outbreak speaks well for the state of protection that has been attained by vaccination in the last ten years. Ten years ago fatal outbreaks of small-pox were frequent

in these districts: now they do not occur. Vaccinators were sent wherever small-pox appeared, and, as a rule, the people gave every encouragement and assistance in their power to the vaccinators.

There are three permanent vaccinators at work in Baluchistan, two for the Quetta and Thal Chotiali Districts and one for Zhob. The total number of successful vaccine operations performed by these men in the course of the year was 5,012.

The vaccination of the non-military residents in the Quetta Cantonment is performed at the Civil Dispensary under the supervision of the Civil Surgeon.

Sanitation.—For remarks on sanitation and inspections, see the reports of the different dispensaries herewith attached.

The following meteorological table explains itself:—

Name of month.	Average Minimum.	Average Maximum.	Total Rainfall.	Direction of Wind.
1893.				
January	27·10	47·46	3·76	W. N.-W.
February	23·41	39·5	7·51	S. S.-E.
March	38·28	61·28	0·75	W. N.-W.
April	30·07	75·94	1·52	N.W.
May	55·42	82·9	0	W. N.-W.
June	61·13	94·04	0	Calm.
July	63·09	90·07	0 04	W. N.-W.
August	57·32	88·98	0	Ditto
September	50·4	86·84	0	Ditto
October	34·48	73·72	0	Ditto.
November	29·47	64·83	0	Ditto.
December	32·20	60·66.	0·50	Calm.
TOTAL			14·08	

J. C. FULLERTON, *M.B., Surgeon-Major,*
Agency Surgeon, Baluchistan.

QUETTA;
The 10th April 1894.

APPENDIX X.

Report on the operations of the Post Office in Baluchistan during the year 1893-94.

No. 1242, dated Karachi, the 9th May 1894.

From—L. G. WORTH, Esq., Deputy Postmaster-General, Sind and Baluchistan,

To—The Agent to the Governor-General and the Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

With reference to your letter No. 2563, dated 19th April 1894, I have the honour to forward a brief report upon the operations of the Post Office in Baluchistan during the year 1893-94. It will be most convenient if the report take the form of notes upon the following appendices :—

A —Statement showing the number of Head, Sub and Branch Offices.
B.—List of Postal lines in operation.
C.—Combined Postal and Telegraph Offices and statistics thereof.
D.—Money Order statistics.
E.—Savings Bank statistics.
F.—Enumeration of articles received for delivery in Baluchistan.
G.—Post Office buildings.

APPENDIX A.

2. During the year under report six new branch offices were opened and three offices in the "Pat," formerly under the control of the Upper Sind Inspectorate, were transferred to Baluchistan. Four branch offices were closed and two were converted to sub-offices. The total of all classes of offices existing on the 31st March 1894 was 45 against 40 in the previous year.

APPENDIX B.

3. Mails were conveyed over lines of an aggregate length of 1,092 miles The aggregate length of open lines last year being 913¼ miles. The following figures account for the increase of 178¾ miles :—

	Miles.
New lines opened	82
Transferred from Upper Sind	58
Harnai-Loralai line (Parcel service) of long standing, but hitherto not shewn	55¼
	195¼
Deduct—	
Lines closed	16½
Net increase	178¾

APPENDIX C.

4. During the year under review the Post Office at Harnai was converted into a combined Post and Telegraph Office. The number of messages passing through combined offices (eleven) in Baluchistan, increased from 28,158 to 33,002, and the telegraphic revenue rose from R15,750-2-0 to R25,176-10-0. I cannot account for this large increase, except by surmise, that it was due to the disturbances at Kalat.

APPENDIX D.

5. This appendix shows an increase in the money-order work as compared with the figures of the previous year. It will be remembered that there was a heavy decrease in the previous year from various causes, such as cessation of work on the Chaman Railway Extension,

completion of regrading on the Harnai route and temporary cessation of work on the Bolan line. The present year's figures show recovery, though they do not reach the former level. The Sibi Office accounts for three lakhs of the increase :—

	Issues.	Payments.
	₹	₹
1892-93	26,78,346	5,88,672
1893-94	30,03,057	6,29,481
Increase	3,24,711	40,809

The income from money-order commission during the year has also correspondingly risen from ₹33,073 to ₹36,309.

Appendix E.

6. This statement shows an increase in the amount of Savings Bank deposits and a slight decrease in withdrawals. The upward tendency of figures is satisfactory, and the more so when it is borne in mind that interest was reduced on the 1st April 1894 from 3¾ to 3½ per cent.:—

	Deposits.	Withdrawals.
	₹	₹
1892-93	4,36,105	3,21,383
1893-94	4,67,190	3,13,387
	+31,085	—7,996

Appendix F.

7. This appendix shows a normal increase in the number of articles delivered by the Post Office during the year:—

	Articles delivered.
1892-93	1,972,825
1893-94	2,020,640
Increase	47,815

8. These figures are estimates, not actuals; they are based on actual enumerations taken in February and August annually; the account taken last February was disturbed by the non-receipt of an English mail in many offices during the enumeration period, so that the increase shown is below the real level. The average number of articles delivered daily through the Post Office in Baluchistan during the year is 5,536, as shown below :—

Average Daily Delivery.

Quetta Head Office	2,400
Sibi	573
Sub and Branch Offices	2,563
Total	5,536

This shews a decrease in delivery at Quetta which is more than counterbalanced by an increase in delivery in the districts. The decrease at Quetta is due to interference with estimates by non-receipt of the English mail during the second week of February, as mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Appendix G.

9. This appendix shows no change in the number of postal buildings (eleven) borne on the books of the Public Works Department. During the year under review additions and alterations at a cost of ₹46 were effected at Loralai combined office. Sanction was also obtained to an outlay of ₹42 for a latrine at Loralai, but the work was not, I understand, completed during the financial year 1893-94.

10. On the 17th June 1893 a highway robbery of mails occurred half way between Panir and Sibi, when a runner, named Kapura, was attacked by four robbers who deprived him of the mails. Fortunately there was nothing valuable in the mail which was subsequently recovered the thieves were not traced.

11. On the night of the 10th May the cash box of the Marritangi Post Office was broken open whilst in the Military guard room, and cash and stamps of the value of R322-10-3 were stolen. This Department, however, suffered no loss, as the local Military authorities recovered the stolen money and restored it to the Post Office.

12. In November last the Post Office at Barkhan was broken open, and the cash box was rifled. Inquiry was taken up by the Police who traced the offender and recovered the whole amount stolen.

13. On the morning of the 21st November 1893 Kanayalal, village Postman, Mach, while on his round, was attacked by a Pathan who robbed him of the articles in his charge and of the sum of two rupees in postage stamps. The matter was reported to the Political Agent for Police inquiry, but the Pathan is at large and has not been traced. The village postman was wounded, but not seriously, and as he possessed a sword should have rendered a better account of the affair than he did.

14. On the 4th December there was an apparent case of burglary at Shahrig, when a hole was cut in the roof of the Post Office and a sum of R240 in cash was stolen. There are strong grounds for suspicion, however, that there was no burglary, and that the Postal staff stole the money, planning the appearance of a burglary to hide their theft.

15. During the disturbances at Kalat, the Military authorities called for organization of a Field Post Office at excessively short notice; a field office was got ready and maintained in readiness for some time, but was never called out.

A.

Statement showing the number of Post Offices in the Baluchistan Division.

Existing on 31st March 1893.				Opened during 1893-94.				Closed during 1893-94.				Existing on 31st March 1894.				Decrease and Increase.			
Head.	Sub.	Branch.	Total.	Head.	Sub.	Branch.	Total.	Head.	Sub.	Branch.	Total.	Head.	Sub.	Branch.	Total.	Head.	Sub.	Branch.	Total.
2	12	26	40	...	2	9	11	...	...	6	6	2	14	29	45	...	+2	+3	+5

KARACHI;
The 9th May 1894.

L. G. WORTH,
Deputy Postmaster-General,
Sind and Baluchistan.

B.

Statement showing the distance over which mails were conveyed by Railways, mail cart, horses, camels, runners, boats and steamers, during the official year 1893-94, as compared with the previous year.

Mode of conveyance.	Names of lines existing on 31st March 1893			Names of lines existing on 31st March 1894			Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	From	To	Length in miles.	From	To	Length in miles.			
Railway	Sibi	Chaman	202	Nuttal	Chaman	260	58	...	Offices in the "Pat," formely attached to Upper Sind, have since been transferred to Baluchistan.
	Bostan Junction	Quetta	21	Bostan Junction	Quetta	21	...	...	
	Hirokh	Ditto	32	Hirokh	Ditto	32	...	...	Trolly service.
				Sibi	Mushkaf	12	12	...	Ditto.
			255			325	70	...	
Mail carts	Yaru Karez	Pishin	7	Yaru Karez	Pishin	7	...	...	
Horses and camels	Quetta	Kalat	94½	Quetta	Kalat	94½	...	...	
	Harnai	Loralai	55¼	Harnai	Loralai	55¼	...	...	
	Sibi	Rindli	16½			...	...	16½	Converted into trolly and foot service.
	Loralai	Fort Sandeman	94	Loralai	Fort Sandeman	94	...	...	
	Ditto	Duki	20¼	Ditto	Duki	20¼	...	...	
	Duki	Gambaz	27½	Duki	Gambaz	27½	...	...	
	Hindubagh	Khanai	46	Hindubagh	Khanai	46	...	...	
	Mangi	Ziarat	21	Mangi	Ziarat	21	...	...	
	Loralai	Mekhtar	49½	Loralai	Mekhtar	49½	...	...	
	Mekhtar	Murgha	22	Mekhtar	Murgha	22	...	...	
	Ditto	Kingri	33	Ditto	Kingri	33	...	...	
	Fort Sandeman	Mir Ali Khel	35	Fort Sandeman	Mir Ali Khel	35	...	...	
	Barkhan	Rakhni	30	Barkhan	Rakhni	30	...	...	
	Gulam Haidarzai	Hindubagh	73¾	Gulam Haidarzai	Hindubagh	73¾	...	...	
				Mushkaf	Panir	14	14	...	Converted to horse-line.
				Panir	Mach	24	24	...	New line.
				Hirokh	Ditto	7	7	...	Converted to horse-line.
				Musakhel	Fort Sandeman	50	50	...	New line.
				Harnai	Loralai	55¼	55¼	...	This is a parcel service, formely omitted by mistake.
			625¼			759	150¼	16½	
Runners and boats	Hirokh	Much	7					7	Line converted into horse-line.
	Sibi	Panir	26					26	Converted into trolly and horse-line.
				Rindli	Mushkaf	8	8	...	Ditto to runners line.
			33			8	8	33	
		Total	913¼			1,092	228¼	49½	

Karachi;
The 9th May 1894.

L. G. WORTH,
Deputy Postmaster-General,
Sind and Baluchistan.

C.

Statistics of combined offices in Baluchistan for the year ending 31st March 1894.

Names of combined offices.	Date on which office opened or transferred from Telegraph Department.	Traffic.								Revenue.		Remarks.
		Number of messages sent.		Number of messages received.		Number of messages in transit.		Total.		Inland.	Foreign.	
		Inland.	Foreign.	Inland.	Foreign.	Inland.	Foreign.	Inland.	Foreign.			
										₹ a.	₹ a.	
Chaman	1st January 1890	1,946	2	1,761	2	1	...	3,708	4	1,930 15	52 7	
Fort Sandeman	1st April 1891	4,986	3	4,487	1	12	...	9,485	4	6,507 13	61 8	
Harnai	10th April 1893	594	...	750	...	28	...	1,372	...	534 11	...	
Kalat	2nd July 1884	1,599	...	1,789	...	...	...	3,388	...	4,151 10	...	
Loralai	12th August 1886	2,906	2	3,174	4	38	...	6,118	6	3,478 2	62 15	
Mekhtar	12th December 1889	95	...	73	...	467	...	635	...	82 7	...	
Mir Ali Khel	Ditto	450	...	508	...	...	...	958	...	509 0	...	
Shahrig	8th May 1886	419	...	630	...	...	...	1,049	...	447 0	...	
Pishin	27th September 1886	1,272	10	1,386	12	...	...	2,658	22	1,517 13	53 8	
Murgha	1st October 1890	661	...	587	1	1	...	1,249	1	580 11	...	
Ziarat	20th June 1890	1,091	...	1,252	2	...	...	2,343	2	5,206 2	...	
	Total	16,019	17	16,397	22	547	...	32,963	39	24,946 4	230 6	

Karachi;
The 9th May 1894.

L. G. WORTH,
Deputy Postmaster-General,
Sind and Baluchistan.

D.

Comparative Statement showing the Money Order work done by Post Offices in Baluchistan during 1892-93 and 1893-94.

Period.	Quetta and its sub-offices.					Sibi and its sub-offices.					Total.				
	Issued.			Paid.		Issued.			Paid.		Issued			Paid.	
	No.	Amount.	Commission.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Commission.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Commission.	No.	Amount.
		₹ a. p.	₹ a.		₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.	₹ a.		₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.	₹ a.		₹ a. p.
1893-94	62,038	15,80,153 6 0	19,315 4	8,869	4,26,892 0 11	34,654	10,98,193 7 8	13,758 6	5,454	1,61,780 9 10	96,692	26,78,346 13 8	33,073 10	14,323	5,88,672 10 9
1893-94	61,261	16,08,759 11 7	19,679 4	9,361	4,39,376 6 6	44,079	13,94,298 0 11	16,630 4	4,631	1,90,105 3 0	105,340	30,03,057 12 6	36,309 8	13,992	6,29,481 9 6

Karachi;
The 9th May 1894.

L. G. WORTH,
Deputy Postmaster-General,
Sind and Baluchistan.

E.

Statement showing Savings Bank transaction in Quetta and Sibi Head Offices (including Sub-Offices) during the year 1892-93.

Names of Head Offices.	Number of new accounts opened.	Number of accounts closed.	Deposits. No.	Deposits. Amount.	Withdrawals. No.	Withdrawals. Amount.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4		5		6
				R a. p.		R a. p.	
Quetta	1,575	976	7,374	2,98,229 8 6	3,975	2,40,744 0 10	
Sibi	504	167	2,614	1,37,875 13 5	1,334	80,639 2 1	
	2,079	1,143	9,988	4,36,105 5 11	5,309	3,21,383 2 11	

Statement showing Savings Bank transaction in Quetta and Sibi Head Offices (including Sub-Offices) during the year 1893-94.

				R a. p.		R a. p.	
Quetta	1,444	901	6,760	3,02,661 8 0	3,619	2,28,434 7 8	
Sibi	671	222	3,316	1,64,528 12 7	1,440	84,953 7 11	
	2,115	1,123	10,076	4,67,190 4 7	5,059	3,13,387 15 7	

KARACHI;
The 9th May 1894.

L. G. WORTH,
Deputy Postmaster-General,
Sind and Baluchistan.

F.

Statement showing number of articles received for delivery during seven days in August and seven days in February 1893-94, as compared with the number received for delivery during the same period in 1892-93.

Offices.	Enumeration returns of August 1892 and February 1893.	Enumeration returns of August 1893 and February 1894.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
Quetta head office	36,144	33,603	...	2,541	
Sibi head office	7,658	8,024	366	...	
Sub and branch offices	31,861	35,875	4,014	...	
Total	75,663	77,502	4,380	2,541	

KARACHI;
The 9th May 1894.

L. G. WORTH,
Deputy Postmaster-General,
Sind and Baluchistan.

G.

Statement of Postal buildings borne on the books of the Public Works Department on 31st March 1894.

Superintendent's Division.	Name of office.	Actual or approximate value.	Approximate monthly rent.	Date of occupation by Postal Department.	Remarks.
		R a. p.	R a. p.		
Baluchistan	Quetta	26,600 0 0	163 0 0	2nd October 1892.	Additions and alterations effected in 1893-94, costing R43.
	Sibi	4,587 0 0	38 0 0	13th April 1880.	
	Mach	1,092 0 0	9 0 0	21st November 1885.	
	Shahrig	973 0 0	8 0 0	1st October 1884.	
	Rindli	700 0 0	6 0 0	1st ,, 1885.	
	Harnai	707 0 0	6 0 0	1st March 1888.	
	Loralai	4,405 0 0	36 0 0	5th May 1888	
	Sinjawi	1,764 0 0	15 0 0	16th April 1888.	
	Shelabagh	850 0 0	8 0 0	12th ,, 1890.	
	Ziarat	697 0 0	6 0 0	September 1890.	
	Fort Sandeman	3,544 0 0	31 5 4	9th January 1891.	

KARACHI;
The 9th May 1894.

L. G. WORTH,
Deputy Postmaster-General,
Sind and Baluchistan.

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing the outward and inward rail-borne traffic of Baluchistan for the year 1893-94.

No.	Names of articles.	General Merchandize.	
		Outward.	Inward.
		Mds.	Mds.
1	Coal and coke	157,260	191,768
2	Cotton, raw	499	1,305
3	Twist and yarn, European	5	957
4	Twist and yarn, Indian	15	616
5	Piece-goods, European	444	21,642
6	Piece-goods, Indian	1,557	53,984
7	Intoxicating drugs, other than opium	11	143
8	Cinchona bark	...	...
9	Other drugs	9,756	4,473
10	Indigo	51	1,649
11	Myrabolams	114	175
12	Cutch	...	8
13	Turmeric	28	1,669
14	Aniline dyes	5	135
15	Other dyes	867	11,853
16	Wheat	90,322	107,397
17	Rice in the husk	27	423
18	Rice not in the husk	7,570	68,767
19	Jawar and bajra	151,679	37,363
20	Gram and pulse	15,025	122,581
21	Other grains	60,737	73,280
22	Hides, dressed	104	1,266
23	Hides, raw	888	1,376
24	Skins, dressed	209	91
25	Skins, raw	5,352	546
26	Horns	3	15
27	Jute, raw	...	4
28	Gunny bags and cloth	5,257	16,401
29	Lac, stick	...	71
30	Ditto, shell	8	23
31	Leather, manufactured	968	4,939
32	Beer	2,274	8,206
33	Spirits	42	1,194
34	Wines	1,253	5,738
35	Copper, unwrought	33	96
36	Brass, unwrought	177	...
37	Copper, wrought	94	588
38	Brass, wrought	38	91
39	Iron	39,704	73,081
40	Other metals	636	1,423
41	Kerosine oil	743	13,522
42	Castor oil	18	84
43	Cocoanut oil	...	230
44	Other oils	914	10,944
45	Linseed	4	52
46	Rape and mustard	33,908	46
47	Til or jinjilli	23,575	596
48	Poppy seed	...	9
49	Earthnuts	...	53
50	Castor seed	...	188
51	Cotton seed	201	316
52	Other oil seeds	17,529	119
53	Opium	...	...
54	Paper and pasteboard	47	802
55	Ghee	5,782	11,187
56	Dried fruits	132,339	21,261
57	Flour	16,414	61,441
58	Other provisions	16,618	36,707
59	Locomotive engines and tenders	...	...
60	Carriages and trucks	...	...
61	Wooden sleepers	177	66,574
62	Other railway materials	51,260	1,079,864
63	Salt	4,421	8,726
64	Saltpetre	2	316
65	Other saline substances	16,443	217
	Carried over	...	...

Statement showing the outward and inward rail-borne traffic of Baluchistan for the year 1893-94—contd.

No.	Names of articles.	General Merchandize.	
		Outward.	Inward.
		Mds.	Mds.
	Brought forward	...	...
66	Silk, raw, Foreign	...	3
67	Silk, raw, Indian	...	10
68	Silk piece-goods, Foreign	...	40
69	Silk piece-goods, Indian	4	71
70	Betelnuts	...	26
71	Pepper	25	811
72	Ginger	2	119
73	Chillies	27	750
74	Cardamoms	...	23
75	Other spices	2,377	3,029
76	Stone and lime	37,808	73,424
77	Sugar, refined	1,000	42,936
78	Sugar, unrefined	2,515	56,466
79	Tea, Foreign	7	684
80	Tea, Indian	13	1,805
81	Timber	5,915	71,600
82	Tobacco, unmanufactured	5,282	6,551
83	Cigars	1	185
84	Tobacco, manufactured	139	830
85	Wool raw	163,288	1,347
86	Woollen piece-goods, European	129	1,088
87	Woollen piece-goods, Indian	656	2,674
88	Shawls	1	1
89	Firewood	26,702	103,672
90	Manures	274	4
91	Fodder	82,205	132,744
92	Lucifer matches	1	1,506
93	Miscellaneous	61,096	263,464
	Total	1,262,874	2,894,454

Examiner's Office,
Lahore;
The 15th May 1894.

R. N. WILLIAMS,
Examiner of Accounts,
North-Western Railway.

Government of India Central Printing Office—No 69 F. D.—9-11-94.—162.—R. B.

00132867

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Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020